

U. S. President.

34-8449

EXECUTIVE ORDERS

RELATING TO

INDIAN RESERVES,

FROM MAY 14, 1855, TO JULY 1, 1902.

COMPILED BY THE INDIAN OFFICE UNDER AUTHORITY OF ACT OF CONGRESS
APPROVED MAY 17, 1882. (22 STATS., P. 88.)

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EXECUTIVE ORDERS RELATING TO INDIAN RESERVES.

A R I Z O N A

CAMP GRANT RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Grant, Ariz., September 18, 1871.

SIR: The boundaries of the reservation selected with the approval of the President and Secretary of the Interior and Secretary of War at Camp Grant, Ariz., within the limits of which all peaceably disposed Arivapa, Pinal, and other roving bands of Apache Indians are hereafter to be protected, fed, and otherwise provided, will be as follows:

Bounded north by the Gila River; west by a line 10 miles from and parallel to the general course of the San Pedro River; south by a line at right angles to the western boundary, crossing the San Pedro 10 miles from Camp Grant; east by a line at right angles to the southern boundary, touching the western base of Mount Turnbull, terminating at the Gila River, the northern boundary.

Citizens who have built or are now working ranches within the above-described boundaries will be allowed to remain to secure their crops and care for their property until further orders from Washington, D. C., provided they conform to the laws prescribed by Congress for the government of Indian reservations. A copy of the laws and regulations governing this as well as all other Indian reservations will be forwarded to you on my return to Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER, *Commissioner.*

Lieut. ROYAL E. WHITMAN, U. S. A.,

In charge Indian Reservation, Camp Grant, Ariz.

(For other correspondence relating to this reserve and Executive order of November 9, 1871, and also for order restoring same to the public domain, see "White Mountain Reserve.")

CAMP VERDE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Verde, Ariz., October 3, 1871.

GENERAL: Having personally inspected the country and condition of the Apache Mohave Indians on the Verde River above the post, and finding the Indians to be in considerable numbers, destitute and in a starving condition, having no boundaries defining their homes, their country overrun by hunters who kill their game, and not unfrequently kill the Indians—gold prospectors and others, none of whom locate in this section of country—agreeably to the powers conferred upon me by the President, and communicated to me in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 21, 1871, and the orders of the Secretary of War of July 18 and 31, 1871, and in harmony with the humane action of Congress in providing funds for this purpose, I have concluded to declare all that portion of country adjoining on the northwest side of and above the military reservation of this post on the Verde River for a distance of 10 miles on both sides of the river, to the point where the old wagon road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about 45 miles, to be an Indian reservation, within the limits of which all peaceably disposed Apache Mohave Indians are to be protected, fed, and otherwise cared for, and the laws of

Congress and Executive orders relating to the government of Indian reservations shall have full power and force within the boundaries of the same, unless otherwise ordered by Congress or the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER, *Commissioner*.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. C. GROVER,
Commanding Camp Verde, Ariz.

(For further correspondence relating to this reserve and Executive order of November 9, 1871, see "White Mountain Reserve.")

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 23, 1875.*

All orders establishing and setting apart the Camp Verde Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona, described as follows: "All that portion of country adjoining on the northwest side of and above the military reservation of this [Camp Verde] post, on the Verde River, for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river to the point where the old wagon road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about forty-five miles," are hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

CHIRICAHUA RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 14, 1872.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for certain Apache Indians in the Territory of Arizona, to be known as the "Chiricahua Indian Reservation," viz:

Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 55 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning.

It is also hereby ordered that the reservation heretofore set apart for certain Apache Indians in the said Territory, known as the "Camp Grant Indian Reservation," be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

It is also ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and added to the White Mountain Indian Reservation in said Territory, which addition shall hereafter be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation," viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the White Mountain Reservation as now established, and running thence south to a line 15 miles south of and parallel to the Gila River; thence west along said line to a point due south of the southwest corner of the present White Mountain Reservation; thence north to the said southwest corner of the aforesaid White Mountain Reservation, and thence along the southern boundary of the same to the place of beginning, the said addition to be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Reservation," which will make the entire boundary of the White Mountain Reserve as follows, viz:

Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumboso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumboso Butte; thence in the direction of the Piache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, to the top of the Pinal Mountains; thence due south to a point 15 miles south of the Gila River; thence east with a line parallel with and 15 miles south of the Gila River to the boundary of New Mexico; thence north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 30, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 14, 1872, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for certain Apache Indians, viz, beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 56 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

COLORADO RIVER RESERVE.

[Partly in California.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 22, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona be withdrawn from sale and added to the reservation set apart for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries, by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865 (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 13, p. 559), viz, all that section of bottom land adjoining the Colorado Reserve, and extending from that reserve on the north side to within 6 miles of Ehrenberg on the south, bounded on the west by the Colorado River, and east by mountains and mesas.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 16, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that a tract of country embraced within the following-described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation, as set apart by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865 (Stat. L., vol. 13, p. 559), and enlarged by Executive order, dated November 22, 1873, viz:

Beginning at a point where the La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said Arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said crest of mountain in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction across the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a southeasterly direction to the point of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as the reservation for the Indians of the Colorado River and its tributaries.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1876.*

Whereas an Executive order was issued November 16, 1874, defining the limits of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, which purported to cover, but did not, all the lands theretofore set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and Executive order dated November 22, 1873; and whereas the order of November 16, 1874, did not revoke the order of November 22, 1873, it is hereby ordered that all lands withdrawn from sale by either of these orders are still set apart for Indian purposes; and the following are hereby declared to be the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian Reservation in Arizona and California, viz:

Beginning at a point where La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River and 4 miles above Ehrenberg; thence easterly with said Arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line toward the place of beginning to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence down said west bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

RESERVES IN ARIZONA.

FORT APACHE RESERVE.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully forward the following description of the proposed Indian reservation in Arizona, the boundaries of the reservation to be as follows, as shown in red on the accompanying map: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; then in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, and then up the Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; then following the crest of the Pinal range, "the Cordilleras de la Gila," the "Almagra Mountains," and other mountains bordering the north bank of the Gila River, to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple Rock; then following said boundary north to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the starting point.

H. M. ROBERT,
Major Engineers.

Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Apache, Arizona Territory, September 5, 1871.

SIR: As the White Mountain region has been set apart by the War Department as an Indian reservation, and there are several bands of peaceably disposed Apaches, who have for many years lived in this country, who can not be removed without much suffering to themselves, risk of war, and expense to the Government, I have concluded to select the White Mountain Reservation, the boundaries of which were defined in letter of H. M. Robert, major of engineers, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870, as one of the Indian reservations upon which the Apache Indians of Arizona may be collected, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and protected, agreeable to the power conferred upon me at the suggestion of the President by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date July 21, 1871, and supplementary orders July 31, 1871, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Agreeable to your wish that I should name the articles and amount of provisions to be issued, I would suggest that 1 pound of beef and 1 pound of corn per capita be issued with salt daily, and sugar and coffee occasionally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER,
Commissioner.

Lieut. Col. JOHN GREEN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Commanding Camp Apache, Arizona Territory.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: Reservations for the roving Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona were selected under your instructions of 21st July, 1871, as follows:

* * * * *

For the Coyoteris and Chilions of Arizona at Camp Apache, in White Mountain, Arizona.

For the Arrivapis and Pinals at Camp Grant, Ariz.

* * * * *

A detailed description of the Camp Apache Reservation, which was established by Major-General Thomas, will be found on file in the War Department.

I also requested, with the advice of General Crook and the several post commanders, that temporary asylums, where the Tontos, Hualapais, and western band of Apache Mohaves might be protected and fed, should be established at Camp Mc-

Dowell, Beal Spring, and Date Creek until such times as the Indians collected there could be removed to the above reservations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this Department by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, one of the board of Indian peace commissioners, who recently visited Arizona, wherein he states his views in relation to the Apache Indians, and describes certain tracts of country in Arizona and New Mexico which, during his recent visit to said Indians, he has selected to be set apart as reservations for their use, as authorized to do by orders issued to him before visiting the Apaches.

I have the honor to recommend, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at in our conversation with the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, that the President issue an order authorizing said tracts of country described in Mr. Colyer's letter to be regarded as reservations for the settlement of Indians until it is otherwise ordered. * * *

I would further suggest that the War Department will, for the present, select some suitable and discreet officer of the Army to act as Indian agent for any of the reservations in Arizona which may be occupied by the Indians under the order herein contemplated. Such agents will be superseded by persons hereafter appointed by this Department, at such times as the President may hereafter deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

These recommendations were approved by the President as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, who will take such action as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

And indorsed by General Sherman thus:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

GENERAL: I now inclose you copies of a correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior and War Department on the subject of the policy that is to prevail in Arizona with the Apache Indians. The Secretary of War wishes you to give all the necessary orders to carry into full effect this policy, which is the same that prevails in the Indian country generally, viz, to fix and determine (usually with the assent, expressed or implied, of the Indians concerned) the reservation within which they may live and be protected by all branches of the Executive Government; but if they wander outside they at once become objects of suspicion, liable to be attacked by the troops as hostile. The three reservations referred to in these papers, and more particularly defined in the accompanying map, seem far enough removed from the white settlements to avoid the dangers of collision of interest. At all events these Indians must have a chance to escape war, and the most natural way is to assign them homes and to compel them to remain thereon. While they remain on such reservations there is an implied condition that they should not be permitted to starve, and our experience is that the Indian Bureau is rarely supplied with the necessary money to provide food, in which event you may authorize the commissary department to provide for them, being careful to confine issues only to those acting in good faith and only for absolute wants.

The commanding officer of the nearest military post will be the proper person to act as the Indian agent until the regular agents come provided with the necessary authority and funds to relieve them; but you may yourself or allow General Crook to appoint these temporary agents regardless of rank.

The citizens of Arizona should be publicly informed of these events, and that the

military have the command of the President to protect these Indians on their reservations, and that under no pretense must they invade them, except under the leadership of the commanding officer having charge of them.

The boundaries of these reservations should also be clearly defined, and any changes in them suggested by experience should be reported, to the end that they may be modified or changed by the highest authority.

After general notice to Indians and whites of this policy, General Crook may feel assured that whatever measures of severity he may adopt to reduce these Apaches to a peaceful and subordinate condition will be approved by the War Department and the President.

I am your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division Pacific.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 21, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying east of 109° 30' west longitude be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 27, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying west of the following-described line, viz, commencing at the northwest corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black Mesas, due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence southeastwardly to Chromo Peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro River; thence due south to the southern boundary of the reservation, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 26, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1876, situated northeast of, and 313 chains from, flagstaff of Camp Apache, magnetic variation 13° 48' east; thence south 68° 34' west 360 chains to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 45' east; thence south 7° 5' west 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 43' east; thence north 68° 34' east 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, magnetic variation 13° 42' east; thence north 7° 15' east 240 chains to place of beginning, comprising 7,421.14 acres, be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

(See act of Congress approved June 7, 1897, 30 Stats., p. 64).

GILA BEND RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 12, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, viz, township 5 south, range 5 west, Gila and Salt River meridian, excepting section 18 thereof, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Papago and other Indians now settled there, and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(See Papago Reserve.)

GILA RIVER RESERVE.

See Pima and Maricopa Reserve, p. 11.

HUALAPAI (OR WALAPAI) RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 4, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country situated in the Territory of Arizona be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Hualapai Indians, namely: Beginning at a point on the Colorado River 5 miles eastward of Tinnakah Spring, thence south 20 miles to crest of high mesa, thence south 40° east 25 miles to a point of Music Mountains, thence east 15 miles, thence north 50° east 35 miles, thence north 30 miles to the Colorado River, thence along said river to the place of beginning, the southern boundary being at least 2 miles south of Peach Spring, and the eastern boundary at least 2 miles east of Pine Spring. All bearings and distances being approximate.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 22, 1898.*

It is hereby ordered that section 10, township 23 north, range 13 west, Arizona, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for Indian school purposes for the Hualapai Indians, to be known as the "Hualapai Indian School Reserve."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 14, 1900.

It is hereby ordered that the northwest quarter (NW. $\frac{1}{4}$) of section fifteen (15) in township twenty-three (23) north, of range thirteen (13) west, Gila and Salt River base and principal meridian, in Arizona, conveyed to the United States by quitclaim deed of the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad Company dated September 12, 1899, be and the same is hereby set apart, subject to certain exceptions, reservations, and conditions made by said company as set forth in the deed aforesaid, for Indian school purposes for the Hualapai Indians as an addition to section ten (10) of the township and range above mentioned, set aside by Executive order dated December 22, 1898, and designated therein as the "Hualapai Indian School Reserve."

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

MOQUI (OR HOPI) RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 16, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona lying and being within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, at a point 36° 30' north, thence due west to the one hundred and eleventh degree of longitude west, thence due south to a point of longitude 35° 30' north, thence due east to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west, thence due north to place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale, and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Moqui and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NAVAJO RESERVE.

[Partly in Utah.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 29, 1878.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at the northwest corner of the Navajo Indian Reservation, on the boundary line between the Territories of

Arizona and Utah; thence west along said boundary line to the one hundred and tenth degree of longitude west; thence south along said degree to the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude north; thence east along said parallel to the west boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Navajo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 6, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country lying within the boundaries of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, viz, commencing in the middle of the channel of the San Juan River where the east line of the Navajo Reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, as established by the treaty of June 1, 1868 (15 Stat., 667), crosses said river; thence up and along the middle channel of said river to a point 15 miles due east of the eastern boundary line of said reservation; thence due south to a point due east of the present southeast corner of said reservation; thence due south 6 miles; thence due west to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence north along said degree to the southwest corner of said reservation in the Territory of Arizona, as defined by Executive order dated October 29, 1878, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the present Navajo Reservation in said Territories.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, May 17, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated January 6, 1880, adding certain lands to the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico and Arizona Territories, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to exempt from its operation and exclude from said reservation all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west, of the New Mexico principal meridian, south of the San Juan River, in the Territory of New Mexico.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1884.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territories of Arizona and Utah be, and the same are, withheld from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, viz:

Beginning on the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude at 36° and 30' north latitude (the same being the northeast corner of the Moqui Indian Reservation); thence due west to the one hundred and eleventh degree 30 minutes west longitude; thence due north to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up and along the middle of the channel of said river to its intersection with the San Juan River; thence up and along the middle channel of San Juan River to west boundary of Colorado (32° west longitude, Washington meridian); thence due south to the thirty-seventh parallel north latitude; thence west along said parallel to the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude; thence due south to place of beginning: *Provided*, That any tract or tracts within the region of country described as aforesaid which are settled upon or occupied, or to which valid rights have attached under existing laws of the United States prior to date of this order, are hereby excluded from this reservation.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 24, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz, all those portions of townships 29 north, ranges 14, 15, and 16 west of the New Mexico principal meridian, south of the San Juan River, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the Navajo Indian Reservation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., November 19, 1892.

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order of May 17, 1884, by President Chester A. Arthur, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart as a reservation for Indian purposes certain lands in the Territories of Utah and Arizona, be, and the same hereby is, modified so that all the lands described in said order which lie west of the one hundred and tenth degree of west longitude and within the Territory of Utah be, and the same hereby are, restored to the public domain, freed from the reservation made by said order.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 8, 1900.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country lying west of the Navajo and Moqui reservations, in the Territory of Arizona, embraced within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning at the southeast corner of the Moqui Reservation and running due west to the Little Colorado River; thence down that stream to the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve; thence north on the line of that reserve to the northeast corner thereof; thence west to the Colorado River; thence up that stream to the Navajo Indian Reservation, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement until further ordered.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

WHITE HOUSE, November 14, 1901.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in Arizona, viz, commencing at a point where the south line of the Navajo Indian Reservation (addition of January 8, 1900) intersects the Little Colorado River; thence due south to the fifth standard parallel north; thence east on said standard to the middle of the south line of township 21 north, range 15 east; thence north on the line bisecting townships 21, 22, 23, 24, said range 15 east, to the south line of the Moqui Reservation; thence due west to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as the Indians residing thereon shall have been settled permanently under the provisions of the homestead laws or the general allotment act approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and the act amendatory thereof, approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PAPAGO RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 1, 1874.

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or entry and set apart for the use of the Papago and such other Indians as it may be desirable to place thereon the following tract of country around San Xavier del Bac, in Arizona, viz:

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 9, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west one-half mile to the quarter-section corner; thence south 3 miles to the section line between sections 21 and 28 of same township; thence west along north boundary of sections 28, 29, and 30, up to the northwest corner of section 30, same township; continuing thence due west 9 miles to a point; thence south 7 miles to a point; thence east 3 miles to the southwest corner of section 30, township 16 south, range 12 east; thence east along the south boundary of sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 12 east, and sections 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, and 25, township 16 south, range 13 east, to the southeast corner of section 25, same township; thence north along the range line between ranges 13 and 14 east to the northeast corner of section 24, township 15 south, range 13 east; thence west to the northwest corner of section 22, same township; thence north to the place of beginning, to be known as the Papago Indian Reserve.

U. S. GRANT.

PIMA AND MARICOPA OR GILA RIVER RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 31, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona, viz, township 4 south, range 7 east, sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, north half

of section 35 and section 36; township 5 south, range 7 east, northeast quarter of section 1; township 4 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 19, west half and southeast quarter of section 29, sections 30, 31, 32, and southwest quarter of section 33; township 5 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 3, section 4, north half of section 5, north half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 6, and northwest quarter of section 10, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as an addition to the Gila River Reservation in Arizona, for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 10, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all the public lands embraced within the following boundaries lying within the Territory of Arizona, viz, commencing at the mouth of the Salt River, running thence up the Gila River to the south line of township No. 2 south, Gila and Salt River base line; thence east with said line to the southeast corner of township No. 2 south, range 6 east; thence north with said line to a point 2 miles south of the Salt River; thence following the course of said stream in an easterly direction, and 2 miles south of the same, to the west line of the White Mountain Reservation; thence north with the line of said reservation, or the extension of the same, to a point 2 miles north of said river; thence in a westerly direction, following the course of said river, and 2 miles north of the same, to the east line of range 6 east; thence north with said line to the northeast corner of township 2 north, range 6 east; thence west with the north line of said township to the Gila and Salt River meridian line; thence south with said line to the Gila River, and thence by said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 14, 1879.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated January 10, 1879, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of said Pima and Maricopa Indians, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Indians by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401), the several tracts of country in said Territory of Arizona lying within the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the point where the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east crosses the Salt River; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell Military Reservation, if prolonged south, would strike said river; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Camp McDowell Reservation; thence west along the southern boundary line of said Camp McDowell Reservation to the southwest corner thereof; thence up and along the west boundary line of said reservation until it intersects the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in township 3 north, range 6 east; thence west along the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in townships 3 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, to the northwest corner of section 31, township 3 north, range 5 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the place of beginning.

Also all the land in said Territory bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the old Gila Reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River; thence down and along the middle of said Salt River to the mouth of the Gila River; thence up and along the middle of said Gila River to its intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila Reservation; thence northwesterly along said last-described boundary line to the place of beginning.

It is hereby ordered that so much of townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, lying south of the Salt River, as are now occupied and improved by said Indians, be temporarily withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as they may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 5, 1882.

It is hereby ordered that the following described lands, situated in the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point where the south boundary of section 15, township 3 south, range 3 east, intersects the western boundary of the present reservation south of the Gila River; thence west along the south boundary of sections 15 and 16, township 3 south, range 3 east, to the southwest corner of section 16; thence north along the section line to the northwest corner of section 16; thence due west along the south boundary of sections 8 and 7, in township 3 south, range 3 east, and sections 12, 11, and 10, in township 3 south, range 2 east, to the southwest corner of section 10; thence north along the west boundary of sections 10 and 3, to the northwest corner of section 3, in township 3 south, range 2 east; thence west along the north boundary of said township to the southwest corner of section 33, in township 2 south, range 2 east; thence north along the west boundary of sections 33 and 28 to the northwest corner of section 28; thence northwest in a straight line to a point on the Gila River meridian 2 miles south of the initial point on the Gila River base line; thence north along the Gila River meridian to the middle of the Gila River; thence with the boundary of the present reservation along and up the middle of the Gila River to a point where the said boundary leaves the said river; thence continuing along said boundary south $18^{\circ} 38'$ east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in addition to their present reservation in said Territory: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead and preemption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 15, 1883.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Arizona embraced within the following-described boundaries, which covers and adds to the present reservation as set apart by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stats., 401), and Executive orders dated August 31, 1876, June 14, 1879, and May 5, 1882, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River, being the northeast corner of the Executive addition of June 14, 1879; thence southeasterly along the boundary line of said Executive addition to the township line between townships 1 and 2 south, range 2 east of the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence east on the township lines between townships 1 and 2 south to the northeast corner of township 2 south, range 4 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the southeast corner of township 2 south, range 4 east; thence east on the township lines between townships 2 and 3 south to the northeast corner of township 3 south, range 6 east; thence south on the range line between ranges 6 and 7 east to the southeast corner of township 3 south, range 6 east; thence east on the township lines between townships 3 and 4 south to the quarter-section corner on the north boundary of section 3, township 4 south, range 8 east; thence south through the middle of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 27, and 34, in township 4 south, range 8 east, and section 3, in township 5 south, range 8 east, to the northeast corner of the present reservation as established by Executive order dated August 31, 1876, being the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 3, township 5 south, range 8 east; thence following the boundary line of said reservation southwest and north to the northeast corner of section 2, township 5 south, range 7 east; thence south on the section lines to the southeast corner of section 11, in township 5 south, range 7 east; thence west on the section lines through ranges 7, 6, and 5 east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 5 south, range 5 east; thence north on the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the northwest corner of section 18, township 4 south, range 5 east; thence west on the section lines through ranges 4, 3, and 2 east to the southwest corner of section 7, township 4 south, range 2 east; thence north on the range line between ranges 1 and 2 east to the northwest corner of section 19, in township 2 south, range 2 east; thence west on the section lines through range 1 east to the southwest corner of section 18, township 2 south, range 1 east on the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence north on the Gila and Salt River meridian to a point in the Gila River opposite the middle of the mouth of Salt River; thence up the middle of Salt River to the place of beginning, as approximately represented on the accompanying diagram, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement

and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing-described boundaries the title of which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or preemption rights have attached under the laws of the United States prior to the date of this order, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

SALT RIVER RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 14, 1879.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated January 10, 1879, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of said Pima and Maricopa Indians, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Indians by act of Congress approved February 28, 1859 (11 Stat., 401), the several tracts of country in said Territory of Arizona lying within the following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the point where the range line between ranges 4 and 5 east crosses the Salt River; thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell Military Reservation, if prolonged south, would strike said river; thence northerly to the southeast corner of Camp McDowell Reservation; thence west along the southern boundary line of said Camp McDowell Reservation to the southwest corner thereof; thence up and along the west boundary line of said reservation until it intersects the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in township 3 north, range 6 east; thence west along the north boundary of the southern tier of sections in townships 3 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, to the northwest corner of section 31, township 3 north, range 5 east; thence south along the range-line between ranges 4 and 5 east to the place of beginning.

Also all the land in said Territory bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of the old Gila Reservation; thence by a direct line running northwesterly until it strikes Salt River 4 miles east from the intersection of said river with the Gila River; thence down and along the middle of said Salt River to the mouth of the Gila River; thence up and along the middle of said Gila River to its intersection with the northwesterly boundary line of the old Gila Reservation; thence northwesterly along said last-described boundary line to the place of beginning.

It is hereby ordered that so much of townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, lying south of the Salt River, as are now occupied and improved by said Indians, be temporarily withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as they may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.

R. B. HAYES.

SUPPAI OR HAVASAPAI RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 8, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, 2 miles below the lowest fall, south of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence in a northerly direction 12 miles to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west 5 miles; thence in a southerly direction 12 miles to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 23, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of Cataract Creek, 2 miles below the lowest fall

north of the settlement of the Suppai Indians; thence due east $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence in a southerly direction 12 miles to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles due east of the middle of said creek; thence due west 5 miles; thence in a northerly direction 12 miles to a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles due west of the middle of said creek; thence due east $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the place of beginning, to embrace the settlements and improvements of the Suppai Indians, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Suppai Indians, and the Executive order dated June 8, 1880, withdrawing from sale and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 31, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Arizona, viz, so much of the bottom land of the canyon of Cataract Creek, bounded by walls of red sandstone on the east and west, as is included within certain lines, viz, on the south, an east and west line (magnetic) crossing said canyon at a narrow pass marked by a monument of stone, placed in the summer of 1881, by Lieut. Carl Palfrey, of the Corps of Engineers of the Army, about 2 miles above the village of the Yavai Suppai Indians, and on the north, a line bearing N. 55° E. (magnetic) crossing said canyon at the crest of the third falls of Cataract Creek, and marked by Lieutenant Palfrey, by two monuments of stone, one on each side of the stream, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Yavai Suppai Indians, and the Executive order dated November 23, 1880, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart a reservation for said Indians, is hereby revoked.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WHITE MOUNTAIN OR SAN CARLOS RESERVE.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870.

SIR: I respectfully forward the following description of the proposed Indian reservation in Arizona; the boundaries of the reservation to be as follows, as shown in red on the accompanying map: Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa, to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; then in the direction of the Picache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek, and then up the Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; then following the crest of the Pinal range, "the Cordilleras de la Gila," the "Almagra Mountains," and other mountains bordering the north bank of the Gila River, to the New Mexican boundary near Steeple Rock; then following said boundary north to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the starting point.

H. M. ROBERT,
Major Engineers.

Gen. W. D. WHIPPLE,
Adjutant-General Military Division of the Pacific.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Camp Apache, Ariz., September 5, 1871.

SIR: As the White Mountain region has been set apart by the War Department as an Indian reservation, and there are several bands of peaceably disposed Apaches, who have for many years lived in this country, who can not be removed without much suffering to themselves, risk of war and expense to the Government, I have concluded to select the White Mountain Reservation, the boundaries of which were defined in letter of H. M. Robert, major of engineers, dated Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1870, as one of the Indian reservations upon which the Apache Indians of Arizona may be collected, fed, clothed, and otherwise provided for and protected, agreeable to the power conferred upon me at the suggestion of the President by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date

July 21, 1871, and supplementary orders July 31, 1871, copies of which are herewith inclosed.

Agreeable to your wish that I should name the articles and amount of provisions to be issued, I would suggest that 1 pound of beef and 1 pound of corn per capita be issued with salt daily, and sugar and coffee occasionally.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER, *Commissioner.*

Lieut. Col. JOHN GREEN,

First Cavalry, U. S. A., Commanding Camp Apache, Ariz.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,

Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: Reservations for the roving Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona were selected under your instructions of 21st July, 1871, as follows:

For the Mimbres and Coyoterros, at Tularosa Valley, in New Mexico. (See accompanying paper A.)

For the Coyoterros and Chiloccos of Arizona, at Camp Apache, in White Mountains, Arizona. (See Appendix B.)

For the Arrivapis and Pinals, at Camp Grant, Arizona. (See Appendix C and accompanying map.)

For the Mohave Apaches, at Camp Verde, Arizona. (See Appendix D.)

A detailed description of the Camp Apache Reservation, which was established by Major-General Thomas, will be found on file in the War Department.

I also requested, with the advice of General Crook and the several post commanders, that temporary asylums, where the Tontos, Hualapais, and Western band of Apache Mohaves might be protected and fed, should be established at Camp McDowell, Beal Spring, and Date Creek until such times as the Indians collected there could be removed to the above reservations.

Very respectfully, etc.,

VINCENT COLYER.

Hon. C. DELANO,

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., November 7, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this Department by the Hon. Vincent Colyer, one of the board of Indian peace commissioners, who recently visited Arizona, wherein he states his views in relation to the Apache Indians, and describes certain tracts of country in Arizona and New Mexico which, during his recent visit to said Indians, he has selected to be set apart as reservations for their use, as authorized to do by orders issued to him before visiting the Apaches.

I have the honor to recommend, in pursuance of the understanding arrived at in our conversation with the Secretary of War on the 6th instant, that the President issue an order authorizing said tracts of country described in Mr. Colyer's letter to be regarded as reservations for the settlement of Indians until it is otherwise ordered. * * *

I would further suggest that the War Department will, for the present, select some suitable and discreet officer of the Army to act as Indian agent for any of the reservations in Arizona which may be occupied by the Indians under the order herein contemplated. Such agents will be superseded by persons hereafter appointed by this Department at such times as the President may hereafter deem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

These recommendations were approved by the President as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, who will take such action as may be necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

And indorsed by General Sherman thus:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., November 9, 1871.

GENERAL: I now inclose you copies of a correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior and War Department on the subject of the policy that is to prevail in Arizona with the Apache Indians. The Secretary of War wishes you to give all the necessary orders to carry into full effect this policy, which is the same that prevails in the Indian country generally, viz, to fix and determine (usually with the assent expressed or implied of the Indians concerned) the reservation within which they may live and be protected by all branches of the Executive Government; but if they wander outside they at once become objects of suspicion, liable to be attacked by the troops as hostile. The three reservations referred to in these papers, and more particularly defined in the accompanying map, seem far enough removed from the white settlements to avoid the dangers of collision of interest. At all events these Indians must have a chance to escape war, and the most natural way is to assign them homes and to compel them to remain thereon. While they remain on such reservations there is an implied condition that they should not be permitted to starve, and our experience is that the Indian Bureau is rarely supplied with the necessary money to provide food, in which event you may authorize the commissary department to provide for them, being careful to confine issues only to those acting in good faith, and only for absolute wants.

The commanding officer of the nearest military post will be the proper person to act as the Indian agent until the regular agents come provided with the necessary authority and funds to relieve them; but you may yourself, or allow General Crook to, appoint these temporary agents regardless of rank.

The citizens of Arizona should be publicly informed of these events, and that the military have the command of the President to protect these Indians on their reservations, and that under no pretense must they invade them, except under the leadership of the commanding officer having charge of them.

The boundaries of these reservations should also be clearly defined, and any changes in them suggested by experience should be reported, to the end that they may be modified or changed by the highest authority.

After general notice to Indians and whites of this policy, General Crook may feel assured that whatever measures of severity he may adopt to reduce these Apaches to a peaceful and subordinate condition will be approved by the War Department and the President.

I am your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN, *General.*

Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Commanding Military Division Pacific.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 14, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for certain Apache Indians in the Territory of Arizona, to be known as the "Chiricahua Indian Reservation," viz:

Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains or Stevens Peak range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 55 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning.

It is also hereby ordered that the reservation heretofore set apart for certain Apache Indians in the said Territory, known as the "Camp Grant Indian Reservation," be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

It is also ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and added to the White Mountain Indian Reservation in said Territory, which addition shall hereafter be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation," viz:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the White Mountain Reservation as now established, and running thence south to a line 15 miles south of and parallel to the Gila River; thence west along said line to a point due south of the southwest corner of the present White Mountain Reservation; thence north to the said southwest corner of the

aforesaid White Mountain Reservation, and thence along the southern boundary of the same to the place of beginning; the said addition to be known as the "San Carlos division of the White Mountain Reservation," which will make the entire boundary of the White Mountain Reserve as follows, viz:

Starting at the point of intersection of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona with the south edge of the Black Mesa, and following the southern edge of the Black Mesa to a point due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence in the direction of the Piache Colorado to the crest of the Apache Mountains, following said crest down the Salt River to Pinal Creek to the top of the Pinal Mountains; thence due south to a point 15 miles south of the Gila River; thence east with a line parallel with and 15 miles south of the Gila River to the boundary of New Mexico; thence north along said boundary line to its intersection with the south edge of the Black Mesa, the place of beginning.

S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 30, 1873.

Respectfully submitted to the President, with the recommendation that all that portion of the valley of the Gila River in the Territory of Arizona hitherto included in the San Carlos division of the White Mountain Indian Reservation as established by Executive order dated December 14, 1872, lying east of and above the site of old Camp Goodwin, be restored to the public domain, as recommended by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

B. R. COWEN, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 5, 1873.*

Agreeable to the above recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the land therein described be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 21, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying east of 109° 30' west longitude be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 27, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying west of the following-described line, viz, commencing at the northwest corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black Mesas, due north of Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumoso Butte; thence southeastwardly to Chromo Peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro River; thence due south to the southern boundary of the reservation, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 30, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 14, 1872, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for certain Apache Indians, viz, beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary 56 miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 26, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in Arizona Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1876, situated northeast of and 313 chains from flagstaff of Camp Apache, magnetic variation $13^{\circ} 48'$ east; thence south $68^{\circ} 34'$ west, 360 chains, to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation $13^{\circ} 45'$ east; thence south $7^{\circ} 5'$ west, 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation $13^{\circ} 43'$ east; thence north $68^{\circ} 34'$ east, 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, magnetic variation $13^{\circ} 42'$ east; thence north $7^{\circ} 15'$ east, 240 chains to place of beginning, comprising 7,421.14 acres, be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 31, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian Reservation in the Territory of Arizona lying within the following-described boundaries, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain, to-wit: Commencing at a point at the south bank of the Gila River, where the San Pedro empties into the same; thence up and along the south bank of said Gila River 10 miles; thence due south to the southern boundary of the said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

YUMA RESERVE.

For order relating to Yuma reserve in Arizona, see California, p. 35.

CALIFORNIA.

HOOPA, OR HUPA, VALLEY RESERVE.

By virtue of power vested in me by an act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, and acting under instructions from the Interior Department, dated at Washington City, D. C., April 26, 1864, concerning the location of four tracts of land for Indian reservations in the State of California, I do hereby proclaim and make known to all concerned that I have this day located an Indian reservation, to be known and called by the name and title of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, said reservation being situated on the Trinity River, in Klamath County, Cal., to be described by such metes and bounds as may hereafter be established by order of the Interior Department, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. Settlers in Hoopa Valley are hereby notified not to make any further improvements upon their places, as they will be appraised and purchased as soon as the Interior Department may direct

AUSTIN WILEY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs for the State of California.

FORT GASTON, CAL., August 21, 1864.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 23, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the south and west boundaries and that portion of the north boundary west of Trinity River, surveyed in 1875 by C. T. Bissel, and the courses and distances of the east boundary, and that portion of the north boundary east of Trinity River reported but not surveyed by him, viz: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the reservation at a post set in mound of rocks, marked 'H. V. R., No. 3,' thence south $17\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 905.15 chains to southeast corner of reservation; thence south $72\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west 480 chains to the mouth of Trinity River," be, and hereby are, declared to be the exterior boundaries of Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, and the land embraced therein, an area of 89,572.43 acres, be, and hereby is, withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations authorized to be set apart in California by act of Congress approved April 8, 1864. (13 Stats., p. 39.)

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 16, 1891.

It is hereby ordered that the limits of the Hoopa Valley Reservation, in the State of California, a reservation duly set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations authorized to be set apart in said State by act of Congress approved April 8, 1864 (13 Stats., 39), be, and the same are hereby, extended so as to include a tract of country 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, and extending from the present limits of the said Hoopa Valley Reservation to the Pacific Ocean: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts included within the above-described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded from the reservation as hereby extended.

BENJ. HARRISON.

KLAMATH RIVER RESERVE.

[Incorporated in and made part of Hoopa Valley Reserve.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

November 10, 1855.

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 8th of August last to the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, advising him of the approval by the President of the United States of the recommendation of the Department that it was expedient to expend the money appropriated on the 3d of March last for removing the Indians in California to two additional military reservations, I have the honor now to make the following report:

On the 15th of August last the Acting Commissioner inclosed a copy of your letter of the 8th of that month to the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, with directions to select these reservations from such "tracts of land adapted, as to soil, climate, water privileges, and timber, to the comfortable and permanent accommodation of the Indians, which tracts should be unencumbered by old Spanish grants or claims of recent white settlers," limiting the dimensions of the reserves to within 25,000 acres each, and to report to this office a description of their geographical position in relation to streams, mountain ranges, and county lines, etc., and indicating the same upon a map. A copy of that letter is herewith, marked A. By the last mail from California I have received from Superintendent Thomas I. Henley a report upon this subject, dated the 4th ultimo (a copy of which is herewith, marked B), by which it appears he recommends as one of the reservations aforesaid "a strip of territory 1 mile in width on each side of the (Klamath) river for a distance of 20 miles. The superintendent remarks upon the character of the country selected, and incloses an extract from a report (also herewith, marked C) to him of the 19th of June last, by Mr. S. G. Whipple, which contains in some detail a description of the country selected, habits and usages of the Indians, etc., but no map is furnished.

It will be observed from this report of the superintendent that he has deemed it important to continue the employ of an agent and to prepare for raising a crop in order to assure the Indians of the good faith of the Government and to preserve the peace of the country. Considering the great distance of this reservation from the seat of government and the length of time it necessarily requires to communicate with an agency at the Klamath, it is desirable that some definite action be taken, if practicable, before the sailing of the next steamer, to leave New York on the 20th instant.

I therefore beg leave to ask your attention to the subject, and if you shall be of the opinion, from the representations made by the superintendent in California and Mr. Whipple, that the selection at the mouth of the Klamath River is a judicious and proper one, that it be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, but with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract selected that a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end of the proposed reserve to bring it within the limitation of 25,000 acres, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

I also inclose herewith a copy of another letter from Superintendent Henley, of 4th ultimo (marked "D"), in which he states, in relation to the other reserve, that it is intended to locate it "between the headwaters of Russian River and Cape Mendocino." In reference to both of these proposed reserves, and as connected with the means to be used to maintain peaceable relations with the Indians, the superintendent is of opinion that it is of great importance to provide for crops, and that to do so an agent in each instance is necessary. As this last-named selection has not been defined by any specific boundaries, and no sufficient description is given as to soil, climate, and suitability for Indian purposes, to enable the Department to determine the matter understandingly, of course nothing definite can now be done. But it may not be improper to consider the subject in connection with the general intent as to the particular locality in which it is proposed to make the location.

The reserve proposed on the Klamath River and Pacific coast does not appear from the map of the State of California to be very far removed from Cape Mendocino, or a point between that and Russian River; and as provision is made only for two reserves in the State, other than those already in operation, the question arises whether it should not be situated farther in the interior, or perhaps eastern part of the State, than the point referred to. The Noome Lacke Reserve is situated in one of the Sacramento valleys, at about the latitude of 40° north and 122° of longitude west, about the center of that portion of the State north of the port of San Francisco. As, therefore, the proposed Klamath Reserve being northwest from the Noome Lacke Reservation, would appear to be adapted to the convenient use of the Indians in that direction, the question is suggested whether the other reserve should not be located

farther east and north, say on the tributaries of either Pitt or Feather rivers. As in the case of the proposed reserve of the Klamath, I am desirous of obtaining your opinion and that of the President of the United States, with such decision as may be arrived at under the circumstances, in season to communicate the same by the next California mail, for the government of the action of Superintendent Henley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 12, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 10th instant, and its accompanying papers, having relation to two of the reservations in California for Indian purposes, authorized by the act of 3d March last.

The precise limits of but one of the reservations, viz, a strip of territory commencing at the Pacific Ocean and extending 1 mile in width on each side of the Klamath River, are given, no sufficient data being furnished to justify any definite action on the other.

I recommend your approval of the proposed Klamath [River] Reservation, with the provision, however, that upon a survey of the tract a sufficient quantity be cut off from the upper end thereof to bring it within the limit of 25,000 acres authorized by law.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

Let the reservation be made, as proposed.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

NOVEMBER 16, 1855.

MENDOCINO RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 16, 1856.

SIR: Referring to the report I had the honor to submit for your consideration on the 10th of November last relative to the establishment of a military reservation for the benefit of the Indians of northern California, upon both sides of the Klamath River, from its mouth the distance of 20 miles up the same; and to the remarks then made upon the subject of establishing a third similar reservation as proposed by the superintendent of Indian affairs in California, at Cape Mendocino, or at some point between that place and Russian River, or, as appeared to this office at that time more expedient, farther in the interior and easterly part of the State, I have now respectfully to call your attention again to the subject, and to submit for your consideration the following documents:

* * * * *

From these documents it appears that the section between the Noyo River on the south and Bee-da-loé or Hale Creek on the north, extending from the coast on the west to the Coast Mountains, combines advantages which are not to be found in any of the other locations examined, reference being had to the purposes for which it is required and to the habits and necessities of the Indians.

* * * * *

The tract intended for the reservation lies between the south bank of the Noyo River, so as to include that river, and a point 1 mile north of the mouth of the Hale or Bee-da-loé Creek, extending eastward from the coast for quantity so as to include the valleys beyond the first range of hills to the Coast Mountains, conforming to their shape. Its geographical position is in Mendocino County, about 170 miles from San Francisco, and 80 miles south of Cape Mendocino, 70 miles northwest of Clear Lake, and about 180 miles from Sacramento City.

It is proposed to embrace within the limits of the reservation 25,000 acres of land.

* * * * *

If upon an examination of the subject you shall come to a similar conclusion, I

have respectfully to request that the proposition may be laid before the President of the United States for his approval, and that the superintendent may be enabled to carry out with him, on his return to his post by the steamer of the 20th instant, such decision as may be made in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, April 17, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 16th instant and accompanying papers in relation to the establishment of a military reserve of land for Indians in California, authorized by act of Congress of 3d of March, 1855.

The tract of country, containing about 25,000 acres, proposed to be selected is in Mendocino County, and fully described in the papers accompanying the Commissioner's report.

Concurring with the Commissioner in his views of the matter, I recommend your approval of the proposed reservation.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

[Indorsement on Commissioner's report.]

MAY 22, 1856.

Let the proposed reservation within referred to be made as recommended in letter of Secretary of the Interior of April 17, 1856.

FR. PIERCE.

(Restored to the public domain by the sixth section of the act of Congress approved July 27, 1868, 15 Stats., 223.)

MISSION RESERVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 27, 1870.

The PRESIDENT:

The accompanying papers are respectfully submitted to the President, with the request that the following lands in California be set apart as reservations for the Mission Indians in the southern portion of that State, being the San Pasqual and Pala valleys, and recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, viz: Townships 12 and 13 south, of ranges 1 east and 1 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, and township 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox, *Secretary.*

JANUARY 31, 1870.

Let the lands designated in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior be set apart as reservations for Indian purposes, as therein recommended.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to a report from this office, dated January 15, 1870, in which was inclosed a letter from J. B. McIntosh, brevet major-general, United States Army, and superintendent of Indian affairs for California, dated December 27, 1869, and report of Lieut. A. P. Greene, U. S. A., agent for Mission Indians in southern California, dated Los Angeles, Cal., December 16, 1869, recom-

mending that San Pasqual and Pala valleys in southern California be set apart as reservations for the Mission Indians in said State.

In my report above referred to I recommended that the following-described lands should be set apart for said reservations, viz: Townships 12 and 13 south, of ranges 1 east and 1 west, and township 9 south, of ranges 1 and 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, California.

My recommendation, meeting with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, was forwarded to the President, who, on the 31st of January, 1870, ordered that the above-designated lands should be set apart as reservations for Indian purposes.

It appears from the papers transmitted herewith that the citizens of San Diego County protest against the order of the President setting apart said lands for Indian reservations; that the Indians are unanimously opposed to going on said reservations; that citizens have made valuable improvements thereon, and that there are but few Indians on the lands set apart as aforesaid; that recent gold discoveries have attracted a large immigration thither, and the opinion of the press, together with other evidence, would indicate that it would be for the best interests and welfare of the Indians, as well as others, that the order of the President setting apart said lands for Indian purposes should be rescinded.

In view of these facts I would therefore respectfully recommend that the order of the President be revoked and that the aforesaid reservations be again restored to the public domain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

HON. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 15, 1871.

Commissioner transmits papers in reference to San Pasqual and Pala Valley reservations in southern California, and recommends that the order of the President setting apart the same be revoked and the lands restored to the public domain.

[Second indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
February 17, 1871.

The within recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is respectfully submitted to the President, with the request that the order of the Executive for the restoration to the public domain of the lands referred to be given.

C. DELANO, *Secretary of the Interior.*

Approved, February 17, 1871.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 27, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the county of San Diego, Cal., viz, San Bernardino base and meridian:

Portrero.—Including Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29;

Coahuila.—Township 7 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; township 7 south, range 3 east, sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; township 8 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4; township 8 south, range 3 east, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

Capitan Grande.—Township 14 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; township 14 south, range 3 east, sections 31 and 32; township 15 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; township 15 south, range 3 east, sections 5 and 6;

Santa Ysabel.—Including Mesa Grande, township 11 south, range 2 east, south half of section 21, northwest quarter, and east half of section 28, and sections 25, 26, and 27; township 11 south, range 3 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 29, 30, and 32; township 12 south, range 2 east, sections 3, 10, 14, 15,

and fractional section 13; township 12 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 12, and fractional sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14;

Palá.—Township 9 south, range 2 west, northeast quarter of section 33, and north half of the north half of 34;

Aqua Caliente.—Township 10 south, range 3 east, southeast quarter of section 23, southwest quarter of 24, west half of 25, and east half of 26;

Sycuan.—Township 16 south, range 1 east, section 13;

Inaja.—Township 13 south, range 3 east, northeast quarter of section 35;

Cosmit.—Township 13 south, range 3 east, north half of northeast quarter of section 25,

be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Lower California.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in San Bernardino County, Cal., viz:

Portrero.—Township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36;

Mission.—Township 2 south, range 3 east, sections 12, 13, and 14;

Aqua Caliente.—Township 4 south, range 4 east, section 14, and east half of southeast quarter and northeast quarter of section 22;

Torros.—Township 7 south, range 7 east, section 2;

Village.—Township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16;

Cabezons.—Township 7 south, range 9 east, section 6;

Village.—Township 5 south, range 8 east, section 19;

Village.—Township 5 south, range 7 east, section 24,

be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Southern California, in addition to the selections noted and reserved under Executive order dated 27th December last.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 3, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16 and 36, San Bernardino; township 7 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 14 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 11 south, range 3 east, section 36; township 9 south, range 2 west, north half of northeast quarter, section 33, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by President's order of December 27, 1875; also the following: Township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36; township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16, being lands withdrawn by President's order of May 15, 1876, for the same purpose, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 25, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections and all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east; township 2 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 1 east; and township 3 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 29, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of township 4 south, range 4 east; township 4 south, range 5 east; and township 5 south, range 4 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts

the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes for certain of the Mission Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 17, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that so much of the order of December 27, 1875, as relates to the Aqua Calienta Indian Reservation in California be, and the same is hereby, canceled.

It is also hereby ordered that said order of December 27, 1875, so far as the same relates to the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation, be, and the same is hereby, canceled to the following extent, viz:

All that portion of sections numbered 25, 26, and 27, township 11 south, range 3 east, lying north of the following line, viz: Beginning on the north boundary line of section 25, township 11 south, range 3 east, of San Bernardino meridian, at a point 51.59 chains west of the northeast corner of said section 25; thence according to the true meridian south $25\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, 56.50 chains, to a granite stone marked "P," at the north side of a granite boulder 8 feet high; thence south 74° west, 34.60 chains, to a black oak marked "P XXI;" thence north 56° west, 52 chains, to a granite stone marked "P" in stone mound; thence north 39° west, 40.46 chains, to a point on the north boundary of section 27; thence east along the north boundaries of sections 27, 26, and 25, of township 11 south, range 3 east, to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 2, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, viz, sections 26 and 35 in township 10 south, of range 1 west, and sections 2 and 3, in township 11 south, of range 1 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in California, provided, that this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid adverse rights of any party.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 9, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, excepting any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 27, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of California, viz, sections numbered 26, 27, 28, 34, and 35, in township numbered 8 south, of range numbered 2 west, of the San Bernardino meridian, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for Indian purposes; provided, however, that any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid, legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby created.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 24, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated December 27, 1875, setting aside certain described lands in the State of California for the use and occupancy of the Mission Indians, be, and the same hereby is, canceled so far as relates to the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 34, township 9 south, range 2 west of the San Bernardino meridian.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 5, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz, the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 3, township 12 south, range 2 east of San Bernardino meridian, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by Executive order of December 27, 1875, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 19, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described land, situate in the State of California, San Bernardino base and meridian, viz, section 28, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of section 31; the north half, the southeast quarter, the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, and lots 1 and 2 of section 32, and the north half of section 33, township 4 south, range 1 east; section 2; the south half of section 3, the fractional south half of section 4, the fractional north half of section 10, and the fractional northeast quarter of section 9, township 5 south, range 1 east; the east half of the southeast quarter of section 8, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 9, township 12 south, range 2 east, and sections 10, 11, 14, 15, 22, 23, 28, and 33, township 14 south, range 2 east, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Mission Indians in the State of California: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 25, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated June 27, 1882, setting aside certain described lands in the State of California for Indian purposes, be, and the same is hereby, canceled so far as relates to lot 2 in section 28, township 8 south, range 2 west of the San Bernardino meridian.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 22, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated June 19, 1883, setting apart certain described lands in the State of California for Indian purposes, be, and the same is hereby, canceled so far as relates to east half southeast quarter, northwest quarter southeast quarter, and southwest quarter northeast quarter, and southwest quarter southeast quarter, southeast quarter southwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, and southeast quarter northwest quarter section 28, township 4 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 29, 1887.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the State of California, being part of the lands restored to the public domain by Executive order dated March 22, 1886, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Mission Indians, viz: South half of southeast quarter, and southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 28, township 4 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian.

It is hereby further ordered that the following-described lands, viz, north half and southeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 28, township 4 south, range 1 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, March 14, 1887.*

It is hereby ordered that the lands embraced in section 23, township 7 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupation of the Mission Indians as an addition to the Coahuila Reservation.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 6, 1889.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of California, viz, township 10 south, range 4 east, and sections 3 and 4, township 11 south, range 4 east of the San Bernardino meridian, except so much of the same as is covered by the patents issued to J. J. Warner, January 16, 1880, and to Harmon T. Helm, January 16, 1886, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Mission Indians: *Provided, however,* That any other tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are also hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.

BENJ. HARRISON.

 PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas by Executive order dated December 27, 1875, sections 8 and 9, township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, were with certain other tracts of land withdrawn from the public domain and reserved for the use of the Capitan Grande band or village of Mission Indians; and

Whereas the Commission appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1891, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California" (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 26, p. 712), selected for the said Capitan Grande band or village of Indians certain tracts of land and intentionally omitted and excluded from said selection the said sections 8 and 9, township 15 south, range 2 east, and reported that the tracts thus omitted included the lands upon which were found the claims of Arthur F. Head and others; and

Whereas the report and recommendations of the said Commission were approved by Executive order dated December 29, 1891, which order also directed that "all of the lands mentioned in said report are hereby withdrawn from settlement and entry until patents shall have issued for said selected reservations, and until the recommendations of said Commission shall be fully executed, and, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the lands or any part thereof shall be restored to the public domain;" and

Whereas a patent was issued March 10, 1894, to the said Indians for the lands selected by the Commission as aforesaid, and which patent also excluded the said sections 8 and 9, township 15 south, range 2 east; and

Whereas it appears that the said Arthur F. Head can not make the requisite filings on the land occupied by him until it shall have been formally restored to the public domain, and that no good reason appears to exist for the further reservation of the said sections for the said band of Indians:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and make known that the Executive orders dated December 27, 1875, and December 29, 1891, are so far modified as to except from their provisions sections 8 and 9 of township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the said sections are hereby restored to the public domain.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-fifth.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, *Secretary of State.*

 PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

Whereas by Executive order dated December 27, 1875, section 7, township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, California, was with certain other tracts of land withdrawn from the public domain and reserved for the use of the Capitan Grande band or village of Mission Indians; and

Whereas the Commission appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 12, 1891, entitled "An act for the relief of the Mission Indians in the State of California" (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 26, p. 712), selected for the said Capitan Grande band or village of Indians certain tracts of land and intentionally omitted

and excluded from such selection the said section 7, township 15 south, range 2 east, and reported that the tracts thus omitted included the lands upon which were found the claims of Jacob Kuhner and others; and

Whereas the report and recommendations of the said Commission were approved by Executive order dated December 29, 1891, which order also directed that "All of the lands mentioned in said report are hereby withdrawn from settlement and entry until patents shall have issued for said selected reservations, and until the recommendations of said Commission shall be fully executed, and, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, the lands or any part thereof shall be restored to the public domain;" and

Whereas a patent was issued March 10, 1894, to the said Indians for the lands selected by the Commission as aforesaid, and which patent also excluded the said section 7, township 15 south, range 2 east; and

Whereas it appears that the said Jacob Kuhner can not make the requisite filings on the land occupied by him until it shall have been formally restored to the public domain, and that no good reason appears to exist for the further reservation of the said section for the said band of Indians;

Now, therefore I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby declare and make known that the Executive orders dated December 27, 1875, and December 29, 1891, are so far modified as to except from their provisions section 7 of township 15 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, and the said section is hereby restored to the public domain.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 29th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

ROUND VALLEY (NOME CULT) RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

November 18, 1858.

SIR: * * * In accordance to your recommendation the Secretary of the Interior has directed that the entire Nome Cult Valley shall be retained as a reservation, and you are required immediately after the receipt of this letter to give public notice to that effect.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, etc.,

J. W. DENVER, *Commissioner.*

THOMAS I. HENLEY, Esq.,
Superintendent, etc., San Francisco, Cal.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

January 6, 1860.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, inclosing a diagram indicating the public surveys in Round Valley, California, together with accompanying papers pertaining to allegations respecting an Indian reservation in that valley; and in reply to your inquiry in relation to evidence of the existence of a reserve in that locality, I herewith inclose a copy of a letter from this office to late Superintendent Henley, of November 18, 1858, from which you will perceive that by order of the Secretary of the Interior, the entire valley of Nome Cult, designated by you as the Round Valley, was set apart and reserved for Indian purposes, and Mr. Henley was directed to give public notice to that effect.

In regard to the alleged statement of late Superintendent Henley to Deputy Surveyor Hatch, that he had appropriated a portion of said valley for an Indian farm-but that the same had never been recognized by the Government, I would remark that said valley was selected for Indian purposes by Mr. Henley in 1856; and Special Agent S. P. Storms gave it the name of Nome Cult, under the impression that he was

the first discoverer of a new valley. An Indian farm was then established at that point, under his supervision, which has been cultivated and improved at the expense of the Government from that period to the present time, and is still held for Indian use.

There is a letter on file here, dated May 7, 1858, from the then Superintendent Henley, in which he makes use of the following language in regard to the Nome Cult Farm:

"This farm seems in a prosperous condition, and bids fair, in my judgment, to become the best location for the subsistence of Indians we have yet selected."

Again, in a letter of the 28th of February last, he called attention to intrusions upon the rights of Indians in this valley, and inclosed, for the information of this office, a copy of a letter from Special Agent Storms, in charge of the "Round Valley Farm."

These facts are deemed sufficient to show that the Round Valley has been set apart and recognized by the Department for an Indian reservation; and I have to request that you will respect the same upon the books of your office, and notify the local office in California accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD, *Commissioner*.

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq.,

Acting Commissioner General Land Office.

(June 21, 1860, the General Land Office transmitted to this office plat of a survey of the boundaries of this reserve, certified by the surveyor-general of California May 4, 1860, which showed the reserve as surveyed at that time to be situated in townships 22 and 23 north, of ranges 12 and 13 west, of Mount Diablo meridian, California, and to embrace 25,030.08 acres.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., March 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication dated the 4th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, map, etc., recommending the enlargement of Round Valley Indian Reservation in Mendocino County, Cal., to the extent indicated by the Commissioner and as delineated on the said map.

I concur with the Commissioner in the opinion that the Indian service in California requires that all of "Round Valley" be reserved for Indian purposes, and have the honor to request that said valley be set apart as an Indian reservation, as the same is enlarged in accordance with the report of Superintendent McIntosh, plat, field notes, and schedule of lands, marked A, B, and C, which are herewith inclosed.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox, *Secretary*.

The President.

[Inclosure B.]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CALIFORNIA,

San Francisco, February 18, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose to you the field notes of the recent survey of the Round Valley Indian Reservation. I also forward a proposed description of lands to be set apart for an Indian reservation at Round Valley, Mendocino County, Cal.

* * * * *

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. McINTOSH,

Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. A., Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure C.]

Proposed description of lands to be reserved for Indian purposes in Round Valley, Mendocino County, Cal.

All that piece or tract of land situated in Round Valley, Mendocino County, Cal., being a portion of the four townships hereinafter mentioned, namely:

Townships 22 and 23 north, range 12 west, and 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian, and contained within the boundaries hereinafter described. Beginning at a white-oak post the southeast corner section 23, township 23 north, range 13 west, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south 72° 22' west for 5,330 feet (mag-

netic variation 17° 38' east), to a white-oak post; thence south for 3,154 feet to a white-oak post in stone mound; thence south 23° east for 2,073 feet, to a white-oak post; thence south 7° 35' east for 4,491 feet, to a white-oak post; thence south 37° 25' east for 13,324 feet, to a white-oak post on rock mound; thence south 41° 40' east for 4,763 feet, to an oak post in rock mound; thence south 71° 20' east for 2,845 feet, to an oak post; thence south 20° 30' east for 4,098 feet, to black-oak tree blazed on four sides 4 feet from the ground; thence south 80° 15' east for 2,730 feet, to a pine tree 100 feet in height, bushy top, blazed as above; thence south 53° 10' east for 937 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, forked 10 feet above ground, blazed as above; thence south 45° 10' east for 2,333 feet to a black-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence south 72° 58' east for 9,120 feet, to an oak post on high knoll; thence north 39° 33' east for 4,627 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence north 28° 30' east for 2,485 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, blazed as above; thence north 16° 42' east for 3,209 feet, to a black-oak tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 51° 40' east for 3,797 feet, to a white-oak tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 23° 32' east for 3,053 feet to a white-oak tree 10 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 7° 35' east for 6,150 feet, to a white-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 48° 40' east for 1,088 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 15° east for 719 feet, to a pine tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 71° 25' east for 962 feet, to a forked black oak 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 0° 15' east for 13,930 feet, to a white oak 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 53° 45' west for 1,678 feet, to a pine tree 15 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 45° 25' west for 4,616 feet, to a white-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 76° 55' west for 3,935 feet, to a white-oak tree, 22 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 81° 45' west for 5,670 feet, to a black-oak tree 20 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 89° 15' west for 1,874 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 83° 15' west for 849 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 71° 15' west for 1,257 feet to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 60° 40' west for 1,337 feet, to a pine tree 28 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 52° 25' west for 1,530 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 64° 40' west for 5,525 feet, to a pine tree 35 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south 78° 30' west for 604 feet, to a pine tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 84° 35' west for 3,357 feet, to a pine tree 9 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 71° 40' west for 3,103 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and near a boulder, and blazed as above; thence north 87° 35' west for 4,482 feet to a black-oak tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south 66° 20' west for 2,423 feet, to a pine tree 60 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south 3° 37' east for 3,314 feet, to a manderone tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south 34° 10' west for 9,170 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south 23° 10' west for 1,768 feet, to a white-oak tree 50 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south 16° 50' west for 734 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south 35° 40' west for 993 feet, to a double pine tree, 60 inches by 25 inches at butt, and blazed as above; thence south 0° 25' west for 409 feet, to a pine tree 32 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence south 61° 15' east for 1,046 feet, to a pine tree 40 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 48° 14' east for 1,347 feet, to a white-oak tree 30 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 41° 50' east for 1,043 feet, to a white-oak tree 25 inches in diameter, and blazed as above; thence north 32° 40' east for 735 feet to point of beginning.

The total length of said boundary being 31 miles and 1,039 feet, and including an area of 31,683 acres; said tract of land being more minutely described in the field notes and plat of the survey of said tract executed in December, 1869, and January, 1870, under the superintendence of Bvt. Maj. Gen. John B. McIntosh, U. S. Army, by Bvt. Second Lieut. R. U. Vazaro, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March 30, 1870.*

I hereby order that "Round Valley," in Mendocino County, Cal., be set apart as an Indian reservation, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, as the same is delineated on the map accompanying his letter of the 30th March, 1870.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 29, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the terms of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes."

Section 2 of said act provides "that said township line between townships 22 and 23 north, extending from the middle fork of Eel River on the east to Eel River on the west, shall hereafter be the southern boundary of the Indian reservation in Round Valley, and the center of the middle fork of Eel River shall be the eastern boundary, and the center of Eel River shall be the Western boundary of said reservation, with the privilege of fishing in said streams."

Section 3 of the same act further provides "that immediately after the passage of this act the President shall cause to be withdrawn from sale or entry under the homestead and preemption laws all the land lying north of the southern boundary of the reservation as herein defined, and bounded north by the Eel River and the north fork of said river, east by the middle fork, and west by Eel River." * * *

In compliance with the provisions of said act I have the honor to recommend that the President be requested to issue his order directing that the tract of country described in said section 3 thereof be withdrawn and reserved from sale or entry as public lands until after the report of the commissioners appointed to fix the northern boundary of said reservation shall have been received and approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM, *Acting Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a letter dated the 29th ultimo, from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, wherein it is recommended that an order be issued by the Executive directing that the tract of country described in the third section of the act approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," be withdrawn and reserved from sale and entry as public land until the report of the commissioners appointed under said act to fix the northern boundary of said reservation, etc., shall have been received and action had thereon.

The recommendation of the Acting Commissioner is approved, and I have respectfully to request that an order may be issued setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose named.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 8, 1873.*

Let the lands described in the third section of the act of 3d March, 1873, for the restoration to market of a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, be withdrawn from sale and entry, as recommended in the within letter of the honorable the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 18, 1875.*

Whereas an act of Congress entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California to the public lands, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873 (Stats. at Large, vol. 17, p. 633), defines the south, east, and west boundaries of said reservation, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission to report its north boundary, and said commission having made their report, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 4, 1874, I hereby order and proclaim the following as the boundaries of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in California, conformable to said act of Congress, viz:

Beginning for the same at a point in section 36, of township 23, range 12 west,

Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about 80 rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence following the courses of Eel River up said stream, in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams Creek or Bland Mountain Creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's Cañon or Creek, a tributary of the North Fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing range at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arbovitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.; thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's Cañon or Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the North Fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said North Fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township line between townships 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 26, 1876.*

The military reservation in California known as Camp Wright, embracing the west half of section 1 and the east half of section 2, township 22 north, range 13 west, and containing 1 mile square of land, be the same more or less, having been, with its buildings, improvements, etc., relinquished by the War Department, the Executive order of April 27, 1869, creating said military reservation is hereby revoked, and the said tract of land, with its buildings, improvements, etc., is hereby withheld from public sale, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Indians located on the Round Valley Reservation, as an extension thereof, until otherwise ordered.

U. S. GRANT.

SMITH RIVER RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 9, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your consideration a report from Agent Hanson, of February 14, and also his letter, with accompanying papers, of February 28, 1862, relative to the destruction by flood of the Klamath Reservation in California, and the selection of a new reservation in the Smith River Valley, with a map thereof as submitted by him.

The report having already been submitted to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and understood to meet their approval, I would respectfully recommend, should it meet with your concurrence, that the President be requested to cause such portions of the proposed reservation as have been proclaimed for sale, and are not included in the purchases made by Agent Hanson from individuals, to be withdrawn from sale, and that the local land office be instructed to respect the same as an Indian reservation until otherwise ordered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

HON. CALEB B. SMITH,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Indorsement.]

The lands embraced in the proposed reservation may be withdrawn from sale for the present.

C. B. SMITH.

MAY 3, 1862.

(The lands referred to were in townships 17, 18, and 19, lying upon the Pacific Ocean, in Del Norte County.)

This reserve was discontinued by act of Congress, approved July 27, 1868 (15 Stats., 221).

RESERVES IN CALIFORNIA.

TULE RIVER RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 3d instant, requesting the setting apart for the use of the Tule River, Kings River, Owens River, Manche Cajon, and other scattering bands of Indians in California, a tract of land described as follows: Commencing on the South Tule River 4 miles below the soda springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Tule and Middle Tule; thence east on the dividing line 10 miles; thence south to the ridge dividing the waters of South Tule River and Deer Creek; thence west on said ridge 10 miles; thence north to the place of beginning, the said described tract of country being about 10 miles long and 6 miles wide. The request of the Acting Commissioner meets the approval of this Department, and I respectfully recommend that an order be issued by the Executive setting apart the lands referred to for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN, *Acting Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 9, 1873.

Let the lands described in the within letter be set apart as a reservation for the bands of Indians in California therein named, agreeably to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 3, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Tule River, Kings River, Owens River, Manche Cajon, and other scattered bands of Indians in the State of California, to be known as the "Tule River Indian Reservation," this being in lieu of the reservation set apart for those Indians by Executive order, dated the 9th of January last, which is hereby canceled:

Commencing on the South Fork of Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, running thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly, extended if necessary, to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point, due south, to the ridge, extended if necessary, dividing the waters of the South Fork of Tule River and Deer Creek; thence westerly on said ridge to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning, as indicated by red lines on above diagram.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 3, 1878.

It is hereby ordered that all of that portion of the Tule River Indian Reservation in California lying within the following boundary, viz, commencing at a place where a line running due north from a point on the South Fork of the Tule River, 4 miles below the Soda Springs on said river, crosses the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence north to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the North Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence on said ridge easterly to a point from which a line running due south would intersect a line running due east from the place of beginning, and at a distance of 10 miles therefrom; thence from said point due south to the ridge of mountains dividing the waters of the South Fork and Middle Fork of Tule River; thence westerly on said ridge to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

YUMA RESERVE.

(Partly in Arizona.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 6, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Arizona, viz, beginning at a point in the channel of the Colorado River opposite the mouth of the Gila River; thence up the channel of the Gila River to the range line (when extended) between ranges 19 and 20 west of the Gila and Salt River meridian; thence north on said range line to the first standard parallel south; thence west on said parallel to the channel of the Colorado River; thence down the channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts included within the above-described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 9, 1884.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated July 6, 1883, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for the Yuma Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of California, except so much thereof as is embraced within the Fort Yuma Military Reservation, viz, beginning at a point in the middle of the channel of the Colorado River due east of the meander corner to sections 19 and 30, township 15 south, range 24 east, San Bernardino meridian; thence west on the line between sections 19 and 30 to the range line between townships 23 and 24 east; thence continuing west on the section line to a point which, when surveyed, will be the corner to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27, in township 15 south, range 21 east; thence south on the line between sections 26 and 27, in township 15 south, range 21 east, and continuing south on the section lines to the intersection of the international boundary, being the corner to fractional sections 34 and 35, in township 16 south, range 21 east; thence easterly on the international boundary to the middle of the channel of the Colorado River; thence up said river, in the middle of the channel thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from settlement and sale and set apart as a reservation for the Yuma and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts included within the foregoing-described boundaries to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States are hereby excluded out of the reservation hereby made.

It is also hereby ordered that the Fort Yuma Military Reservation before mentioned be, and the same is hereby, transferred to the control of the Department of the Interior, to be used for Indian purposes in connection with the Indian reservation established by this order, said military reservation having been abandoned by the War Department for military purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

COLO R A D O .

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO HALF-BREED RESERVES.

(For other orders relating to reserve for Cheyennes and Araphoes, see Oklahoma Territory.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 14, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from you on the 20th ultimo, of a letter addressed to you by Gen. John B. Sanborn, dated the 17th ultimo, requesting that patents may issue for selections, described in this letter, to the half-breeds entitled under the fifth article of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe treaty of 1865 (see pamphlet laws, second session Thirty-ninth Congress, Treaties, p. 143), and upon which you direct a report of the views of this office. In reference to the same I would respectfully say that I doubt the practicability of having patents issued in the absence of surveys.

It is provided in said fifth article of the treaty of 1865 that such lands shall be selected from the reservation established by the first article of the Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty of February 18, 1861 (see Stat. L., vol. 12, p. 1163). In view, therefore, of the fact that many of the half-breeds entitled to selections under said treaty are settled and have made valuable improvements upon the lands they desire to have patented to them, and as there may be delay in the appropriation for the survey of the selections, during which time the railway company * * * may procure legislation granting them lands in the reserve from which the half-breed selections are provided by treaty to be made, I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to direct that this reserve be withdrawn from sale until these selections are made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

C. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 16, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 14th instant, and accompanying paper in relation to the selections of lands for half-breeds of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian tribes, under the fifth article of the treaty of October 14, 1865, with said tribes; and recommend that the Indian reservation therein referred to be withdrawn from sale until the selections are made as recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To the PRESIDENT.

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 16, 1868.*

Let the reservation within referred to be withdrawn from sale, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
November 17, 1870.

SIR: This Department has been informed by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of the 16th instant, that patents for the selections of land for half-breeds, under the fifth article of the treaty of 14th October, 1865, with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, have been issued, and that the object for which the withdrawal from sale of the reservation for said Indians was made, by order of the President, has been accomplished. You will take appropriate action with a view to restoring said reservation to market.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

CONFEDERATED UTE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 22, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Colorado lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 619); thence running north on the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 17, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in the State of Colorado lying within the following-described boundaries, and forming a part of the Uncompahgre Park, viz: Commencing at the fifty-third mile-post on the north line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by James W. Miller in 1875; thence south 4 miles; thence east 4 miles; thence north 4 miles to the said north line; thence west to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as a part of the Ute Indian Reservation in accordance with the first article of an agreement made with said Indians and ratified by Congress April 29, 1874. (Stat. L., vol. 18, p. 36.)

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 4, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 619); thence running north on the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians by Executive order, dated November 22, 1875, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

It is hereby further ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107° and 23' west; thence due south to latitude 37° and 17' north; thence due east to the one hundred and seventh meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a res-

ervation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians by Executive order, dated February 7, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

SOUTHERN UTE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 7, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Colorado, to wit: Commencing at the intersection of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107° and 23' west; thence due south to latitude 37° and 17' north; thence due east to the one hundred and seventh meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 4, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado; viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian Reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868 (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 619); and thence running north on the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian Reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians by Executive order dated November 22, 1875, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

It is hereby further ordered that the following-described tract of country in Colorado, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude with the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude; thence east along said parallel to the ridge described in Hayden's Geographical and Geological Survey of said State as the "National Divide" of the San Juan Mountains; thence following said divide in a general northerly and northwesterly direction to longitude 107° and 23' west; thence due south to latitude 37° and 17' north; thence due east to the one hundred and seventh meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to the place of beginning, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Muache, Capote, and Weeminuchee bands of Ute Indians by Executive order dated February 7, 1879, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(See act of Congress approved February 20, 1895, for change of location. 28 Stat. L., p. 677.)

IDAHO.

CŒUR D' ALÉNE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

May 23, 1867.

SIR: Under date October 1, 1866, Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was instructed to select and report to this office reservations for the use of the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones, in the southern part, and for the Cœur d'Alènes, and other Indians, in the northern part of that Territory. These instructions were based upon statements contained in the annual report of Governor Ballard, printed at pages 191 and 192 of the Annual Report of this office for 1866. There are no treaties existing with either of the tribes or bands named, nor, so far as the Shoshones are concerned, have they any such complete tribal organization as would justify treaties with them, even if such arrangements were practicable under the force of recent legislation by Congress. The northern tribes have a better organization, but advices from the Executive indicate that while a necessity exists for some arrangement under which the Indians of all the bands referred to should have some fixed home set apart for them before the lands are all occupied by the whites, who are rapidly prospecting the country, such arrangements can now be made by the direct action of the Department.

I herewith transmit two reports of Governor Ballard describing tracts proposed to be set apart for these Indians. So far as the one intended for the Shoshones is concerned its location as a permanent home for those bands is dependent upon the consent of Washakee's band, commonly known and heretofore treated with as the eastern bands Shoshones; but there is no doubt of their ready acquiescence in the arrangement. The land referred to is within the limits acknowledged as their hunting range by the treaty of 1863. Believing that the interest of the Government, as well as that of the Indians, require that such action should be taken, I recommend that the President be requested to set apart the reservation described in the diagram herewith for the use of the Indians referred to, and that the General Land Office be directed to respect the boundaries thus defined.

Should the suggestions herein contained be approved, and favorable action had, this office will inform the governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the fact and direct such further measures as to carry the plan into operation without delay, so far as the means at the disposal of the Department will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

HON. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

June 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, transmitting one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d May last, with accompanying documents, relating to proposed Indian reservations in Idaho Territory; and in obedience to your directions that I examine and report upon the subject-matter, I have to state as follows:

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the reservations proposed for the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of Idaho, and for the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of that Territory, is that the same may be set apart by the President for those Indians as their home reservations to the extent as represented on the accompanying diagrams herewith, and transferred on a map of Idaho accompanying this letter, being there represented in *green* and *blue* shadings, respectively.

The boundaries as defined by the local Indian agents, as per separate diagrams of the above reservations, are:

First. The Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones and Bannock Reservation: "Commencing on the south bank of Snake River at the junction of the Port Neuf River with said Snake River; thence south 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear River from those of Snake River; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence north about 50 miles to Blackfoot River; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake River; thence down Snake River to the place of beginning," embracing about 1,800,000 acres and comprehending Fort Hall, on the Snake River, within its limits.

Second. The Cœur d'Alènes and other tribes of Northern Idaho, the proposed reservation for which is shown on the map of Idaho, herewith, in blue color, is represented to be about 20 miles square: "Commencing at the head of the Latah, about 6 miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane Bridge; thence running north-northeasterly to the St. Joseph River, the site of the old Cœur d'Alène mission; thence west to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho Territories; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to place of beginning," including about 250,000 acres.

I have to observe that no surveys of the public lands have been made in those portions of Idaho Territory, nor is this office advised of the extinguishment of Indian titles to the same guaranteed to them by the provisions of the first and seventeenth sections of an "Act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho," approved March 3, 1863. (U. S. Stats., vol. 12, pp. 809 and 814.)

The records of this office showing no objection to the policy recommended to the Department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to return the same to the Department, together with the papers accompanying the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOS. S. WILSON, *Commissioner*.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1867.

SIR: I submit herewith the papers that accompanied the inclosed report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the propriety of selecting reservations in Idaho Territory upon which to locate the Cœur d'Alènes and other Indians in the northern part of Idaho, and the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of that Territory.

This Department concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the lands indicated upon the annexed diagram, and defined in the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 6th instant, be set apart as reservations for the Indians referred to, and I have the honor to request, if it meets your approval, that you make the requisite order in the premises.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary*.

THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1867.

Let the lands be set apart as reservations for the Indians within named, as recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, November 8, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in the Territory of Idaho be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Cœur d'Alène Indians in said Territory, viz:

Beginning at a point on the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangmans) creeks, directly south of a point on said last-named creek 6 miles above the point where the trail from Lewiston to Spokane bridge crosses said creek; thence in a northeasterly direction in a direct line to the Cœur d'Alène Mission on the Cœur

d'Alene River (but not to include the lands of said mission); thence in a westerly direction in a direct line to the point where the Spokane River heads in or leaves the Cœur d'Alene Lakes; thence down along the center of the channel of said Spokane River to the dividing line between the Territories of Idaho and Washington, as established by the act of Congress organizing a Territorial government for the Territory of Idaho; thence south along said dividing line to the top of the dividing ridge between Pine and Latah (or Hangmans) creeks; thence along the top of the said ridge to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

FORT HALL RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1867.

SIR: Under date October 1, 1866, Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was instructed to select and report to this office reservations for the use of the Bois and Bruneau bands of Shoshones, in the southern part, and for the Cœur d'Alenes and other Indians, in the northern part of that Territory. These instructions were based upon statements contained in the annual report of Governor Ballard, printed at pages 191 and 192 of the annual report of this office for 1866. There are no treaties existing with either of the tribes or bands named, nor, so far as the Shoshones are concerned, have they any such complete tribal organization as would justify treaties with them, even if such arrangements were practicable under the force of recent legislation by Congress. The northern tribes have a better organization, but advices from the Executive indicate that while a necessity exists for some arrangement under which the Indians of all the bands referred to should have some fixed home set apart for them before the lands are all occupied by the whites, who are rapidly prospecting the country, such arrangements can now be made by the direct action of the Department.

I herewith transmit two reports of Governor Ballard, describing tracts proposed to be set apart for these Indians. So far as the one intended for the Shoshones is concerned, its location as a permanent home for those bands is dependent upon the consent of Washakee's band, commonly known and heretofore treated with as the eastern bands Shoshones; but there is no doubt of their ready acquiescence in the arrangement. The land referred to is within the limits acknowledged as their hunting range by the treaty of 1863. Believing that the interests of the Government, as well as that of the Indians, require that such action should be taken, I recommend that the President be requested to set apart the reservations described in the diagram herewith for the use of the Indians referred to and that the General Land Office be directed to respect the boundaries thus defined.

Should the suggestions herein contained be approved and favorable action had, this office will inform the governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs of the fact and direct such further measures as to carry the plan into operation without delay so far as the means at the disposal of the Department will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

HON. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 6, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, transmitting one from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 23d May last, with accompanying documents, relating to proposed Indian reservations in Idaho Territory; and in obedience to your directions that I examine and report upon the subject-matter, I have to state as follows:

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the reservations proposed for the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of Idaho, and for the Cœur d'Alenes and other Indians in the northern part of that Territory, is that the same may be set apart by the President for those Indians as their home reservations to the extent as represented on the accompanying diagrams herewith, and transferred on a map of Idaho accompanying this letter, being there represented in *green* and *blue* shadings respectively.

The boundaries as defined by the local Indian agents, as per separate diagrams of the above reservations, are:

1st. The Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones and Bannock Reservation: "Commencing on the south bank of Snake River at the junction of the Port Neuf River with said Snake River; thence south 25 miles to the summit of the mountains dividing the waters of Bear River from those of Snake River; thence easterly along the summit of said range of mountains 70 miles to a point where Sublette road crosses said divide; thence north about 50 miles to Blackfoot River; thence down said stream to its junction with Snake River; thence down Snake River to the place of beginning," embracing about 1,800,000 acres, and comprehending Fort Hall on the Snake River within its limits.

2d. The Cœur d'Alenes and other tribes of Northern Idaho, the proposed reservation for which is shown on the map of Idaho, herewith, in blue color, is represented to be about 20 miles square: "Commencing at the head of the Latah, about 6 miles above the crossing on the Lewiston trail, a road to the Spokane bridge; thence running north-northeasterly to the St. Joseph River, the site of the old Cœur d'Alene mission; thence west to the boundary line of Washington and Idaho Territories; thence south to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence east to the place of beginning," including about 250,000 acres.

I have to observe that no surveys of the public lands have been made in those portions of Idaho Territory, nor is this office advised of the extinguishment of Indian titles to the same guaranteed to them by the provisions of the first and seventeenth sections of "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Idaho," approved March 3, 1863. (U. S. Stats., vol. 12, pp. 809 and 814.)

The records of this office showing no objection to the policy recommended to the Department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his communication of the 23d ultimo, I have the honor to return the same to the Department, together with the papers accompanying the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Jos. S. WILSON, *Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., June 13, 1867.

SIR: I submit herewith the papers that accompanied the inclosed report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 23d ultimo, in relation to the propriety of selecting reservations in Idaho Territory, upon which to locate the Cœur d'Alenes and other Indians in the northern part of Idaho, and the Boise and Bruneau bands of Shoshones in the southern part of that Territory.

This Department concurs in the recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the lands indicated upon the annexed diagram, and defined in the accompanying report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 6th instant, be set apart as reservations for the Indians referred to, and I have the honor to request, if it meet your approval, that you make the requisite order in the premises.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT,

WASHINGTON, D. C., *June 14, 1867.*

Let the lands be set apart as reservations for the Indians within named as recommended by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

July 23, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter from Charles F. Powell, special United States Indian agent, Fort Hall Agency, Idaho Territory, dated the 30th ultimo, which letter was forwarded to this office, with indorsement dated the 6th instant, by Hon. D. W. Ballard, governor and ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs for said Territory, and would respectfully call your attention to that portion of Agent Powell's letter relative to a selection of reservation for the Bannock Indians.

It is provided in the second article of the treaty concluded with the Eastern Band of Shoshones and the Bannock tribe of Indians, July 3, 1868, that whenever the Bannocks desire a reservation to be set apart for their use, or whenever the President of the

United States shall deem it advisable for them to be put upon a reservation, he shall cause a suitable one to be selected for them in their present country, which shall embrace reasonable portions of the Port Neuf and "Kansas prairie" countries, and that when the reservation is declared the United States will secure to the Bannocks the same rights and privileges therein and make the same and like expenditures therein for their benefit, except the agency house and residence of agent, in proportion to their numbers, as herein provided for the Shoshone Reservation.

By virtue of Executive order dated June 14, 1867 (herewith inclosed), there was set apart a reservation for the Indians in southern Idaho, including the Bannocks. This reserve, it will be observed from the diagram accompanying said Executive order, embraces a portion of the country which the treaty provision above quoted provides the reservation for the Bannocks shall be selected from. It appears from the letter of Agent Powell that the Bannocks are at present upon the reserve set apart by Executive order as above stated, and that they desire to remain there. I think the area embraced within this reserve is sufficient for the Bannocks and any other Indians that it may be desired to locate thereon. I therefore respectfully recommend that the same be designated as the reserve provided for in the treaty of July 3, 1868, as hereinbefore recited, and that the President be requested to so direct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 23d instant, and accompanying papers, relative to the designation of a reservation in Idaho for the Bannock Indians, as provided by the second article of the treaty of July 3, 1868, with that tribe, and for the reasons stated by the Commissioner, respectfully recommend that you direct that the lands reserved by an Executive order dated June 14, 1867, for the Indians of southern Idaho, including the Bannocks, be designated as the reservation provided for said tribe by the second article of the treaty referred to, dated July 3, 1868.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 30, 1869.*

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and within the limits of the tract reserved by Executive order of June 14, 1867, for the Indians of southern Idaho will be designated a reservation provided for the Bannocks by the second article of the treaty with said tribe of July 3, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

LEMHI RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 12, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Idaho lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point 1 mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east, about 3 miles, to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about 12 miles to a point due east of Yeanum bridge, on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indians, to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian Reservation.

Said tract of country is estimated to contain about 100 square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

MODOC RESERVE.

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Quapaw Agency, I. T., June 23, 1874, between the United States, by H. W. Jones, United States Indian agent, and the Eastern Shawnee Indians.

Whereas it is desirable that the Modoc Indians (now temporarily located on the Eastern Shawnee Reservation) should have a permanent home in order that they may be enabled to settle down and become self-supporting: Therefore, it is agreed—

1st. The Eastern Shawnees cede to the United States a tract of land situated in the northeast corner of their present reservation in the Indian country. The land so ceded to be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of their reservation, running south along the Missouri State line two and one-half miles; thence west two and one-half miles; thence north to the north line of said reserve; thence east along said north line to the place of beginning, containing 4,000 acres, more or less, for which the United States is to pay six thousand dollars, one-half upon the ratification of this agreement by the Secretary of the Interior, the balance in twelve months thereafter; said installments to be paid to the Eastern Shawnee Indians per capita, for the purpose of enabling them to enlarge their farms and otherwise improve their condition in civilization.

2d. The land proposed to be purchased in the 1st article of this agreement shall be set apart as a permanent home for the Modoc Indians.

3d. And it is further agreed that in case the United States fails to carry out the provisions of the agreement this contract shall be null and void.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year first above written.

H. W. JONES, [SEAL.]
U. S. Indian Agent.

JAMES CHOCTAW, his + mark.

THOMAS CAPTAIN, his + mark.

Chiefs.

JOHN LOGAN, his + mark.

JOHN WILLIAMS, his + mark.

Councillors.

GOOD HUNT, his + mark.

BILLY DICK, his + mark.

JOHN MOHAWK, his + mark.

CORN STALK, his + mark.

GEORGE BEAVER, his + mark.

SAMSON KYZER, his + mark.

JOHN JACKSON, his + mark.

Young Men.

Attest:

LAZARUS FLINT, *Interpreter.*

ENDSLEY JONES.

(Recorded in Records of Treaties, vol. 3, p. 19.)

This agreement was confirmed in Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1875. (18 Stats., p. 447.)

MICHIGAN.

ISABELLA RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

December 11, 1854.

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter from Messrs. George Smith and P. O. Johnson, missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Michigan, addressed to Rev. Dr. Durbin, and by him forwarded to this office, in relation to certain desired reservations of public lands.

In consideration of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the ensuing spring, I have to ask that you reserve from public sale the lands designated in the letter of Messrs. Smith and Johnson.

I have also received a communication from the Rev. J. P. Durbin, corresponding secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for an additional reservation of lands near Iroquois Point, back from the lake.

For the reasons above, I concur in the request, and ask that several additional sections to those already reserved be made of the lands in the vicinity of Iroquois Point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner.*

JOHN WILSON, Esq.,
Commissioner of General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December 20, 1854.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, addressed to this office, bearing date the 11th instant, and its inclosure, recommending, for reasons stated, the withdrawal from market and reservation for Indian purposes the lands in Isabella County, Mich., or so much thereof as may be deemed expedient.

The pink-shaded lines on the inclosed printed map show the limits of Isabella County, covering, according to the maps of this office, townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 west of the Michigan meridian, in the Ionia district, the whole of which are requested to be reserved, and the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, placed on certain townships, show the order of the preference to be given should it be determined to reserve less than the east half of the county.

From an estimate just made at this office, it appears that only about two-ninths of the whole surface has been disposed of, although three of the townships have been in market since 1833, and the balance since 1840.

As regards the conditions mentioned in the Rev. George Smith's letter (among the papers), that the reserve be made "for the Chippewa Indians of Michigan, to be purchased under the direction of the missionary society," etc., I have to remark that no such privilege could, in my opinion, be given without legislation of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WILSON, *Commissioner.*

HON. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *April 12, 1855.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith two letters from the Commissioner of the General Land Office in relation to the withdrawal of certain lands in Michigan

from sale with a view to the benefit hereafter of certain Indian tribes, in accordance with the intimations of the Indian Office.

The first letter, that of the 20th of December last, has reference to lands in Isabella County, Mich., and that of the 10th instant to land in a new county, called Emmet, in the same State, the former county containing 16 and the latter 27 townships and fractional townships, and the withdrawal appears to be desired by the Indian Office "in consequence of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the present spring." The matter connected with the letter of the 20th December has been delayed, waiting more specific information from the Indian Office as to the specific land wanted, which is supplied by this letter of the 10th instant from that office.

The philanthropic policy of furnishing these Indians, who are desirous of becoming cultivators of the soil, with land for that purpose, to the greatest possible extent separated from evil example or annoyance of unprincipled whites, who might be disposed to settle in their vicinity, or within their midst, after farms already opened by them had rendered the surrounding land more valuable is apparent, and I have no hesitation in recommending your sanction to the withdrawal of the lands indicated in each of said communications from the Land Office, but it must be with the express understanding that no peculiar or exclusive claim to any of the land so withdrawn can be acquired by said Indians, for whose future benefit it is understood to be made, until after they shall by future legislation be invested with the legal title thereto.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 14, 1855.

Let the withdrawal of all the vacant land in Isabella County be made with the express understanding contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to me of the 12th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

(Superseded by treaty of August 2, 1855, with Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, 11 Stat. L., 633.)

LITTLE TRAVERSE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

April 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, a copy of a letter from Agent Leach, in which he recommends that townships 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 north, range 4 west, and townships 34, 37, 38, and 39 north, range 3 west, be withdrawn from sale, with a view to an enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation.

In his annual report for 1863 (see Annual Report of this Office for 1863, pp. 377 and 378) Agent Leach gives his reasons at length in favor of an enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation, with a view to the removal of the Indians from Mackinac, Beaver Island, Thunder Bay, and those east of the Grand Traverse Bay, and locating them all upon the Little Traverse Reservation, thereby greatly reducing the expenses of the agency, and, as hoped, much improving the condition of the Indians.

Concurring in the views expressed by Agent Leach in his report above referred to, I respectfully recommend that the townships named in his letter be withdrawn from sale, with a view to the proposed enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, April 15, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to the President with the recommendation that the lands within described be withdrawn from sale for the purpose indicated.

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

[Second indorsement.]

Let the lands be withheld from sale as recommended.

A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 16, 1864.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 4, 1874.*

Referring to Executive order dated April 16, 1864, withdrawing from public sale, for Indian purposes, the undisposed-of lands embraced in townships 34, 37, 38, and 39 north, of range 3, and townships 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 north, of range 4 west, in the State of Michigan, I hereby revoke, rescind, cancel, and declare said order to be void and of no effect from and after the date hereof, and the lands above described are hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

ONTONAGON RESERVE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *September 24, 1855.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 20th instant, requesting that the following-described tracts be withdrawn from market and reserved for the Ontonagon band of Chippewa Indians under the sixth clause of the first article of the treaty of La Pointe of July 30, 1854, viz: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 14, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; the whole of sections 22 and 23, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half of section 26, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half of section 27, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian, all situated in the northern peninsula of Michigan.

On examination of the plats and tract books in this office it appears that the above lands are all vacant, and there exists no objection to their reservation; for which I respectfully recommend that the order of the President be obtained previous to instructing the land officers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
*Commissioner.*HON. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
*Secretary of the Interior.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 25, 1855.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his approval as recommended.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

Let the reservation be made.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA RESERVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 4, 1855.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated at Detroit the 1st instant, received here this morning, in which he requests that several townships, sections, and parts of sections of land within the State of Michigan, in addition to those heretofore withdrawn from sale, be also withdrawn in order to enable the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians to select the quantity guaranteed to them by a treaty concluded with them on the 31st ultimo.

I have therefore respectfully to recommend that in addition to the tracts heretofore withdrawn from sale with a view to accommodate the Indians of Michigan, the following designated tracts be also withdrawn from sale, and that the usual measures be taken by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to give proper publicity to the fact, viz:

Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in township 47 north, range 5 west.
 Sections 18, 19, and 30, in township 47 north, range 4 west.
 Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, and 26, in township 47 north, range 3 west.
 Section 29, in township 47 north, range 2 west.
 Sections 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, and 15, in township 47 north, range 2 east.
 Section 34, in township 48 north, range 2 east.
 Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33, in township 45 north, range 2 east.
 Sections 1, 12, and 13, in township 45 north, range 1 east.
 Section 4, in township 44 north, range 2 east.
 Township 42 north of ranges 1 and 2 west.
 Township 43 north of range 1 west.
 Township 44 north of range 12 west.
 High Island and Garden Island, in Lake Michigan, being fractional townships 38 and 39 north of range 11 west, 40 north of range 10 west, and in part 39 north of ranges 9 and 10 west, township 32^a north of range 10 west.
 Townships 29, 30, 31, and 32 north of range 11 west.
 Townships 29, 30, and 31 north of range 12 west.
 Township 29 north of range 13 west.
 East half of township 29 north of range 9 west.
 Sections 25 and 36, in township 30 north of range 7 east, and section 22 in township 30 north of range 8 east.

Very respectfully, etc.,

CHAS. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *August 4, 1855.*

Referred to the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office for his examination, and, if no objection exists, that he report the fact without delay, so that the order of the President may be obtained.

CHAS. S. FRAILEY, *Acting Chief Clerk.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *August 8, 1855.*

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs and its inclosure of the 4th instant, referred by the acting chief clerk of the Department to this office, same day, for report, requesting the withdrawal from sale of certain lands therein described, in the State of Michigan, in order that selections may be made therefrom for the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, under a treaty concluded on the 31st July, 1855.

In reply, I herewith inclose a printed diagram, showing by the red shades the relative positions (as near as can be shown on a small scale) of the tracts requested to be reserved, and have to state that portions of the lands, it appears from an examination of the tract books, have been sold to individuals and selected by the State for swamp lands, and that the small tracts reserved for light-house purposes are embraced thereby. With these exceptions there appears to be no objection to withdrawing the lands temporarily until the contemplated selections are made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. HOOD, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. ROBT. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of Interior.

^a Although this township (32 north, range 10 west) is referred to in the Commissioner's letter as already withdrawn from sale, it is believed to be a mistake in transcribing the dispatch through the telegraph offices, informing him what tracts have been so withdrawn. It should therefore be included in the list of those to be withdrawn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 8, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your approval the application from the Indian Office of the 4th instant, for the withdrawal from sale certain tracts of land in the State of Michigan for the purpose of making selections therefrom for the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan under a treaty concluded the 31st ultimo.

The matter having been submitted to the General Land Office with a view of ascertaining whether any objection was known there to the proposed withdrawal, the Acting Commissioner replies on this day that no objection was known, with certain exceptions to special tracts previously appropriated.

It is therefore recommended that, with the exception mentioned, the lands referred to be temporarily withdrawn from sale for the purposes desired.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 9, 1855.

Let the lands referred to in letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 4th instant, with the exceptions noted in letter of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 8th instant, be temporarily withdrawn from sale, for the purposes indicated in above letter from Indian Office, and as recommended by Secretary of the Interior in letter of 8th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

(See last clause of article 1, treaty of July 31, 1855, 11 Stats., 623.)

1977—02—4

MINNESOTA.

DEER CREEK RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 30, 1883.*

Agreeably to the provision contained in the closing sentence of the first clause of article 3 of the treaty of April 7, 1866, with the Boise Fort band of Chippewa Indians (14 Stat. L., p. 765), it is hereby ordered that a township of land in the State of Minnesota, to wit, township 62 north, range 25 west of the fourth principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts embraced within said township to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States governing the disposition of the public lands are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

FOND DU LAC RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 16, 1858.

SIR: I have received a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th instant, inclosing a copy of the plat and field notes of the survey of the exterior boundary of the Fond du Lac Reservation, made in conformity with the provisions of the fourth clause of the second article of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854, together with a copy of a communication from Peter E. Bradshaw, deputy surveyor, addressed to the surveyor-general of Minnesota.

Mr. Bradshaw represents that the boundary of said reserve does not include the principal settlement of the Indians, which with their improvements are located at "Perch Lake" and its vicinity, which lake is some 3 or 4 miles south of the southern boundary of the reservation as established by said survey.

The deputy surveyor states that the Indians are very much dissatisfied with the location of said boundary line, and they claim that the treaty secured to them Perch Lake.

I am fully satisfied that it was the understanding of the respective parties who negotiated the treaty that the southern boundary line, as therein described, should have embraced the Indian settlements at Perch Lake, and in consideration of the fact that an error has occurred in the description of the line in question, which if not corrected, would compel the Indians to abandon the only settlement, perhaps, where they can acquire a subsistence, I would respectfully recommend that, with your concurrence, the subject be laid before the President, with a view to such action as may be necessary to withdraw from preemption and sale so much of the public lands in the vicinity of Perch Lake as may be required to protect the interests of the Indians and secure to them their improved settlements in order that appropriate steps may be taken with the approbation of the Executive to settle existing difficulties pertaining to said boundary by subsequent negotiations looking to a change of the lines of the present reserve.

The estimated area of the reservation embraced 125,294 acres, being about 25,000 acres more than was contemplated by the stipulations of the treaty, and therefore I would suggest that the Government as well as the Indians would be benefited by extending the southern boundary so as to include the Indian settlements, and by reducing the aggregate area in order that the reserve may embrace as nearly as possible 100,000 acres.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December 20, 1858.*

SIR: The letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 16th November last, addressed to you in relation to the survey of the exterior boundaries of Fond du Lac Reservation, made in conformity with the provisions of the fourth clause of the second article of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854, recommending to withdraw from preemption and sale so much of the public lands in the vicinity of Perch Lake as may be required to protect the interests of the Indians and secure them the improved settlements with a view to settle the existing difficulties pertaining to said boundary by subsequent negotiation, looking to a change of the lines of the present reserve, and also your indorsement on back of said letter calling on this office for a report and sketch of the specific tracts which it is desired *shall be withheld from preemption and sale, is received.*

In compliance with your request, I herewith inclose the sketch called for by you, which will be found to embrace the following townships: Township 48 north, ranges 17, 18, and 19 west; township 49 north, range 16 west, west of St. Louis River; and township 49 north, ranges 17, 18, and 19 west of the fourth principal meridian.

The letter addressed to you is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

It is recommended that the tracts herein specified be withheld from preemption and sale, for the purposes specified in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 16, 1858, herewith.

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Let the tracts specified be withdrawn as requested by the Secretary of the Interior.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

DECEMBER 21, 1858.

LEECH LAKE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 4, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the description of the first-named tract of country reserved for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, and provided for in the second clause of the second article of the treaty with the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded February 22, 1855 (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 1166), be amended so as to read as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy River; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake, so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning; and that the additional land therein embraced be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, and that the same be set apart for the use of said Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 26, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

RED LAKE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 21, 1892.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tracts of land in the State of Minnesota, viz: Fractional section 33 in township 152 north, of range 32 west, and fractional sections 4, 9, 16, 17, 19, and 20, and section 21 in township 151 north, of range 32 west, be, and the same are hereby, reserved from entry and sale as public lands and added to the Red Lake Indian Reservation, as a part of the same for the use and benefit of the Indians thereof, with like tenure as the other lands now included within the reservation according to the terms of the agreement negotiated with said Indians by the Chippewa Commission in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), which agreement was approved by the President March 4, 1890.

BENJ. HARRISON.

VERMILLION LAKE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 20, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described land in Minnesota, viz, that portion of the southeast quarter of section 23 lying east of Sucker Bay; the southwest quarter, and lot —, being the most southerly lot in the southeast quarter of section 24, and fractional sections 25, 26, and that portion of section 35 north of Vermillion Lake, all in township 62 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, Minnesota, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale or settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, for the use of the Boise Fort band of Chippewa Indians, to be known as the "Vermillion Lake Indian Reservation."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WHITE EARTH RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 18, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated in the State of Minnesota, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation, being the northwest corner of township 146 north, range 42 west, and running thence north to the northwest corner of township 148 north, range 42 west; thence west to the southwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence north to the northwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence east on the line between township 149 north and township 150 north to the intersection of said line with the southwestern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence southeasterly to the most southerly point of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction and along the line of the Red Lake Indian Reservation to a point due north from the northeast corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation; thence south to the northeast corner of White Earth Indian Reservation, and thence west along the northern boundary line of White Earth Indian Reservation to the point of beginning be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing-described boundaries, the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or preemption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated March 18, 1879, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart certain described lands north of and adjoining the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota, as a reservation for Indian purposes, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, the lands embraced within said reservation not being required for the purposes for which they were set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WINNEBAGOSHISH OR WHITE OAK POINT RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 29, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, as an addition to the reservation provided for by the first article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867 (Stats. L., vol. 16, p. 719), for the use of the said Indians, a tract of country in the State of Minnesota, described and bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Indian Reserve, where the section line between sections 11 and 14, and 10 and 15, of township 55 north, range 27 west, of the fourth principal meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same; thence east on said extended section line to section corner between sections 11, 12, 13, and 14; thence north on the section line between sections 11 and 12, and 1 and 2, all of the same township and range above mentioned, to the township line between townships 55 and 56 north; thence continuing north to a point 2 miles north of said township line; thence west to the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Reserve; thence south on said boundary line, and with the same, to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 26, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebago bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebago, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

MONTANA.

BITTER ROOT VALLEY RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 14, 1871.*

The Bitter Root Valley, above the Loo-lo Fork, in the Territory of Montana, having been carefully surveyed and examined in accordance with the eleventh article of the treaty of July 16, 1855, concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, between the United States and the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians, which was ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859, has proved, in the judgment of the President, not to be better adapted to the wants of the Flathead tribe than the general reservation provided for in said treaty, it is therefore deemed unnecessary to set apart any portion of said Bitter Root Valley as a separate reservation for Indians referred to in said treaty. It is therefore ordered and directed that all Indians residing in said Bitter Root Valley be removed as soon as practicable to the reservation provided for in the second article of said treaty, and that a just and impartial appraisement be made of any substantial improvements made by said Indians upon any lands of the Bitter Root Valley, such as fields inclosed and cultivated and houses erected; that such appraisement shall distinguish between improvements made before the date of said treaty and such as have been subsequently made.

It is further ordered that, after the removal herein directed shall have been made, the Bitter Root Valley aforesaid shall be open to settlement.

It is further ordered that if any of said Indians residing in the Bitter Root Valley desire to become citizens and reside upon the lands which they now occupy, not exceeding in quantity what is allowed under the homestead and preemption laws to all citizens, such persons shall be permitted to remain in said valley upon making known to the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory by the 1st day of January, 1873, their intention to comply with these conditions.

U. S. GRANT.

BLACKFEET RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *July 3, 1873.*

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 5, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in Montana Territory set apart by Executive order, dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 13, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Musselshell River where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Musselshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Musselshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians,

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford military reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Musselshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Musselshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north

latitude, thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

CROW RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 20, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country, 20 miles in width, in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Timber Creek; thence up said creek 20 miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point 20 miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone—no point of which shall be less than 20 miles from the river—to the one hundred and seventh degree west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory, set apart in the second article of treaty of May 7, 1868 (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 650): *Provided*, That the same shall not interfere with the rights of any bona fide settlers who may have located on the tract of country herein described.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 8, 1876.*

By an Executive order dated October 20, 1875, the following-described tract of country situated in Montana Territory was withdrawn from public sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians in said Territory to be added to their reservation, viz:

Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Timber Creek; thence up said creek 20 miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point 20 miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone—no point of which shall be less than 20 miles from the river—to the one hundred and seventh degree west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning.

The said Executive order of October 20, 1875, above noted, is hereby revoked, and the tract of land therein described is again restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 27, 1886.

Sir: Upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, I have the honor to request that the following-described tracts of land in the Territory of Montana, embraced within the limits of the Crow Indian Reservation, created by treaty dated May 7, 1868, Executive orders dated, respectively, October 20, 1875, and March 8, 1876, and act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive for military purposes, in connection with the post of Fort Custer, viz:

1.—*Post reservation.*

Commencing at the center stone of the parade ground of Fort Custer, Mont., and running thence due south 3 miles to the place of beginning on the southern boundary; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north 6 miles; thence due west 6 miles; thence due south 6 miles; thence due east 3 miles to the place of beginning. Area, 36 square miles.

2.—*National cemetery of Custer's battlefield.*

Reservation.—Commencing at a point 1,200 feet north, 35° west of Custer's monument, and running thence north 35° east 1,200 feet; thence south 35° east 1 mile; thence south

55° west to the right bank of the Little Big Horn River; thence along said right bank to the prolongation of the western boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area, 1 square mile.

3.—*Limestone Reservation, near Old Fort C. F. Smith, Mont.*

Commencing at a point 1,772 feet due north and 700 feet due east of the site of the flagstaff of the old post of Fort C. F. Smith, and running thence due south 1 mile and 5,206 feet; thence due west 2 miles; thence due north 1 mile and 4,470 feet to mid-stream of the Big Horn River; thence down said midstream to its intersection with the prolongation of the eastern boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area, 3.48 square miles.

Tracings of the proposed reservations are inclosed herewith.

It appears that about thirteen Indian families have received allotments of land within the limits of the proposed reservation for the post of Fort Custer (No. 1), and the Department of the Interior reports that with the distinct understanding "that these thirteen families shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located, and to retain their present allotments of land and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof, unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same," that Department will interpose no objection to the declaration of the proposed reservation as herein requested.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 7, 1886.

The within request is approved and the reservations are made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided*, That the 13 Indian families herein referred to shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located, and to retain their present allotments of land, and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof, unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

FORT BELKNAP RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *July 3, 1873.*

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 5, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in Montana Territory set apart by Executive order dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 13, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Musselshell River where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Musselshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Musselshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford Military Reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Musselshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Musselshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

FORT PECK RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 3, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 5, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in Montana Territory set apart by Executive order dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 13, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Muscleshell River, where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary;

from sale with a view to the benefit hereafter of certain Indian tribes, in accordance with the intimations of the Indian Office.

The first letter, that of the 20th of December last, has reference to lands in Isabella County, Mich., and that of the 10th instant to land in a new county, called Emmet, in the same State, the former county containing 16 and the latter 27 townships and fractional townships, and the withdrawal appears to be desired by the Indian Office "in consequence of certain contemplated arrangements with the Indians in Michigan during the present spring." The matter connected with the letter of the 20th December has been delayed, waiting more specific information from the Indian Office as to the specific land wanted, which is supplied by this letter of the 10th instant from that office.

The philanthropic policy of furnishing these Indians, who are desirous of becoming cultivators of the soil, with land for that purpose, to the greatest possible extent separated from evil example or annoyance of unprincipled whites, who might be disposed to settle in their vicinity, or within their midst, after farms already opened by them had rendered the surrounding land more valuable is apparent, and I have no hesitation in recommending your sanction to the withdrawal of the lands indicated in each of said communications from the Land Office, but it must be with the express understanding that no peculiar or exclusive claim to any of the land so withdrawn can be acquired by said Indians, for whose future benefit it is understood to be made, until after they shall by future legislation be invested with the legal title thereto.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Indorsement.]

MAY 14, 1855.

Let the withdrawal of all the vacant land in Isabella County be made with the express understanding contained in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior to me of the 12th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

(Superseded by treaty of August 2, 1855, with Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River, 11 Stat. L., 633.)

LITTLE TRAVERSE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

April 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your consideration, a copy of a letter from Agent Leach, in which he recommends that townships 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 north, range 4 west, and townships 34, 37, 38, and 39 north, range 3 west, be withdrawn from sale, with a view to an enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation.

In his annual report for 1863 (see Annual Report of this Office for 1863, pp. 377 and 378) Agent Leach gives his reasons at length in favor of an enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation, with a view to the removal of the Indians from Mackinac, Beaver Island, Thunder Bay, and those east of the Grand Traverse Bay, and locating them all upon the Little Traverse Reservation, thereby greatly reducing the expenses of the agency, and, as hoped, much improving the condition of the Indians.

Concurring in the views expressed by Agent Leach in his report above referred to, I respectfully recommend that the townships named in his letter be withdrawn from sale, with a view to the proposed enlargement of the Little Traverse Reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *April 15, 1864.*

Respectfully submitted to the President with the recommendation that the lands within described be withdrawn from sale for the purpose indicated.

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

[Second indorsement.]

Let the lands be withheld from sale as recommended.

A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 16, 1864.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 4, 1874.*

Referring to Executive order dated April 16, 1864, withdrawing from public sale, for Indian purposes, the undisposed-of lands embraced in townships 34, 37, 38, and 39 north, of range 3, and townships 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39 north, of range 4 west, in the State of Michigan, I hereby revoke, rescind, cancel, and declare said order to be void and of no effect from and after the date hereof, and the lands above described are hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

ONTONAGON RESERVE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *September 24, 1855.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 20th instant, requesting that the following-described tracts be withdrawn from market and reserved for the Ontonagon band of Chippewa Indians under the sixth clause of the first article of the treaty of La Pointe of July 30, 1854, viz: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 14, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; southwest quarter and southwest quarter of southeast quarter of section 15, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; the whole of sections 22 and 23, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half of section 26, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian; north half of section 27, township 53 north, range 38 west, Michigan meridian, all situated in the northern peninsula of Michigan.

On examination of the plats and tract books in this office it appears that the above lands are all vacant, and there exists no objection to their reservation; for which I respectfully recommend that the order of the President be obtained previous to instructing the land officers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
*Commissioner.*HON. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
*Secretary of the Interior.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 25, 1855.

Respectfully submitted to the President for his approval as recommended.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

SEPTEMBER 25, 1855.

Let the reservation be made.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

OTTAWA AND CHIPPEWA RESERVES.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 4, 1855.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated at Detroit the 1st instant, received here this morning, in which he requests that several townships, sections, and parts of sections of land within the State of Michigan, in addition to those heretofore withdrawn from sale, be also withdrawn in order to enable the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians to select the quantity guaranteed to them by a treaty concluded with them on the 31st ultimo.

I have therefore respectfully to recommend that in addition to the tracts heretofore withdrawn from sale with a view to accommodate the Indians of Michigan, the following designated tracts be also withdrawn from sale, and that the usual measures be taken by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to give proper publicity to the fact, viz:

Sections 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, in township 47 north, range 5 west.
 Sections 18, 19, and 30, in township 47 north, range 4 west.
 Sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 25, and 26, in township 47 north, range 3 west.
 Section 29, in township 47 north, range 2 west.
 Sections 2, 3, 4, 11, 14, and 15, in township 47 north, range 2 east.
 Section 34, in township 48 north, range 2 east.
 Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20, 28, 29, and 33, in township 45 north, range 2 east.
 Sections 1, 12, and 13, in township 45 north, range 1 east.
 Section 4, in township 44 north, range 2 east.
 Township 42 north of ranges 1 and 2 west.
 Township 43 north of range 1 west.
 Township 44 north of range 12 west.
 High Island and Garden Island, in Lake Michigan, being fractional townships 38 and 39 north of range 11 west, 40 north of range 10 west, and in part 39 north of ranges 9 and 10 west, township 32^a north of range 10 west.
 Townships 29, 30, 31, and 32 north of range 11 west.
 Townships 29, 30, and 31 north of range 12 west.
 Township 29 north of range 13 west.
 East half of township 29 north of range 9 west.
 Sections 25 and 36, in township 30 north of range 7 east, and section 22 in township 30 north of range 8 east.

Very respectfully, etc.,

CHAS. E. MIX, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *August 4, 1855.*

Referred to the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office for his examination, and, if no objection exists, that he report the fact without delay, so that the order of the President may be obtained.

CHAS. S. FRAILEY, *Acting Chief Clerk.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *August 8, 1855.*

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs and its inclosure of the 4th instant, referred by the acting chief clerk of the Department to this office, same day, for report, requesting the withdrawal from sale of certain lands therein described, in the State of Michigan, in order that selections may be made therefrom for the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan, under a treaty concluded on the 31st July, 1855.

In reply, I herewith inclose a printed diagram, showing by the red shades the relative positions (as near as can be shown on a small scale) of the tracts requested to be reserved, and have to state that portions of the lands, it appears from an examination of the tract books, have been sold to individuals and selected by the State for swamp lands, and that the small tracts reserved for light-house purposes are embraced thereby. With these exceptions there appears to be no objection to withdrawing the lands temporarily until the contemplated selections are made.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. HOOD, *Acting Commissioner.*

Hon. ROBT. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of Interior.

^a Although this township (32 north, range 10 west) is referred to in the Commissioner's letter as already withdrawn from sale, it is believed to be a mistake in transcribing the dispatch through the telegraph offices, informing him what tracts have been so withdrawn. It should therefore be included in the list of those to be withdrawn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, August 8, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your approval the application from the Indian Office of the 4th instant, for the withdrawal from sale certain tracts of land in the State of Michigan for the purpose of making selections therefrom for the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan under a treaty concluded the 31st ultimo.

The matter having been submitted to the General Land Office with a view of ascertaining whether any objection was known there to the proposed withdrawal, the Acting Commissioner replies on this day that no objection was known, with certain exceptions to special tracts previously appropriated.

It is therefore recommended that, with the exception mentioned, the lands referred to be temporarily withdrawn from sale for the purposes desired.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 9, 1855.

Let the lands referred to in letter of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 4th instant, with the exceptions noted in letter of the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 8th instant, be temporarily withdrawn from sale, for the purposes indicated in above letter from Indian Office, and as recommended by Secretary of the Interior in letter of 8th instant.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

(See last clause of article 1, treaty of July 31, 1855, 11 Stats., 623.)

1977—02—4

MINNESOTA.

DEER CREEK RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 30, 1883.*

Agreeably to the provision contained in the closing sentence of the first clause of article 3 of the treaty of April 7, 1866, with the Boise Fort band of Chippewa Indians (14 Stat. L., p. 765), it is hereby ordered that a township of land in the State of Minnesota, to wit, township 62 north, range 25 west of the fourth principal meridian, be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the perpetual use and occupancy of said Indians: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts embraced within said township to which valid rights have attached under the laws of the United States governing the disposition of the public lands are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

FOND DU LAC RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 16, 1858.

SIR: I have received a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th instant, inclosing a copy of the plat and field notes of the survey of the exterior boundary of the Fond du Lac Reservation, made in conformity with the provisions of the fourth clause of the second article of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854, together with a copy of a communication from Peter E. Bradshaw, deputy surveyor, addressed to the surveyor-general of Minnesota.

Mr. Bradshaw represents that the boundary of said reserve does not include the principal settlement of the Indians, which with their improvements are located at "Perch Lake" and its vicinity, which lake is some 3 or 4 miles south of the southern boundary of the reservation as established by said survey.

The deputy surveyor states that the Indians are very much dissatisfied with the location of said boundary line, and they claim that the treaty secured to them Perch Lake.

I am fully satisfied that it was the understanding of the respective parties who negotiated the treaty that the southern boundary line, as therein described, should have embraced the Indian settlements at Perch Lake, and in consideration of the fact that an error has occurred in the description of the line in question, which if not corrected, would compel the Indians to abandon the only settlement, perhaps, where they can acquire a subsistence, I would respectfully recommend that, with your concurrence, the subject be laid before the President, with a view to such action as may be necessary to withdraw from preemption and sale so much of the public lands in the vicinity of Perch Lake as may be required to protect the interests of the Indians and secure to them their improved settlements in order that appropriate steps may be taken with the approbation of the Executive to settle existing difficulties pertaining to said boundary by subsequent negotiations looking to a change of the lines of the present reserve.

The estimated area of the reservation embraced 125,294 acres, being about 25,000 acres more than was contemplated by the stipulations of the treaty, and therefore I would suggest that the Government as well as the Indians would be benefited by extending the southern boundary so as to include the Indian settlements, and by reducing the aggregate area in order that the reserve may embrace as nearly as possible 100,000 acres.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *December 20, 1858.*

SIR: The letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 16th November last, addressed to you in relation to the survey of the exterior boundaries of Fond du Lac Reservation, made in conformity with the provisions of the fourth clause of the second article of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854, recommending to withdraw from preemption and sale so much of the public lands in the vicinity of Perch Lake as may be required to protect the interests of the Indians and secure them the improved settlements with a view to settle the existing difficulties pertaining to said boundary by subsequent negotiation, looking to a change of the lines of the present reserve, and also your indorsement on back of said letter calling on this office for a report and sketch of the specific tracts which it is desired *shall be withheld from preemption and sale, is received.*

In compliance with your request, I herewith inclose the sketch called for by you, which will be found to embrace the following townships: Township 48 north, ranges 17, 18, and 19 west; township 49 north, range 16 west, west of St. Louis River; and township 49 north, ranges 17, 18, and 19 west of the fourth principal meridian.

The letter addressed to you is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, *Commissioner.*

HON. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

It is recommended that the tracts herein specified be withheld from preemption and sale, for the purposes specified in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 16, 1858, herewith.

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

Let the tracts specified be withdrawn as requested by the Secretary of the Interior.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

DECEMBER 21, 1858.

LEECH LAKE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 4, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the description of the first-named tract of country reserved for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands, and provided for in the second clause of the second article of the treaty with the Mississippi bands of Chippewa Indians, concluded February 22, 1855 (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 1166), be amended so as to read as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of Little Boy River; thence up said river through the first lake to the southern extremity of the second lake on said river; thence in a direct line to the most southern point of Leech Lake, and thence through said lake, so as to include all the islands therein, to the place of beginning; and that the additional land therein embraced be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, and that the same be set apart for the use of said Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 26, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas, concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebagoish, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

RED LAKE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 21, 1892.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tracts of land in the State of Minnesota, viz: Fractional section 33 in township 152 north, of range 32 west, and fractional sections 4, 9, 16, 17, 19, and 20, and section 21 in township 151 north, of range 32 west, be, and the same are hereby, reserved from entry and sale as public lands and added to the Red Lake Indian Reservation, as a part of the same for the use and benefit of the Indians thereof, with like tenure as the other lands now included within the reservation according to the terms of the agreement negotiated with said Indians by the Chippewa Commission in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved January 14, 1889 (25 Stats., 642), which agreement was approved by the President March 4, 1890.

BENJ. HARRISON.

VERMILLION LAKE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 20, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described land in Minnesota, viz, that portion of the southeast quarter of section 23 lying east of Sucker Bay; the southwest quarter, and lot —, being the most southerly lot in the southeast quarter of section 24, and fractional sections 25, 26, and that portion of section 35 north of Vermillion Lake, all in township 62 north, range 16 west, fourth principal meridian, Minnesota, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale or settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes, for the use of the Boise Fort band of Chippewa Indians, to be known as the "Vermillion Lake Indian Reservation."

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WHITE EARTH RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 18, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated in the State of Minnesota, viz: Beginning at the northwest corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation, being the northwest corner of township 146 north, range 42 west, and running thence north to the northwest corner of township 148 north, range 42 west; thence west to the southwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence north to the northwest corner of township 149 north, range 42 west; thence east on the line between township 149 north and township 150 north to the intersection of said line with the southwestern boundary of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence southeasterly to the most southerly point of the Red Lake Indian Reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction and along the line of the Red Lake Indian Reservation to a point due north from the northeast corner of the White Earth Indian Reservation; thence south to the northeast corner of White Earth Indian Reservation, and thence west along the northern boundary line of White Earth Indian Reservation to the point of beginning be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing-described boundaries, the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, or to which valid homestead or preemption rights have attached under the laws of the United States, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated March 18, 1879, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart certain described lands north of and adjoining the White Earth Reservation in the State of Minnesota, as a reservation for Indian purposes, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, the lands embraced within said reservation not being required for the purposes for which they were set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WINNEBAGOSHISH OR WHITE OAK POINT RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 29, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition, as an addition to the reservation provided for by the first article of the treaty with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, concluded March 19, 1867 (Stats. L., vol. 16, p. 719), for the use of the said Indians, a tract of country in the State of Minnesota, described and bounded as follows, viz:

Commencing at a point on the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Indian Reserve, where the section line between sections 11 and 14, and 10 and 15, of township 55 north, range 27 west, of the fourth principal meridian, if extended west, would intersect the same; thence east on said extended section line to section corner between sections 11, 12, 13, and 14; thence north on the section line between sections 11 and 12, and 1 and 2, all of the same township and range above mentioned, to the township line between townships 55 and 56 north; thence continuing north to a point 2 miles north of said township line; thence west to the present eastern boundary of said Leech Lake Reserve; thence south on said boundary line, and with the same, to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 26, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale, entry, or other disposition so much of the following tracts of country as are not already covered by treaty with the Chippewas concluded February 22, 1855, and set apart for the use of the Pillager and Lake Winnebago bands of said Indians, viz:

Commencing at the point where the Mississippi River leaves Lake Winnebago, it being the beginning point of the second tract of land reserved for said bands (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 1166); thence northeasterly to the point where the range line between ranges 25 and 26 west intersects the township line between townships 146 and 147 north; thence north on said range line to the twelfth standard parallel; thence west on said parallel to range line between ranges 28 and 29; thence south on said range line till it intersects the third river; thence down said river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the place of beginning. Also, all the land embraced in township 143 north, range 29 west, in the State of Minnesota.

U. S. GRANT.

MONTANA.

BITTER ROOT VALLEY RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 14, 1871.*

The Bitter Root Valley, above the Loo-lo Fork, in the Territory of Montana, having been carefully surveyed and examined in accordance with the eleventh article of the treaty of July 16, 1855, concluded at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, between the United States and the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles Indians, which was ratified by the Senate March 8, 1859, has proved, in the judgment of the President, not to be better adapted to the wants of the Flathead tribe than the general reservation provided for in said treaty, it is therefore deemed unnecessary to set apart any portion of said Bitter Root Valley as a separate reservation for Indians referred to in said treaty. It is therefore ordered and directed that all Indians residing in said Bitter Root Valley be removed as soon as practicable to the reservation provided for in the second article of said treaty, and that a just and impartial appraisement be made of any substantial improvements made by said Indians upon any lands of the Bitter Root Valley, such as fields inclosed and cultivated and houses erected; that such appraisement shall distinguish between improvements made before the date of said treaty and such as have been subsequently made.

It is further ordered that, after the removal herein directed shall have been made, the Bitter Root Valley aforesaid shall be open to settlement.

It is further ordered that if any of said Indians residing in the Bitter Root Valley desire to become citizens and reside upon the lands which they now occupy, not exceeding in quantity what is allowed under the homestead and preemption laws to all citizens, such persons shall be permitted to remain in said valley upon making known to the superintendent of Indian affairs for Montana Territory by the 1st day of January, 1873, their intention to comply with these conditions.

U. S. GRANT.

BLACKFEET RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *July 3, 1873.*

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 5, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in Montana Territory set apart by Executive order, dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 13, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Muscleshell River where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Muscleshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Muscleshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians,

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford military reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north

latitude, thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

CROW RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 20, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country, 20 miles in width, in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Timber Creek; thence up said creek 20 miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point 20 miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone—no point of which shall be less than 20 miles from the river—to the one hundred and seventh degree west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory, set apart in the second article of treaty of May 7, 1868 (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 650): *Provided*, That the same shall not interfere with the rights of any bona fide settlers who may have located on the tract of country herein described.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 8, 1876.*

By an Executive order dated October 20, 1875, the following-described tract of country situated in Montana Territory was withdrawn from public sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians in said Territory to be added to their reservation, viz:

Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the one hundred and seventh degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big Timber Creek; thence up said creek 20 miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point 20 miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone—no point of which shall be less than 20 miles from the river—to the one hundred and seventh degree west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning.

The said Executive order of October 20, 1875, above noted, is hereby revoked, and the tract of land therein described is again restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 27, 1886.

SIR: Upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Army, I have the honor to request that the following-described tracts of land in the Territory of Montana, embraced within the limits of the Crow Indian Reservation, created by treaty dated May 7, 1868, Executive orders dated, respectively, October 20, 1875, and March 8, 1876, and act of Congress approved July 10, 1882, may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive for military purposes, in connection with the post of Fort Custer, viz:

1.—*Post reservation.*

Commencing at the center stone of the parade ground of Fort Custer, Mont., and running thence due south 3 miles to the place of beginning on the southern boundary; thence due east 3 miles; thence due north 6 miles; thence due west 6 miles; thence due south 6 miles; thence due east 3 miles to the place of beginning. Area, 36 square miles.

2.—*National cemetery of Custer's battlefield.*

Reservation.—Commencing at a point 1,200 feet north, 35° west of Custer's monument, and running thence north 35° east 1,200 feet; thence south 35° east 1 mile; thence south

55° west to the right bank of the Little Big Horn River; thence along said right bank to the prolongation of the western boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area, 1 square mile.

3.—*Limestone Reservation, near Old Fort C. F. Smith, Mont.*

Commencing at a point 1,772 feet due north and 700 feet due east of the site of the flagstaff of the old post of Fort C. F. Smith, and running thence due south 1 mile and 5,206 feet; thence due west 2 miles; thence due north 1 mile and 4,470 feet to mid-stream of the Big Horn River; thence down said midstream to its intersection with the prolongation of the eastern boundary; thence along said prolongation to the place of beginning. Area, 3.48 square miles.

Tracings of the proposed reservations are inclosed herewith.

It appears that about thirteen Indian families have received allotments of land within the limits of the proposed reservation for the post of Fort Custer (No. 1), and the Department of the Interior reports that with the distinct understanding "that these thirteen families shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located, and to retain their present allotments of land and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof, unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same," that Department will interpose no objection to the declaration of the proposed reservation as herein requested.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 7, 1886.

The within request is approved and the reservations are made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided*, That the 13 Indian families herein referred to shall not be disturbed, but shall be allowed to remain where they are now located, and to retain their present allotments of land, and be permitted the free and unrestricted enjoyment thereof, unless they shall voluntarily release or abandon the same.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

FORT BELKNAP RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *July 3, 1873.*

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 5, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in Montana Territory set apart by Executive order dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 13, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Muscleshell River where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Muscleshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Muscleshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford Military Reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

FORT PECK RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 2, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians in the Territory of Montana. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by yellow colors, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the northwest corner of the Territory of Dakota, being the intersection of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude and the one hundred and fourth meridian of west longitude; thence south to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the south bank of said river to a point opposite the mouth of Medicine or Sun River; thence in a westerly direction, following the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River, as far as practicable, to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a northerly direction to the north boundary of Montana; thence along said north boundary to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving therefrom existing military reservations.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
July 3, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

W. H. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 5, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in Montana Territory set apart by Executive order dated July 5, 1873, and not embraced within the tract set apart by act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, for the use and occupation of the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, River Crow, and other Indians, comprised within the following boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the south bank of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of the Marias River; thence along the main channel of the Marias River to Birch Creek; thence up the main channel of Birch Creek to its source; thence west to the summit of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains; thence along said summit in a southerly direction to a point opposite the source of the Medicine or Sun River; thence easterly to said source, and down the south bank of said Medicine or Sun River to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence down the south bank of the Missouri River to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 13, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following described boundaries, viz:

Commencing at a point on the Musselshell River, where the same is intersected by the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary;

thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Muscleshell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Muscleshell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale, and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, being a portion of the tract of country which was set aside by Executive order of the 13th April, 1875, as an addition to the then existing reservation for the Gros Ventre, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians, known as the Blackfeet Reservation, and lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the south boundary of the Fort Buford Military Reserve intersects the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence according to the true meridian west along the south boundary of said military reserve to its western boundary; thence continuing west to the right bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River; thence up and along the middle of the main channel of the Muscleshell River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence east along said parallel to its intersection with the right bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and along said right bank, with the meanders thereof, to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

JUDITH BASIN RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 31, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of Montana, set apart as a reservation for the Crow tribe of Indians by the first article of an agreement concluded with the said Indians, August 16, 1873, subject to the action of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, viz:

"Commencing at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of Shankin Creek; thence up the said creek to its head, and thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith Rivers and the waters entering the Missouri River, to a point opposite to the divide between the headwaters of the Judith River and the waters of the Muscle Shell River; thence along said divide to the Snowy Mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy Mountains, in a northeasterly direction, to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscle Shell River and the waters running to the Judith River; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the headwaters of Armells Creek and the headwaters of Dog River, and along said divide to the Missouri River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning (the said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith River, Arrow River, and Dog River)."

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 25, 1875.*

By the first article of an agreement made by and between Felix R. Brunot, E. Whittlesey, and James Wright, commissioners on behalf of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and men representing the tribe of Crow Indians, under date of August 16, 1873, the following-described tract of country was set apart, subject to ratification by Congress, as a reservation for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, viz: "Commencing at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of Shankin Creek, thence up the said creek to its head, and thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith rivers and the waters entering the Missouri River, to a point opposite to the divide between the headwaters of the Judith River and the waters of the Muscle Shell River; thence along said divide to the Snowy Mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy Mountains, in a northeasterly direction, to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscle Shell River and the

waters running to the Judith River; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the headwaters of Armells Creek and the headwaters of Dog River, and along said divide to the Missouri River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning (the said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith River, Arrow River, and Dog River)."

Pending its ratification by Congress, an order was issued January 31, 1874, withdrawing said tract of country from sale or settlement.

Inasmuch as these Indians have not removed to this country, and it is not probable that they will ever make it their home, and as Congress has not taken any decisive action on said agreement, it is ordered that the order of January 31, 1874, be, and hereby is, canceled, and said tract of country restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 26, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country, lying within the boundaries of the Territory of Montana—viz, beginning at the point on the one hundred and seventh meridian of west longitude (said meridian being the eastern boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation) where the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company intersects said one hundred and seventh meridian; thence south along said meridian to a point 30 miles south of the point where the Montana base line, when extended, will intersect said meridian; thence due east to a point 12 miles east of the Rosebud River; thence in a northerly and northeasterly direction, along a line parallel with said Rosebud River and 12 miles distant therefrom, to a point on the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, 12 miles distant from said Rosebud River; thence westwardly along the said southern limits and across the said Rosebud River to the place of beginning—be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupation of the Northern Cheyenne Indians, now residing in the southern portion of Montana Territory, and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land included within the foregoing described boundaries which have been located, resided upon, and improved by bona fide settlers, prior to the 1st day of October, 1884, to the amount to which such settlers might be entitled under the laws regulating the disposition of the public lands of the United States, or to which valid rights have attached under said laws, are hereby excluded from the reservation hereby made.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 19, 1900.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of land lying in the State of Montana, the same being the tract described in Senate bill 2173, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, which tract includes the lands embraced in the boundaries set forth in Executive order issued November 26, 1884, relative to the Northern Cheyenne Reserve, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupation of the Indians now occupying or belonging upon the Northern Cheyenne Reservation, which reservation shall be known as the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, viz:

Beginning at the point in the middle of the channel of Tongue River at its intersection with the southern 40-mile limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; thence west on the said southern 40-mile limits to its intersection with the eastern boundary line of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence south on said boundary line to its intersection with the line dividing townships 5 and 6 south; thence east on said dividing line of townships 5 and 6 south to its intersection with the line dividing ranges 40 and 41 east; thence north on said line dividing ranges 40 and 41 east to the line dividing townships 4 and 5 south; thence east on the line dividing townships 4 and 5 south to its intersection with Cook Creek; thence down Cook Creek to its confluence with Tongue River; thence down the middle of the channel of Tongue River to the place of beginning: *Provided, however,* That if upon the survey or resurvey of the boundary lines already established it shall be found that the main stream of Cook Creek on or near the range line between ranges 40 and 41

lies south of the line dividing townships 4 and 5 south, then in that case the line running north on the range line between ranges 40 and 41 shall extend north only to the intersection of said line with the main stream of Cook Creek, and thence down Cook Creek as hereinbefore provided: *Provided further*, That in the erection of the reservation boundary fence along said Cook Creek the same shall be so erected as to divide the waters as near as may be between the north and south sides thereof: *Provided further*, That certain tracts approximating 65 acres, lying west of Tongue River, in sections 26 and 34 [Township 4] south, of range 43 east, owned by Joseph Scott, and the northeast quarter of section 3 in township 3 south, of range 44 east, belonging to St. Labra's Mission, and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 10 in township 2 south, of range 44 east, belonging to R. P. Colbert, and the south half of section 7, in township 2 south, range 44 east, belonging to John Barringer, shall be excepted from and not included within the reservation boundaries named.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

NEBRASKA.

GREAT SIOUX RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 24, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Nebraska, viz: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota, where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line 5 miles; thence due south 5 miles; thence due west 10 miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set aside as an addition to the present Sioux Indian Reservation in the Territory of Dakota.

This order of reservation to continue during the pleasure of the President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NIOBRARA OR SANTEE SIOUX RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a letter addressed to this Department by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting the reservation from préemption or sale of townships 31 and 32 north, range 5 west, and townships 31 and 32 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian, in Nebraska Territory, until the action of Congress be had, with a view to the setting apart of these townships as a reservation for the Santee Sioux Indians now at Crow Creek, Dakota; and recommend that you direct those lands to be withdrawn from market, and held in reserve for the purpose indicated.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 27, 1866.*

Let the lands within named be withdrawn from market and reserved for the purposes indicated.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 13, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter dated June 26, ultimo, from Alex. Johnson, esq., of this office, who has recently visited the reservation of the Sioux Indians on the Niobrara River, in Nebraska, in which he recommends an enlargement of said reservation for the reason that there is an insufficiency of timber for the use of the Indians within the present limits of their reservation.

The present reservation, embracing townships 31 and 32 north, of ranges 5 and 6 west, in Nebraska, were set apart for this purpose by order of the President under date of February 27, 1866.

Mr. Johnson states that there is good timber upon the rivers both above and below the present reservation, and I therefore recommend that township 33 north, range

5 west, and townships 31 and 32 north, ranges 7 and 8 west, in Nebraska, be withdrawn from sale and added to said reservation. I deem it important that immediate action should be had upon this subject in order that the minds of the Indians may be quieted upon the subject of their permanent home, and that thereby they may be induced to settle down and engage in the pursuits of civilized life. Should you approve the same, I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to direct that the aforesaid townships be added to said reservation as a permanent reservation for said Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner*.

HON. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1866.

SIR: For the reasons mentioned in the accompanying copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 13th instant, it is deemed expedient to enlarge the boundaries of the Sioux Indian Reservation on the Niobrara River in Nebraska, and I have therefore to request that you will at the *earliest practicable date* furnish the Department with a diagram, properly shaded, showing the exterior lines of the present reservation, together with those of the townships recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be set apart as an addition to the original quantity withdrawn by the President's order of 27th February last, viz, township 33 north, of range 5 west; township 31 north, of ranges 7 and 8 west; township 32 north, of ranges 7 and 8 west, in Nebraska Territory.

You will also report the number of acres contained in the reservation as thus enlarged and whether there exists upon your records any objection to such a disposal of the above-named townships.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary*.

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
July 17, 1866.

SIR: In compliance with your letter of the 14th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a diagram showing the Sioux Reservation, on Niobrara River, in Nebraska, as ordered by the President under date of 27th February last, shaded green, and the enlargement as proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in his letter to you of the 13th instant, a copy of which accompanied your present communication, this enlargement shaded red.

The area of the present reservation 81,518.65 acres, of the enlargement 67,087.52 acres, making a total of 148,606.17 acres.

There are in the additional townships, as reported from the local office, six settlers, five of whom have initiated preemption claims, filing declaratory statement, and one has proved up and paid for his land. A list of these settlers is appended to the diagram.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner.

HON. JAMES HARLAN,
Secretary of Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 19, 1866.

SIR: For the reasons mentioned in the accompanying copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 13th instant, I have the honor to recommend that you order the following-described townships, lying adjacent to the present Sioux Indian Reservation, on the Niobrara River, Nebraska, to be reserved and set apart for the use of the said Indians, viz:

Township 33 north, range 5 west, and townships 31 and 32 north, ranges 7 and 8

west, in Nebraska, according to the diagram submitted by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the inclosed copy of his report of the 17th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES HARLAN, *Secretary*.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 20, 1866.*

Let the townships embraced within the lines shaded *red* on the within diagram be, in addition to those heretofore withdrawn from sale by my order of 27th February last, reserved from sale and set apart as an Indian reservation for the use of Sioux Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in letter of July 19, 1866.

ANDREW JOHNSON, *President*.

[The above order embraces township 31 north, range 8 west; township 31 north, range 7 west; that portion of township 32 north, range 8 west, and of township 32 north, range 7 west, lying south of the Niobrara River, and that portion of township 35 north, range 5 west, lying south of the Missouri River in Nebraska.

For diagram, see letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office dated November 23, 1878.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1867.

SIR: For the reasons mentioned in the accompanying copies of reports from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated, respectively, the 7th and 13th instant, I have the honor to recommend that you order the withdrawal from sale, and the setting apart for the use of the Santee Sioux Indians, the following-described tracts of land, lying adjacent to the present Sioux Indian Reservation on the Niobrara and Missouri rivers in Nebraska, viz: Township 32 north, of range 4 west, of the sixth principal meridian, and fractional section 7, fractional section 16, fractional section 17, and sections 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, of fractional township No. 33 north, of range 4 west, of the sixth principal meridian, be withdrawn from market, and that fractional township No. 32 north, of range 6 west, of the sixth principal meridian, now a portion of the reservation, be restored to market.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary*.

The PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

Let the within recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior be carried into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 28, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the inclosed copy of a letter from Superintendent Samuel M. Janney, dated the 20th instant, relative to the reservation of the Santee Sioux Indians in Nebraska.

The lands at present withdrawn from sale for the purpose of this reservation are as follows:

	Aces.
Township 32 north, range 4 west, of sixth principal meridian.....	23,397.96
So much of the west half of the fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River.....	7,571.40
Township 31 north, range 5 west.....	22,968.64
Fractional township 32 north, range 5 west.....	21,601.41
So much of fractional township 33 north, range 5 west, as lies south of Missouri River.....	8,983.20
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west.....	22,568.10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west.....	21,592.29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west.....	1,460.42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west.....	22,999.69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west.....	12,051.92

Making the total area of present reservation..... 165,195.03

The recommendation of Superintendent Janney, contained in his above-mentioned letter, is that the boundaries of the present reservation be changed as follows: That—

	Acres.
Township 31 north, range 4 west	22, 968. 61
So much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36 ...	7, 584. 70
Total	30, 553. 31

be added to the present reservation, and that—

	Acres.
Fractional township 31 north, range 6 west	22, 568. 10
Fractional township 31 north, range 7 west	21, 592. 29
Fractional township 32 north, range 7 west	1, 460. 42
Fractional township 31 north, range 8 west	22, 999. 69
Fractional township 32 north, range 8 west	12, 051. 92
Total	80, 672. 42

be restored to market.

The additional lands which Superintendent Janney recommends to be added to the present reservation contain an area of 30,553.31 acres, and the lands which he recommends to be restored to market contain an area of 80,672.42 acres. The reservation, therefore, if readjusted in this manner, will contain a total area of 115,075.92 acres.

I am of opinion that this change should be made, and respectfully recommend, should you approve, that the President be requested to direct that township 31 north, range 4 west of the sixth principal meridian, and so much of the east half of fractional township 33 north, range 4 west, as lies south of the Missouri River, viz, fractional sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, section 22, fractional sections 23, 24, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, be withdrawn from market and added to the present reservation; and that fractional township 31 north, range 6 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 7 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 31 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian; fractional township 32 north, range 8 west of the sixth principal meridian, which is a portion of the land previously withdrawn from sale by the President's order of July 20, 1866, be restored to market, this being in accordance with the recommendation of Superintendent Janney, as above stated.

I transmit herewith a plat showing the boundaries of the present reservation, and the proposed changes of the same, which you will please to have returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. W. T. OTTO,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., August 31, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 28th instant, and accompanying papers, in relation to proposed changes in the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, as therein suggested, and respectfully recommend that the President order the restoration to market of certain lands designated in the Commissioner's report, and the withdrawal from sale of the lands therein described.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1869.

The within recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is hereby approved, and the necessary action will be taken to carry it into effect.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 31, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that Executive order dated August 31, 1869, adding certain lands to the Santee Sioux Indian Reservation in Nebraska, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to exempt from its operation lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of section 3, township 33, range 4, previously patented to Thomas J. Quinn, on Sioux half-breed scrip No. 349 D.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 9, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that all the lands within the Niobrara or Santee Sioux Indian Reservation, in the State of Nebraska, remaining unallotted to, and unselected by, the Indians of said reservation under the act of March 3, 1863, and the Sioux treaty of April 29, 1868, respectively, on the 15th day of April, 1885, except such as are occupied for agency, school, and missionary purposes, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain from and after that date and made subject to settlement and entry on and after May 15, 1885.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NEVADA.

CARLIN FARMS RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 10, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the State of Nevada (known as the Carlin Farms) lying within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the west boundary of section 6, township 35 north, range 52 east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south $62^{\circ} 56'$ east 4,229½ feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station B;" thence north $2^{\circ} 4'$ east 1,928 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station C;" thence north $3^{\circ} 9'$ west 2,122 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station D;" thence south $85^{\circ} 8'$ west 3,000 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station E;" thence north $52^{\circ} 32'$ west 4,046 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station F;" thence north $39^{\circ} 25'$ west 1,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station G;" thence south $44^{\circ} 10'$ west 2,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station H;" thence south $44^{\circ} 29'$ east 2,663 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station I;" thence south $58^{\circ} 57'$ east 2,535 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station K;" thence south $59^{\circ} 29'$ east 878 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station A," the place of beginning, containing 521.61 acres, be, and the same hereby, is withdrawn from sale or settlement, and set apart as a reservation for the Northwestern Shoshone Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 16, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of May 10, 1877, setting apart as a reservation for the Northwestern Shoshone Indians of Nevada the following-described lands (known as the Carlin Farms), viz: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the west boundary of section 6, township 35 north, range 52 east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south $62^{\circ} 56'$ east 4,229½ feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station B;" thence north $2^{\circ} 4'$ east 1,928 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station C;" thence north $3^{\circ} 9'$ west 2,122 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station D;" thence south $85^{\circ} 8'$ west 3,000 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station E;" thence north $52^{\circ} 32'$ west 4,046 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station F;" thence north $39^{\circ} 25'$ west 1,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station G;" thence south $44^{\circ} 10'$ west 2,200 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station H;" thence south $44^{\circ} 29'$ east 2,663 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station I;" thence south $58^{\circ} 57'$ east 2,535 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station K;" thence south $59^{\circ} 29'$ east 878 feet to a post marked "U. S. I. R. station A," the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled and said lands are restored to their original status.

R. B. HAYES.

DUCK VALLEY RESERVE.

[Partly in Idaho.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 16, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country, situated partly in the Territory of Idaho and partly in the State of Nevada, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain, to wit: Commencing at the one hundredth milepost of the survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due north to the intersection of the north boundary of township 16 south of Boise base line in Idaho; thence due west to a point due north of the one hundred and twentieth milepost of said survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due south to the ninth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base line in Nevada; thence due east to a point

due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning. And the above-named tract of land is hereby set apart as a reservation for the Western Shoshone Indians, subject to such modifications of boundary as a location of limits shall determine.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 4, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territory of Idaho, viz: Township 15 south, ranges 1, 2, and 3, east of the Boise meridian, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as an addition to the Duck Valley Reservation, for the use and occupation of Paddy Caps band of Pi-Utes and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts of land within said townships, the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid homestead or preemption rights have attached under the laws of the United States prior to this date, are hereby excluded from the operations of this order.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MOAPA RIVER RESERVE.

[Formerly called Muddy Valley Reserve.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 12, 1873.*

Agreeably to the recommendation contained in the foregoing letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this day, the following-described lands in the southeastern part of Nevada are hereby set apart for the use of the Indians in that locality: Commencing at a point on the north bank of the Colorado River where the eastern line of Nevada strikes the same; running thence due north with said eastern line to a point far enough north from which a line running due west will pass 1 mile north of Muddy Springs; running due west from said point to the one hundred and fifteenth meridian of west longitude; thence south with said meridian to a point due west from the place of beginning; thence due east to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence following the west and north bank of the same to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 12, 1874.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated the 12th of March last setting apart certain lands in Nevada as a reservation for the Indians of that locality, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute and such other Indians as the Department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West 8 miles east of the one hundred and fourteenth degree of west longitude; thence due north to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence west with said parallel to a point 20 miles west of the one hundred and fifteenth degree of west longitude; thence due south 35 miles; thence due east 36 miles; thence due south to the middle of the main channel of the Colorado River of the West; thence up the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1875.

SIR: By the terms of an act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875, the Pai-Ute Reservation in southeastern Nevada is reduced to "one thousand acres, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, in such manner as not to include the claim of any settler or miner."

I have the honor to submit herewith a report from William Vandever, United States Indian inspector, dated San Francisco, Cal., June 12, 1875, under office instructions of 26th of March last, submitting a report of the selection of the 1,000 acres (to which the Pai-Ute Reservation in southeast Nevada was reduced) made by Messrs. Bateman and Barnes, United States Indian agents in Nevada, under his instructions of April 12, 1875, which selection having met his approval, he forwards, with the recommendation that the following metes and bounds be established and proclaimed by Executive order as the boundaries of the Pai-Ute Reservation in southeastern Nevada, as contemplated by said act of Congress, viz:

Commencing at a stone set in the ground, extending 3 feet above, whereon is cut "U. S. No. 1," which stone marks the northeast corner of the reservation, standing on a small hill known as West Point, and set 18 feet in a northeasterly direction from the corner of a building designated as the office and medical depository located on said reservation and running thence north 60° west 80 chains to a stone upon which is cut "U. S. No. 2;" thence north 70° west 97 chains to a stone upon which is cut "U. S. No. 3;" thence south 56 chains and 50 links to a monument of stones on the top of a hill; thence south 70° east 97 chains to a monument of stones at the base of a hill; thence south 60° east 80 chains to a stone set in the ground rising 2 feet above, upon which is cut "U. S., S. E. corner;" thence north 56 chains and 50 links to place of beginning.

The act in question provides that the reservation shall not include any claim of settler or miner, yet the lands described above includes the claim of Volney Rector. Inasmuch, however, as Inspector Vandever reports the improvements of Mr. Rector to be just what are required for the agency, and that Mr. Rector has relinquished the possession thereof to the United States for \$1,800, the appraised value of two years ago, made by Commissioners Ingalls and Powell, I deem the law to have been complied with, and therefore submit the selection herein made for your approval, with the suggestion, if approved by you, that the lands herein selected be set apart for the Pai-Ute Indians.

The return of the letter of Inspector Vandever is herewith requested, with your directions in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM, *Acting Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 3, 1875.

SIR: I return the report of William Vandever, United States Indian inspector, which accompanied your communication of the 28th ultimo, in which are defined the boundaries of the Pai-Ute Reservation in southeastern Nevada, embracing 1,000 acres, to which area said reserve was by act of March 3, 1875, declared to be reduced; the land to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior.

The selection of the tract of country described in the report of Inspector Vandever is approved, and hereby set apart as a reservation for the Pai-Ute Indians.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PYRAMID LAKE, OR TRUCKEE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 29, 1859.

SIR: My attention has been called, by a letter of the 25th instant from F. Dodge, esq., agent for the Indians in Utah Territory, now in this city, to the consideration of the propriety and necessity of reserving from sale and settlement, for Indian use, a tract of land in the northern portion of the valley of the Truckee River, including Pyramid Lake, and a tract in the northeastern part of the valley of Walker's River, including Walker's Lake, as indicated by the red coloring upon the inclosed map, and, fully concurring in the suggestion of Agent Dodge respecting this subject, I have to request that you will direct the surveyor-general of Utah Territory to respect said reservations upon the plats of survey when the public surveys shall have been

extended over that part of the Territory, and in the mean time that the proper local land officers may be instructed to inspect the reservations upon the books of their offices when such offices shall have been established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD, *Commissioner.*

Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH,
Commissioner General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 21, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication, dated the 20th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying map, showing the survey made by Eugene Monroe in January, 1865, of the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada, and respectfully recommend that the President issue an order withdrawing from sale or other disposition and setting apart said reservation or tract of country for the use and occupation of Pah-Ute and other Indians now occupying the same.

The form of order necessary in the premises is engrossed on the inclosed map.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 23, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country known and occupied as the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation in Nevada, as surveyed by Eugene Monroe in January, 1865, and indicated by red lines, according to the courses and distances given in tabular form on accompanying diagram, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the Pah-Ute and other Indians residing thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

WALKER RIVER RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 29, 1859.

SIR: My attention has been called, by a letter of the 25th instant from F. Dodge, esq., agent for the Indians in Utah Territory, now in this city, to the consideration of the propriety and necessity of reserving from sale and settlement, for Indian use, a tract of land in the northern portion of the valley of the Truckee River, including Pyramid Lake, and a tract in the northeastern part of the valley of Walker's River, including Walker's Lake, as indicated by the red coloring upon the inclosed map, and, fully concurring in the suggestion of Agent Dodge respecting this subject, I have to request that you will direct the surveyor-general of Utah Territory to respect said reservations upon the plats of survey when the public surveys shall have been extended over that part of the Territory, and in the mean time that the proper local land officers may be instructed to respect the reservations upon the books of their offices when such offices shall have been established.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD, *Commissioner.*

Hon. SAMUEL A. SMITH,
Commissioner General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Washington, March 18, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a communication dated the 17th instant from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying map showing the survey made by Eugene Munroe in December, 1864, of the Walker River Reservation in Nevada, and respectfully recommend that the President issue

an order withdrawing from sale or other disposition and setting apart said reservation or tract of country for the use and occupation of the Pah-Ute Indians located thereon.

The form of order necessary in the premises is engrossed on the inclosed map.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 19, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the reservation situated on Walker River, Nevada, as surveyed by Eugene Monroe, December, 1864, and indicated by red lines on the above diagram in accordance with the fifteen courses and distances thereon given, be withdrawn from public sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the Pah-Ute Indians residing thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

NEW MEXICO.

BOSQUE REDONDO RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 14, 1864.

SIR: My attention has been called by Superintendent Steck, of New Mexico, to the necessity of designating a tract of land in New Mexico 40 miles square, with Bosque Redondo as the center, as a reservation for the Apache Indians.

In a former letter to this office, a copy of which was transmitted to you with report thereon, under date of December 16, 1863, Superintendent Steck speaks of the proposed reservation as well adapted to Indian purposes, for a limited number. Mr. Steck estimates the number of Apaches to be about 3,000, and the quantity of arable land within the boundaries of the proposed reservation at not exceeding 6,000 acres. Surveyor-General Clark, of New Mexico, in a letter to Mr. Steck, a copy of which was transmitted to you with the report before mentioned, makes the same estimate as to the quantity of arable land within 40 miles square, with Bosque Redondo as a center.

Owing to the fact that the arable land lies along the water courses it seems to be necessary that the area of the reservation should be as large as that proposed by Mr. Steck, in order to suitably accommodate the estimated number of Apaches and isolate them as far as possible from the whites.

For the reasons given by Mr. Steck in his letter before referred to, as well as for those given in his annual report for 1863, to both of which reference is had, should you concur in the propriety of reserving the tract of land mentioned for the use of the Apaches, I would respectfully recommend that the subject be laid before the President, with the recommendation that the same may be withheld from preemption and settlement, and under his proclamation be set apart for Indian purposes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

HON. JOHN P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[First indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 15, 1864.

Respectfully laid before the President, with the recommendation that the reservation be set apart for the purposes herein indicated.

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

[Second indorsement.]

Approved January 15, 1864.

A. LINCOLN.

(See Report of General Land Office for 1873, page 103, and act of Congress approved February 24, 1871 (16 Stats., p. 34), relative to its abandonment.)

FORT STANTON OR MESCALERO APACHE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 23, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the Mescalero band of Apache Indians in New Mexico; said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by the red lines bordered with yellow, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the southwest corner of the Fort Stanton reduced military reser-

vation, and running thence due south to a point on the hills near the north bank of the Rio Rindoso; thence along said hills to a point above the settlements; thence across said river to a point on the opposite hills, and thence to the same line upon which we start from Fort Stanton; and thence due south to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence to the top of the Sacramento Mountains, and along the top of said mountains to the top of the White Mountains; thence along the top of said mountains to the head waters of the Rio Nogal, to a point opposite the starting point, and thence to the starting point.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the land comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDW. P. SMITH, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 26, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. DELANO, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 29, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Mescalero Apache Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 2, 1874.

In lieu of an Executive order dated the 29th of May last, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the Department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows, viz:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due west to the summit of the Sierra Blanca Mountains; thence due south to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 20, 1875.

In lieu of Executive order dated February 2, 1874, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches, and such other Indians as the Department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; running thence due west to a point due north of the northeast corner of township 14 south, range 10 east; thence due south along the eastern boundary of said township to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east on said parallel to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction line south; thence due east along said line to a point

opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 19, 1882.*

In lieu of Executive order dated October 20, 1875, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of the said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the Department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12 south, range 16 east of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence west along the north boundary of township 12 south, ranges 16, 15, 14, and 13 east, to the southeast corner of township 11 south, range 12 east; thence north along the east boundary of said township to the second correction line south; thence west along said correction line to the northwest corner of township 11 south, range 11 east; thence south along the range line between ranges 10 and 11 east to the southwest corner of township 12 south, range 11 east; thence east along the south boundary of said township to the southeast corner thereof; thence south along the range line between ranges 11 and 12 east to the thirty-third degree of north latitude, as established and marked on the ground by First Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, United States Army, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 100, series of 1875, Headquarters District of New Mexico; thence east along said thirty-third degree of north latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east; thence north along said range line to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 24, 1883.*

In lieu of Executive order dated May 19, 1882, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart, for the use of the said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico bounded as follows:

Beginning at the northeast corner of township 12 south, range 16 east of the principal meridian in New Mexico; thence west along the north boundary of township 12 south, ranges 16, 15, 14, and 13 east to the southeast corner of township 11 south, range 12 east; thence north along the east boundary of said township to the second correction line south; thence west along said correction line 12 miles; thence south 12 miles; thence east 6 miles; thence south to the thirty-third degree of north latitude, as established and marked on the ground by First Lieut. L. H. Walker, Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A., in compliance with Special Orders No. 100, Series of 1875, Headquarters District of New Mexico; thence east along said thirty-third degree of north latitude to its intersection with the range line between ranges 16 and 17 east; thence north along said range line to place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

GILA RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 14, 1860.

SIR: This office having signified to Agent Steck its approbation of the establishment of a reservation in New Mexico for the Gila Apaches, including the Miembres, Mogolon, and Chilicayia bands of that tribe, he suggests the following boundaries for the same, viz: "Commencing at Santa Lucia Spring and running north 15 miles; thence west 15 miles; thence south 15 miles; thence east 15 miles to the place of beginning.

Agent Steck has been directed to have the boundaries of the reserve, as indicated by him, run out and marked, and to give notice thereof to the surveyor-general of New Mexico.

I have, therefore, to request that you will give instructions to that officer to respect the said reserve when in the progress of the public surveys he comes to connect them with the external boundaries of said reserve.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. GREENWOOD, *Commissioner*.

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Commissioner General Land Office.

(Occupied for a short time only, and then abandoned. See Land Office Report for 1872, p. 128.)

HOT SPRINGS RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 9, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and reserved for the use and occupation of such Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon, as indicated in this diagram, viz:

Beginning at the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of the Canada Alamosa River, about 7 miles above the present town of Canada Alamosa, and running thence due east 10 miles; thence due north 25 miles; thence due west 30 miles; thence due south 25 miles; thence due east 20 miles to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 21, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

Beginning at a point on the east side of the Canada about 1,000 yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of Canada Alamosa River, about 7 miles above the town of Canada Alamosa, and running thence due north 20 miles to a point; thence due west 20 miles to a point; thence due south 35 miles to a point; thence due east 20 miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Southern Apache and such other Indians as it may be determined to place thereon, to be known as the "Hot Springs Indian Reservation;" and all that portion of country set apart by Executive order of April 9, 1874, not embraced within the limits of the above-described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 25, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 21, 1875, setting apart the following lands in New Mexico as the Hot Springs Indian Reservation, viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the Canada, about 1,000 yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo in the valley of Canada Alamosa River, about 7 miles above the town of Canada Alamosa, and running thence due north 20 miles to a point; thence due west 20 miles to a point; thence due south 35 miles to a point; thence due east 20 miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

JICARILLA APACHE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 25, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians by the first article of an agreement concluded with the said Indians December 10, 1873, subject to the action of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, viz: Commencing at a point where the headwaters of the San Juan River

crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado, following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 18, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the order of March 25, 1874, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians, viz: "Commencing at a point where the headwaters of San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado, following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo Reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning," be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 21, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at the southwest corner of the Mexican grant known as the "Tierra Amarilla grant," as surveyed by Sawyer and McBroom in July, 1876, and extending thence north with the western boundary of said survey of the Tierra Amarilla grant to the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado; thence west along said boundary line 16 miles; thence south to a point due west from the aforesaid southwest corner of the Tierra Amarilla grant, and thence east to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico set apart as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians by Executive order dated September 21, 1880, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 11, 1887.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the public domain in the Territory of New Mexico which, when surveyed, will be embraced in the following townships, viz, 27, 28, 29, and 30 north, ranges 1 east, and 1, 2, and 3 west; 31 and 32 north, ranges 2 west and 3 west, and the south half of township 31 north, range 1 west, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use and occupation of the Jicarilla Apache Indians: *Provided*, That this order shall not be so construed as to deprive any bona fide settler of any valid rights he may have acquired under the laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PUEBLO OF SAN FELIPE RESERVE.

WHITE HOUSE, *June 13, 1902.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the public domain in the Territory of New Mexico which when surveyed will embrace the following sections, viz, sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, and 12, in township 13 north, range 5 east, New Mexico principal meridian, so far as said sections lie north of the town of Tejon patented lands and a line due west from the northwest corner of the Tejon grant and without the

land patented to the Pueblo of San Felipe by act of Congress; also fractional sections 1, 2, and 3, and sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, in township 14 north, range 5 east, so far as the same lie outside of the lands patented to the Pueblos of San Felipe and Santo Domingo by act of Congress, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use and occupation of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico belonging to the Pueblo of San Felipe: *Provided, however*, That any tract or tracts to which valid existing rights have attached, under the laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created: *And provided further*, That if at any time the lands covered by any valid claim shall be relinquished to the United States or the claim lapse, or the entry be canceled for any cause whatever, such lands shall be added to and become a part of the reservation for the Pueblo of San Felipe, as herein provided for.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

PUEBLO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 3, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of land in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, viz, all that certain piece, parcel, or tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico, bounded on the north by lands of J. K. Basye, on the east by lands of Diego Garcia and Miguel Antonio Martin and others, on the south by lands of the Jesuit fathers, and on the west by lands of the Jesuit fathers, said tract being more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake at the northwest corner of the lands formerly owned by John H. McMinn and running thence north $4^{\circ} 53'$ west 731.7 feet to a stake at the northwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence north $84^{\circ} 52'$ east 2,320.7 feet to a stake at the northeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence south $3^{\circ} 45'$ east 720.4 feet to a stake; thence south $7^{\circ} 30'$ west 793 feet to a stake at the southeast corner of the land hereby conveyed; thence north $85^{\circ} 50'$ west 184.6 feet to a stake; thence north $87^{\circ} 42'$ west 615 feet to a stake; thence north $81^{\circ} 52'$ west 203 feet to a stake; thence north $78^{\circ} 44'$ west 224 feet to a stake; thence north $73^{\circ} 19'$ west 176.4 feet to a stake; thence north $70^{\circ} 14'$ west 234 feet to a stake; thence north $78^{\circ} 38'$ west 567.7 feet to a stake at the southwest corner of the land hereby conveyed; and thence north $6^{\circ} 8'$ west 234.4 feet to the point and place of beginning, containing 65.79 acres, more or less; which said tract of land was conveyed to the United States of America by a certain deed of conveyance bearing date the 7th day of June, A. D. 1882, from Elias S. Clark, of the town of Albuquerque, in the county and Territory aforesaid, as a site for an industrial school for Pueblo and other Indians, and the erection thereon of suitable buildings and other improvements for such purposes, be, and the same hereby is, reserved and set apart for Indian purposes.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

TULEROSA VALLEY RESERVE.

CAMP TULEROSA, N. MEX., *August 29, 1871.*

SIR: Agreeably to the power conferred upon me by the President, and communicated to me in the letter of the honorable Secretary of the Interior of the 22d July, 1871, that I should proceed to New Mexico and Arizona and there take such action as in my judgment should be deemed wisest and most proper for locating the nomadic tribes of those Territories upon suitable reservations, bringing them under the control of the proper officers of the Indian Department, etc., assisted by yourself and O. F. Piper, agent for the Southern Apache Indians, I have carefully examined the place and neighborhood at Canada Alamosa, where the agency is at present located, and for several reasons find the same unsuitable for a reservation. Assisted by the officers named above, I have also carefully inspected the valley of the Tulerosa, and finding the same to possess most of the requisites necessary to a home for the Indians, it being remote from white settlements, surrounded by mountains, and easily crossed, with sufficient arable lands, good water, and plenty of wood and game, I hereby declare the said valley of the Tulerosa, beginning at the headwaters of the Tulerosa River and its tributaries in the mountains, and extending down the same 2 miles on each side for a distance of 30 miles, to be an Indian reservation for the sole use and occu-

pation of the Southern and other roving bands of Apache Indians, their agent, and other officers and employees of the Government, the laws relating to Indian reservations in the United States governing the same until such time as the Executive or Congress shall set aside this order. I would therefore suggest that Agent Piper be instructed to remove his agency and the Indians under his charge from Canada Alamosa to the Tulerosa Valley as soon as practicable after the receipt of this letter. The War Department having directed the officers commanding the district of New Mexico and Arizona to afford military protection to such Indians as may be induced to come in, both on their way and after arrival at the reservation, the agency will be amply protected, and the Department having authorized me to supply these Indians with whatever may be necessary, you are at liberty to incur such moderate expenditures as may be absolutely necessary to carry out the above instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

VINCENT COLYER, *Commissioner.*

NATHANIEL POPE, Esq.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

(For other correspondence relating to this reserve and Executive order of November 9, 1871, see "White Mountain Reserve, Arizona.")

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 24, 1874.*

All orders establishing and setting apart the Tulerosa Valley, in New Mexico—described as follows: Beginning at the headwaters of the Tulerosa River and its tributaries in the mountains, and extending down the same 10 miles on each side for a distance of 30 miles—as an Indian reservation, are hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

ZUÑI PUEBLO RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 16, 1877.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone on the western boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north $61^{\circ} 45'$ east, 31 miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain a short distance above Nutria Springs; thence due south 12 miles to a point in the hills a short distance southeast of the Ojo Pescado; thence south $61^{\circ} 45'$ west to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupancy of the Zuñi Pueblo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 1, 1883.*

Whereas it is found that certain descriptions as to boundaries given in an Executive order issued March 16, 1877, setting apart a reservation in the Territory of New Mexico for the Zuñi Pueblo Indians, are not stated with sufficient definiteness to include within said reservation all the lands specified in and intended to be covered by said Executive order, especially the Nutria Springs and the Ojo Pescado, said Executive order is hereby so amended that the description of the tract of land thereby set apart for the purposes therein named shall read as follows:

Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milepost on the west boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, thence in a direct line to the southwest corner of township 11 north, range 18 west; thence east and north, following section lines, so as to include sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said township; thence from the northeast corner of said township, on the range line between ranges 17 and 18 west, to the third correction line north; thence east on said correction line to the nearest section line in range 16, from whence a line due south would include the Zuñi settlements in the region of Nutria and Nutria Springs and the Pescado Springs; thence south, following section lines, to the township line

between townships 9 and 10 north, range 16 west; thence west on said township line to the range line between ranges 16 and 17 west; thence in a direct line to the one hundred and forty-eighth milepost on the western boundary line of said Territory; thence north along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 3, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that the Executive order dated May 1, 1883, explaining, defining, and extending the boundaries of the Zuñi Indian Reservation, in the Territory of New Mexico, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to except and exclude from the addition made to said reservation by the said Executive order of May 1, 1883, any and all lands which were at the date of said order settled upon and occupied in good faith under the public-land laws of the United States.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FORT BERTHOLD RESERVE.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT STEVENSON, *September 25, 1869.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I have consulted the best guides and obtained all available information, in addition to my own examination, as far as it was practicable, in regard to a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

I had an interview with the chiefs of the three tribes, and read the communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, forwarded to me from the commanding general of the department, with which they seemed much pleased. I proposed to them the following reservation, with which they were satisfied: From a point on the Missouri River 4 miles below the Indian village (Berthold), in a northeast direction 3 miles (so as to include the wood and grazing around the village); from this point a line running so as to strike the Missouri River at the junction of Little Knife River with it; thence along the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River, along the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River, up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence in a direct line across to the starting point 4 miles below Berthold. The Indians desired that the reservation should extend to the Mouse River, but in view of a railroad passing over that country I did not accede to their wish. They seemed to comprehend my reason for not doing so, and were satisfied. I have endeavored in this proposed reservation to give them land enough to cultivate and for hunting and grazing purposes. I inclose a sketch of the proposed reservation.

Very respectfully, sir,

S. A. WAINWRIGHT,

Captain, Twenty-second Infantry, Commanding Post.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. O. D. GREENE,

Adjutant-General Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter of Capt. S. A. Wainwright, Twenty-second United States Infantry, commanding post at Fort Stevenson, Dak., dated September 25 last, indorsed respectively by the commanding officer of the Department of Dakota and by the assistant adjutant-general of the Military Division of the Missouri, and forwarded by the Adjutant-General of the United States Army to this office, relative to setting apart of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

This has been the subject of correspondence before between Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota, and this office.

General Hancock, in a letter dated near Fort Rice, Dak., July 21, 1869, addressed to Bvt. Maj. Gen. George L. Hartsuff, assistant adjutant-general, Military Division of the Missouri (copy of which has been furnished by direction of Lieutenant-General Sheridan to this office), states that the Arickaree, Grosventre, and Mandan Indians, among others, complain "that whites come on their land at Berthold and cut wood for sale to steamboats. They want this stopped. They are willing that boats should go and cut all they want, but do not want strangers to come and sell their wood while they are starving; they want to cut and sell it themselves."

General Hancock further states, in the letter above referred to, that he did not know whether those Indians had a reservation or not, and that he has instructed the commanding officer at Fort Stevenson to examine the country about Berthold and to recommend what portion should be set off for them.

By letter dated August 16 last General Hancock was informed by this office that by the treaty concluded at Fort Laramie October 17, 1851, which was not ratified, but was amended by the Senate, and the stipulations as amended fulfilled by the Government, the following are given as the boundaries of a reservation for the Gros Ventres, Arickarees, and Mandans, viz: Commencing at the mouth of Heart River; thence up the Missouri to the mouth of the Yellowstone River; thence up the Yellowstone to the mouth of Powder River; thence southeast to the headwaters of the Little Missouri River; thence along the Black Hills to the head of Heart River, and down said river to the place of beginning.

A subsequent treaty was concluded with these Indians at Fort Berthold July 27, 1866. This makes no provision in regard to a reservation. The Indians, parties to the same, grant to the United States the right to lay out and construct roads, highways, and telegraphs throughout their country, and they cede to the United States "their right and title to the following lands situated on the northeast side of the Missouri River, to wit: Beginning on the Missouri River, at the mouth of Snake River, about 30 miles below Fort Berthold; thence up the Snake River in a northeast direction 25 miles; thence southwardly, parallel to the Missouri River, to a point opposite and 25 miles east of old Fort Clarke; thence west to a point on the Missouri River opposite the old Fort Clarke; thence up the Missouri River to the place of beginning."

This treaty has never been ratified, but appropriations have been made by Congress in accordance with its provisions. There are no treaty stipulations with these Indians relative to a reservation for them which have been ratified.

It is proper here to state that the reservation as proposed by Captain Wainwright is a part of the country belonging to the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, according to the agreement of Fort Laramie, with the addition of a strip of land east of the Missouri River from Fort Berthold Indian village to the mouth of Little Knife River, as shown by the inclosed diagram, and I therefore respectfully recommend that an order of the Executive may be invoked, directing the setting apart of a reservation for said Indians as proposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to lay before you a communication dated the 2d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying papers, reporting the selection by Captain Wainwright, Twenty-second Infantry, of a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, and respectfully recommend that the lands included within the boundary lines of said reserve be set apart for those Indians by Executive order, as indicated in the inclosed diagram of the same.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. D. Cox, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 12, 1870.*

Let the lands indicated in the accompanying diagram be set apart as a reservation for the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as recommended in the letter of Secretary of the Interior of the 12th instant.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan reservations set aside by Executive order dated April 12, 1870, and known as the Fort Berthold Reservation, and situated in the Territories of Dakota and Montana, respectively, lying within the following boundaries, viz, beginning at a point where the northern 40-mile limit of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad intersects the present southeast boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence westerly with the line of said 40-mile limit to its intersection with range line

between ranges 92 and 93 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence north along said range line to its intersection with the south bank of the Little Missouri River; thence northwesterly along and up the south bank of said Little Missouri River, with the meanders thereof, to its intersection with the range line between ranges 96 and 97 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence westerly in a straight line to the southeast corner of the Fort Buford Military Reservation; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to the south bank of the Yellowstone River, the present northwest boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation; thence along the present boundary of said reservation and the south bank of the Yellowstone River to the Powder River; thence up the Powder River to where the Little Powder River unites with it; thence northeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

And it is further ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning on the most easterly point of the present Fort Berthold Indian Reservation (on the Missouri River); thence north to the township line between townships 158 and 159 north; thence west along said township line to its intersection with the White Earth River; thence down the said White Earth River to its junction with the Missouri River; thence along the present boundary of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation and the left bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Little Knife River; thence southeasterly in a direct line to the point of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 17, 1892.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of North Dakota, namely, all that portion of township 147 north, range 87 west, lying north of the Missouri River, in the State of North Dakota, not included within the Fort Stevenson Military Reservation, said State, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and added to the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts, if any, the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid legal rights have attached under the existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excepted and excluded from the addition hereby made to the said Fort Berthold Indian Reservation.

BENJ. HARRISON.

STANDING ROCK RESERVE.

[Mostly in South Dakota.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 11, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 16, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at a point where the one hundred and second degree of west longitude intersects the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence north on said one hundred and second degree of longitude to the south bank of the Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to a point on the east side of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of said Cannon Ball River; thence down and with the east bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to

the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of latitude; thence west with said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 28, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota on the east side of the Missouri River, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the south bank of Beaver River, intersected by the one-hundredth degree of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the east corner of the Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence with the east bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 9, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by Executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall Military Reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort Randall Military Reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township 129 north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges 78 and 79 west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation set aside by the Executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one-hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one-hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 20, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the lands embraced within the three existing Executive additions to the Great Sioux Reservation, in Dakota, east of the Missouri River, viz, the one opposite the Standing Rock Agency, the one opposite the mouth of Grand

River and the site of the old Grand River Agency, and the one opposite the mouth of Big Cheyenne River and the Cheyenne River Agency, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the mass of the public domain, the same being no longer needed for the purpose for which they were withdrawn from sale and settlement.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 21, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described country in the Territory of Dakota, viz: Beginning at a point on the international boundary where the tenth guide meridian west of the fifth principal meridian (being the range line between ranges 73 and 74 west of the fifth principal meridian) will, when extended, intersect said international boundary; thence south on the tenth guide meridian to the southeast corner of township 161 north, range 74 west; thence east on the fifteenth standard parallel north, to the northeast corner of township 160 north, range 74 west; thence south on the tenth guide meridian west to the southeast corner of township 159 north, range 74 west; thence east on the line between townships 158 and 159 north to the southeast corner of township 159 north, range 70 west; thence north with the line between ranges 69 and 70 west to the northeast corner of township 160 north, range 70 west; thence west on the fifteenth standard parallel north to the southeast corner of township 161 north, range 70 west; thence north on the line between ranges 69 and 70 west to the international boundary; thence west on the international boundary to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas and such other Indians of the Chippewa tribe as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to settle thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 29, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians by Executive order dated December 21, 1882, except townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the mass of the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 3, 1884.*

The Executive order dated March 29, 1884, whereby certain lands in the Territory of Dakota previously set apart for the use and occupancy of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians were, with the exception of townships 162 and 163 north, range 71 west, restored to the mass of the public domain, is hereby amended so as to substitute township 162 north, range 70 west, for township 163 north, range 71 west, the purpose and effect of such amendment being to withdraw from sale and settlement and set apart for the use and occupancy of said Indians said township 162 north, range 70 west, in lieu of township 163 north, range 71 west, which last-mentioned township is thereby restored to the mass of the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

OKLAHOMA.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 19, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Secretary of the Interior, on the 10th instant, of a letter from Adj. Gen. E. D. Townsend, bearing date the 9th instant, inclosing a copy of a telegram dated Fort Leavenworth, Kans., June 8, 1869, from Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield to Gen. W. T. Sherman, recommending that the reservation for the Arapaho Indians be changed from its present location to the North Fork of the Canadian River, and requesting a report thereon from this office.

By the terms of the treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes of Indians, proclaimed August 19, 1868, it is provided in the second article thereof that "the United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit: Commencing at the point where the Arkansas River crosses the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude; thence west on said parallel—the said line being the southern boundary of the State of Kansas—to the Cimarron River (sometimes called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River); thence down said Cimarron River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the Arkansas River; thence up the Arkansas River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the consent of the United States, to admit among them."

It will be seen from the language of the second article of said treaty, just quoted, that a reservation upon which they are now located has already been provided for said Indians within the boundaries in said article designated, but I am of opinion that it would be better for both the Indians and the Government if they were to be removed to the North Fork of the Canadian River, in accordance with the suggestions of General Schofield, provided any authority can be found for removing and locating said Indians in the manner contemplated.

Should you be of opinion that such authority exists, and determine in pursuance thereof to cause a removal of said Indians to be made from their present reservation, I would suggest that a tract of country be set aside for their occupation and use bounded as follows, viz: Commencing at the point where the Washita River crosses the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude; thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of June 14, 1866, with the Creek Nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March 21, 1866, with the Seminole Indians, to the one-hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one-hundredth degree to the north boundary of the country set apart for the Kiowas and Comanches by the second article of the treaty concluded October 21, 1867, with said tribes; thence east along said boundary to the point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning.

The territory comprised within the boundaries last above designated contains a small portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Creek Indians concluded June 14, 1866; a portion of the country ceded to the United States by the terms of the treaty with the Seminole Indians concluded March 21, 1866, and the remainder is composed of a portion of what is commonly known as the "leased country."

Inasmuch as this office has no information upon the subject, except that conveyed by the telegram of General Schofield, which is very meager and indefinite, I am unable

to determine the causes which seem to require this change, and I would therefore respectfully suggest, unless there is some pressing necessity which will admit of no delay, whether it would not be well to refer the matter to the proper officers of this bureau for investigation and report before any action is taken.

The letter of Adjutant-General Townsend, together with the copy of the telegram of General Schofield, is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, etc.,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner*.

Hon. W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 10, 1869.

SIR: Referring to my report to you of the 19th of June last, relative to the change of location of the reservation for the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, I now have the honor to submit, herewith, copies of the following letters relative to this subject, viz:

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 31st ultimo, inclosing letter from Brevet Major-General Hazen, dated the 24th ultimo.

Letter from Superintendent Hoag, dated the 4th instant, inclosing letter from General Hazen, dated the 2d instant.

It appears from these letters that the Cheyennes and Arapahoes did not understand the location of the reservation as defined by the treaty of August 19, 1868; that they have never been upon said reserve, and do not desire to go there, but that they desire to locate on the North Fork of the Canadian, some 60 miles below Camp Supply; that the agent for these tribes has a large quantity of valuable stores in this locality, which are very much exposed.

Inasmuch as these Indians express a desire to be located upon a reserve, I think it very desirable that their wishes should be gratified, and that they be not permitted to again roam on the plains. I therefore respectfully recommend that the President be requested to authorize the location of these Indians on the North Fork of the Canadian River, where they desire to go, and that immediate steps be taken to provide temporarily for them there. The country desired by them is public land, and I think it competent for the President to direct their location thereon. In view, however, of the fact that these Indians have a reservation defined for them by treaty stipulation, legislation can be asked of Congress at the coming session to insure a permanent reservation for them where they may locate, and abandon as a reservation the present one, restoring it to the public lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner*.

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

AUGUST 10, 1869.

The recommendation of the Indian Commissioner approved.

J. D. Cox, *Secretary*.

Approved August 10, 1869.

U. S. GRANT, *President*.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO SCHOOL RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 9, 1895.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Territory of Oklahoma, viz: Section 31, and the south half of sections 29 and 30, in township 14 north, of range 20 west of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from settlement and entry, and reserved and set apart for the purposes of a boarding and industrial school for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 12, 1895.*

In lieu of an Executive order dated July 9, 1895, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Oklahoma for the purposes of a boarding and industrial school for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby

ordered that the following-described tracts of country in said Territory, viz: The southwest quarter of section 29, the southeast quarter of section 30, the east half of section 31 and section 32, all in township 14 north, of range 20 west of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from settlement and entry and reserved and set apart for the purposes of a boarding and industrial school for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

CHILOCCO SCHOOL RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 12, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of country in the Indian Territory, viz, sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and the east half of sections 17, 20, and 29, all in township No. 29, north, range No. 2 east of the Indian meridian, be, and the same are hereby, reserved and set apart for the settlement of such friendly Indians belonging within the Indian Territory as have been or who may hereafter be educated at the Chilocco Indian Industrial School in said Territory.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

FORT RENO MILITARY RESERVE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, July 17, 1883.

SIR: Upon recommendation of the post commander, concurred in by the commanding general Department of the Missouri and the Lieutenant-General, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Indian Territory, located within the limits of the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Reservation, created by Executive order dated August 10, 1869, be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Reno, viz:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 28, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian, and running thence east to North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down this stream to the range line between ranges 7 and 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south on said range line to the southeast corner of section 36, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence east to the northeast corner of township 12 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence south to the southeast corner of section 12 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 9 of said township; thence north to the northwest corner of section 4 of said township; thence west to the southwest corner of section 33, township 13 north, range 8 west of the Indian meridian; thence north to the point of beginning, containing an area of about $14\frac{3}{8}$ square miles, or 9,493 acres.

A sketch showing the proposed reservation is inclosed herewith, and the Interior Department reports that there is no objection on the part of the Indian Office to the setting apart for military purposes exclusively of the tract of land herein described.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, etc.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington July 17, 1883.*

The within request is approved, and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

FORT SUPPLY MILITARY RESERVE.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 17, 1882.

SIR: I have the honor, upon recommendation of the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, concurred in by the Lieutenant-General and the General of

the Army, to request that a military reservation may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive for the Post of Fort Supply, Indian Territory, and, with the assent of the Interior Department, that it embrace the following described tract of land, viz:

Township 24 north, range 22 west, in the Indian Territory. Area, 36 square miles, or 23,040 acres.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

[Indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, April 18, 1882.

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 16, 1883.

SIR: I have the honor, upon the recommendation of the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, concurred in by the Lieutenant-General and approved by the General of the Army, to request that the United States military reservation of Fort Supply, Indian Territory, originally declared by Executive order dated April 18, 1882, as announced in General Orders, No. 14, of May 10, 1882, from department headquarters, may be enlarged for the purpose of supplying the post with water and timber, by the addition of the following-described tracts of land adjacent thereto, viz:

The south half of township 25 north, range 22 west, and the southwest quarter of township 25 north, range 21 west, in the Indian Territory.

It has been ascertained from the Interior Department that no objection will be interposed to the enlargement of the reservation in question as herein indicated.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, however, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior, recommends that a proviso be inserted in the order making the proposed addition, so as to cover the entire reservation, "that whenever any portion of the land so set apart may be required by the Secretary of the Interior for Indian purposes, the same shall be abandoned by the military upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War."

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, etc.,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, January 17, 1883.*

The within request is approved, and the enlargement of the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided*, That whenever any portion of the land set apart for this post may be required by the Secretary of the Interior for Indian purposes the same shall be relinquished by the military, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War; and the Executive order of April 18, 1882, is modified to this extent.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(Relinquished for disposal under act of July 5, 1884, by authority of Executive order November 5, 1894. See G. L. O. report, 1899, p. 158.)

IOWA RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 15, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Commencing at the point where the Deep Fork of the Canadian River

intersects the west boundary of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along said west boundary to the south bank of the Cimarron River; thence up said Cimarron River to the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said Deep Fork to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Iowa and such other Indians as the Secretary of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

KICKAPOO RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 15, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Indian Territory, viz: Commencing at the southwest corner of the Sac and Fox Reservation; thence north along the western boundary of said reservation to the Deep Fork of the Canadian River; thence up said Deep Fork to the point where it intersects the Indian meridian; thence south along said Indian meridian to the North Fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Kickapoo Indians.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

OSAGE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1871.

SIR: I have received your letters, bearing date respectively the 7th, 11th, and 15th instant, in relation to the settlement of the Great and Little Osage Indians upon a tract of land to be assigned them within the Cherokee country, the appraisement of such tract, as the parties in interest are unable to agree upon its value, the removal therefrom of all persons other than the Osages, and the valuation of such valuable improvements as may have been heretofore made thereon by Cherokee settlers, in order that they may be fully paid therefor.

I concur in your recommendation that there be assigned and set off to the Great and Little Osages a tract situate within the Cherokee country described as follows: Beginning at a point where the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich intersects the southern boundary of Kansas; thence south along said meridian to the line separating the Cherokee country from the Creek country; thence westward on said line to a point so that a line running from such point parallel to said meridian to the said boundary of Kansas and with said boundary to the place of beginning will inclose an area containing 560,000 acres. * * * In view of the ascertained inability of the Cherokees and Osages to agree upon the value of the tract, you suggest that two or more members of the Board of Indian Commissioners be instructed to visit the Cherokee country, west of said meridian, with a view to determine the real nature and value of the tract and also of the remainder of the lands situate between it and the one-hundredth meridian of longitude, that being the western limit of that country.

Members of the Board have already visited and reported upon the tract. It is the duty of the President under existing circumstances to fix its value. I shall forthwith present the subject for his consideration. When any portion of that country shall have been assigned to another tribe its value, in case the parties in interest can not agree, will then be determined by the President. Should it then become expedient in that contingency to direct members of the Board to examine the remaining lands to which you refer, the requisite instructions can be issued. I do not deem it, however, necessary to anticipate that disagreement which under the treaty will authorize the action of the President in the matter.

I concur with you that the Cherokees and all other persons who are now living within the limits of the tract assigned to the Osages should be notified to remove therefrom, and that the value of the improvements made by the Cherokee settlers within that tract should be ascertained and paid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, June 25, 1881.

SIR: Agreeably to your recommendation of the 13th instant, the following-described lands in the Indian Territory, west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, in the tract ceded to the United States by the Cherokees, for the settlement of friendly Indians, by the sixteenth article of their treaty of July 19, 1866, are hereby designated and assigned for the use and occupation of the confederated Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1881 (21 Stats., p. 381), namely:

Township 22 north, range 1 east, containing 23,013.70 acres.

Township 23 north, range 1 east, containing 23,018.79 acres.

Township 22 north, range 2 east, containing 23,049.27 acres.

Township 23 north, range 2 east, containing 22,945.91 acres.

Township 22 north, range 3 east, containing 22,986.69 acres.

Also that portion of township 23 north, range 3 east, lying west of the Arkansas River, containing 14,098.84 acres.

Total acreage, 129,113.20 acres.

The papers which accompanied your letter, before noted, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

S. J. KIRKWOOD, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OREGON.

GRANDE RONDE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending, and a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office concurring in the recommendation, that the lands embraced in townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, Willamette district, Oregon, as indicated in the accompanying plat, be withdrawn from sale and entry and established as an Indian reservation for the colonization of Indian tribes in Oregon, and particularly for the Willamette tribes, parties to treaty of January, 1855.

I respectfully recommend that the proposed reservation be established, and have accordingly prepared a form of indorsement on the plat of the same for your signature, in case the recommendation is approved.

The "Coast Reservation" alluded to in some of the accompanying papers was established by order of your predecessor, November, 1855.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington City, June 30, 1857.

Townships 5 and 6 south, of range 8 west, and parts of townships 5 and 6 south, of range 7 west, as indicated hereon by red lines, are hereby withdrawn from sale and entry, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes till otherwise ordered.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

MALHEUR RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, *March 8, 1871.*

HON. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs:

I would respectfully ask that the President withdraw for eighteen months all that portion of the country in the State of Oregon, situated between the forty-second and forty-fourth parallels of latitude, and from 117° to 120° of longitude, excepting so much as may have been or may be granted for military or wagon-road purposes, with a view of selecting an Indian reservation, on which to consolidate Indians east of the Cascade Mountains in said State, excepting those who may select lands in severalty from the reservation or reservations on which they are now located, and the President instruct me to proceed at the earliest practical time to select such reservation.

A. B. MEACHAM,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 10, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am in receipt of a letter bearing date the 8th instant, from A. B. Meacham, esq., superintendent of Indian affairs in the State of Oregon, asking that the portion of that State lying between the forty-second and

forty-fourth parallels of north latitude, and the one hundred and seventeenth and the one hundred and twentieth degrees of west longitude (excepting so much thereof as may have been or may hereafter be granted for military or wagon-road purposes) be withdrawn from market as public lands, for the space of eighteen months, with a view to the selection of a reservation upon which to collect all the Indians in that State east of the Cascade Mountains, except those who may select lands in severalty upon the reservation on which they are now located.

The suggestion of Superintendent Meacham is concurred in, and I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to issue an Executive order withdrawing the tract of country described from market as public lands, for the period and purpose above indicated, and that this office be authorized to instruct the superintendent to proceed to select such reservation without unnecessary delay.

A copy of Superintendent Meacham's letter is herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM, *Acting Commissioner.*

HON. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

March 14, 1871.

The recommendation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contained in his accompanying report has my approval, and it is respectfully submitted to the President with the request that he direct the temporary withdrawal from market of the lands in Oregon as therein designated, with the exceptions stated, for the purpose of establishing a reservation for the Indians in that State.

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 14, 1871.*

I hereby direct the withdrawal of the lands referred to from market as public lands for the period of time and for the purpose indicated, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

U. S. GRANT.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, September 4, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a report, dated the 22d ultimo (and accompanying map), received from T. B. Odeneal, esq., superintendent Indian affairs for Oregon, reciting the action taken by him relative to the establishment of a proposed reservation on the headwaters of Malheur River, in that State, for the Snake or Piute Indians, under instructions contained in letter to him from this office, dated the 6th of July last.

Superintendent Odeneal defines the boundaries of the tract of country selected by him for the proposed reservation as follows:

"Beginning at the mouth of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence up said North Fork, including the waters thereof, to Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies River to Malheur Lake; thence east to the South Fork of the Malheur River; thence down said South Fork, including the waters thereof, to the place of beginning (to be known as Melheur Reservation), including all lands within said boundaries, excepting so much thereof as may have been granted for military or wagon-road purposes."

I respectfully recommend that the tract of country embraced within the foregoing limits be set apart and reserved as an Indian reservation, and that the President be requested to issue an Executive order accordingly.

It is also requested that the papers inclosed be returned to this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER, *Commissioner.*

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., September 12, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a communication dated the 4th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing a report (with map) of T. B. Odeneal, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, and recommending that a

reservation on the headwaters of the Malheur River, in the State of Oregon, the boundaries of which are set forth in the Commissioner's letter, be established for the Snake or Piute Indians.

The recommendation of the Commissioner meets with the approval of this Department, and I respectfully request that the President direct the same to be carried into effect.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. H. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 12, 1872.*

Let the lands which are fully described in the accompanying letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be set apart as a reservation for the Snake or Piute Indians, as recommended in the letter of the Secretary of the Interior of this date.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 15, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon embraced within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Malheur River where the range line between ranges 39 and 40 east, of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north, on said range line, to a point due east of Strawberry Butte; thence west to Strawberry Butte; thence southeastwardly to Castle Rock; thence to the west bend of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence down and with the said west bank to the Malheur River; thence along and with the Malheur River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement, except such lands within said boundaries as have passed or may pass to The Dalles Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved February 27, 1867 (vol. 14, p. 409), and to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1866 (vol. 14, p. 89), and the same set apart as an addition to the Malheur Indian Reservation set apart by Executive order of September 12, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 28, 1876.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur River where the range line between ranges 38 and 39 east of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north on said range line to a point due east of the summit of Castle Rock; thence due west to the summit of Castle Rock; thence in a north-westerly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies Creek to Malheur Lake; thence due east to the right bank of the South Fork of Malheur River; thence down said right bank of the South Fork to the Malheur River; thence down the right bank of the Malheur River to the place of beginning, except such lands within these limits as have passed or may pass to The Dalles military road on the north, and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain military road on the south, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Piute and Snake Indians, to be known as the Malheur Indian Reservation; and that portion of country set apart by Executive order of May 15, 1875, not embraced in the limits of the above-described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, July 23, 1880.*

The Executive order dated December 5, 1872, creating the "Fort Harney Military Reservation," in Oregon, is hereby canceled, and the lands embraced therein and as shown on the accompanying plat are hereby made subject to the Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the Malheur Indian Reservation. The Secretary of the Interior will cause the same to be noted in the General Land Office.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 13, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that all that part of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon (set apart by Executive orders dated March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876), lying and being south of the fourth standard parallel south, except a tract of 320 acres, being the north half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, as established by Executive order of December 5, 1872 (which order was canceled by Executive order dated July 23, 1880, whereby the lands embraced within said reserve were made and proclaimed subject to Executive order dated September 12, 1872, establishing the boundaries of the Malheur Indian Reservation), and all that part thereof lying and being north of said fourth standard parallel and west of the range line (when extended) between ranges 33 and 34 east of the Willamette meridian, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 21, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, except a tract of 320 acres described in an Executive order dated September 13, 1882, as "the north half of the late military post reserve of Camp Harney, as established by Executive order of December 5, 1872," be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain, the same being no longer required for the purposes for which it was set apart.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 2, 1889.*

It is hereby ordered that so much of the Malheur Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon (originally reserved by Executive order of September 12, 1872), as has not heretofore been restored to the public domain, the same being situate in fractional sections 7, 8, 17, 18, and 19, township 22 south, range 32½ east, Willamette meridian, Oregon, area 317.65 acres, and comprising the north half of what is locally known as the old Camp Harney Military Reservation (announced by Executive order of December 5, 1872, which Executive order was subsequently canceled by Executive order of July 23, 1880), be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SILETZ RESERVE.

[Originally known as Coast Reserve.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *November 8, 1855.*

SIR: I herewith submit for your approval a proposed reservation for Indians on the coast of Oregon Territory, recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and submitted to the Department by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the procurement of your order on the subject, in letter of the 10th September last.

Before submitting the matter to you I desired to have a more full report of the subject from the Indian Office, and the letter of the head of that bureau of the 29th ultimo (Report Book 9, page 54), having been received and considered, I see no objection to the conditional reservation asked for, "subject to future curtailment, if found proper," or entire release thereof, should Congress not sanction the object rendering this withdrawal of the land from white settlement at this time advisable.

A plat marked A, and indicating the boundaries of the reservation, accompanies the papers, and has prepared thereon the necessary order for your signature, should you think fit to sanction the recommendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

NOVEMBER 9, 1855.

The reservation of the land within denoted by blue-shaded lines is hereby made for the purposes indicated in letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th September last and letter of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th November, 1855.

FRANK'N PIERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1865.

SIR: Pursuant to a recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior of the 8th of November, 1855, the President of the United States, by an Executive order dated the 9th of that month, set apart conditionally the tract of country on the coast of Oregon, extending from Cape Lookout on the north to a point below Cape Perpetua on the south, as exhibited in blue on the accompanying map, for an Indian reservation.

It is represented by the Oregon delegation in Congress that this reservation is unnecessarily large, and that by reason of its access to the harbor of Aquina Bay by the numerous settlers in the fertile and productive valley of the Willamette is prevented. They ask for a curtailment of this reservation, so as to secure to the inhabitants of the Willamette Valley the much-needed access to the coast, and for this purpose propose that a small and rugged portion of the reservation in the vicinity of Aquina Bay, not occupied or desired by the Indians, shall be released and thrown open to occupation and use by the whites.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is of the opinion that the interests of the citizens of Oregon will be promoted by the opening of a port of entry at Aquina Bay, and that their interest is paramount in importance to that of the Indians located in that vicinity. Concurring in the views expressed by the Hon. Messrs. Nesmith, Williams, and Henderson, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I respectfully recommend that an order be made by you releasing from reservation for Indian purposes and restoring to public use the portion of the said reservation bounded on the accompanying map by double red lines, and described in the communication of the Oregon delegation as follows, viz: Commencing at a point 2 miles south of the Siletz Agency; thence west to the Pacific Ocean; thence south along said ocean to the mouth of the Alsea River; thence up said river to the eastern boundary of the reservation; thence north along said eastern boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence west to the place of beginning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN, *Secretary*.

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 21, 1865.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior is approved, and the tract of land within described will be released from reservation and thrown open to occupancy and use by the citizens as other public land.

ANDREW JOHNSON, *President*.

UMATILLA RESERVE.

Whereas by the act of March 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 340), entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes," it is provided that "before any allotments are made, a commission of three disinterested persons, to be appointed by the President, shall go upon said reservation and ascertain as near as may be the number of Indians who will remain on said reservation, and who shall be entitled to take lands in severalty thereon, and the amount of land required to make the allotments; and thereupon said commission shall determine and set apart so much of said reservation as shall be necessary to supply agricultural lands for allotments in severalty, together with sufficient pasture and timber lands for their use, and six hundred and forty acres for an industrial farm and school, not exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand acres in the aggregate for all purposes; and the same shall be in as compact a form as possible. Said commission shall report to the Secretary of the Interior the number and classes of persons entitled to allotments, as near as they may be able to; the metes and bounds of the tract by them selected for said Indians, and designate the particular tract selected for an industrial farm and school; and if the same shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the said tract shall thereafter constitute the reservation for said Indians, and within which the allotments herein provided for shall be made;" and

Whereas in pursuance of this provision of law a commission was appointed by the President on August 13, 1887, which commission proceeded under instructions to the said Umatilla Reservation, secured the consent of the Indians to the provisions of the law, took the required census of the Indians, and selected a tract for a diminished reservation containing in the aggregate 119,364 acres, of which, according to the census of the Indians on the reservation and the provisions of the law for

making allotments, 74,800 acres were required for allotment to the Indians for agricultural purposes; and

Whereas upon surveying said lands it was found and reported that the diminished reservation so selected by the commission and reported to the Department contained about 10,000 acres less of agricultural lands than was required to make allotments to the Indians as provided in the law; whereupon it became necessary to appoint a second commission to readjust the boundaries for the diminished reservation, so as to bring within their limits a sufficient quantity of agricultural land to meet the requirements of the law, which second commission, appointed by the President on December 22, 1887, made its report, describing the metes and bounds of the tract of land selected and defined by it, which, upon examination of said report and the map accompanying it, was found to be a tract of land so irregular in its shape and outline as would make it difficult for the Indians living upon it and the white settlers occupying lands adjoining it on the outside to know certainly and exactly the location of the boundaries of the diminished reservation; and in said report it is stated by the commission that it was not able to include as much timber land as was thought to be necessary within the diminished reservation, without exceeding the limit of its area as fixed by the law, and that while the Indians are some better satisfied with the tract as selected and defined by it for the diminished reservation than they were with the tract selected and defined by the former commission, there remained considerable dissatisfaction because certain mountain and timber lands lying in the eastern part of the existing reservation were not included within the boundaries of the tract selected for the diminished reservation; and

Whereas in view of the facts as thus shown it was deemed necessary by the Department to submit the matter to Congress and to request that the act of March 3, 1885, be so amended as to authorize and empower the Secretary of the Interior to select, prescribe, and define a tract of land for the diminished reservation which will contain a sufficient quantity of land to meet the needs and desires of the Indians, and be in such regular shape in outline as that its boundaries may be certainly known; and

Whereas it is provided in the eighth section of the act of October 17, 1888 (Public, No. 320), amending the act entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1885" (23 Stat., 341), that "the Secretary of the Interior shall set apart such further quantity of land of the existing Umatilla Reservation, in addition to the one hundred and twenty thousand acres thereof required by said act to be selected, designated, and reserved for the uses and purposes of said Indians, as therein provided, as shall enable him to fix, define, and establish the metes and bounds of said reserved tract in a satisfactory manner, and to include therein such portions as he may deem advisable of certain lands in the eastern part of the reservation, which the Indians desire shall be reserved for them; and the said Secretary is authorized by order to establish such diminished reservation accordingly; and in all other respects said act shall continue and remain in force."

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered, that so much of the existing Umatilla Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon as lies within the following-described metes and bounds is hereby declared to be, and is, established as the diminished reservation required by the act of March 3, 1885, as amended by the act of October 17, 1888, to be selected and set apart to constitute the reservation for the confederated bands of Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla Indians for the purposes specified in the said act of March 3, 1885:

Beginning at the quarter-section corner of the west boundary of section 6, township 2 north, range 33 east; thence south on the township line to the southwest corner of section 31, township 1 north, range 33 east; thence west on the base line to the northwest corner of township 1 south, range 33 east; thence south on the township line to the southwest corner of section 6, township 1 south, range 33 east; thence east on said section line between sections 6 and 7, 5 and 8, 4 and 9, 3 and 10, 2 and 11, 1 and 12, to the southeast corner of section 1, township 1 south, range 33 east; thence north on the range line to the northeast corner of said township 1 south, range 33 east, on the base line; thence west on the base line to the southeast corner of township 1 north, range 33 east; thence north on the township line to the southwest corner of section 7, township 1 north, range 34 east; thence east on the section lines between sections 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, 12 and 13, township 1 north, range 34 east, and sections 7 and 18, 8 and 17, 9 and 16, 10 and 15, 11 and 14, township 1 north, range 35 east, to the present east boundary of the original Umatilla Reservation; thence north 20 degrees east along said boundary to the headwaters of the south fork of Wild Horse Creek or the northeast corner of the original

Umatilla Reservation; thence down the middle of Wild Horse Creek to the point where said creek is intersected by the north line of section 32, township 4 north, range 35 east; thence west on a line between sections 29 and 32, 30 and 31, of township 4 north, range 35 east, and between sections 25 and 36 of township 4 north, range 34 east, to the northwest corner of section 36, township 4 north, range 34 east; thence south on the west boundary of said section 36 to the southwest corner thereof; thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of section 2, township 3 north, range 34 east; thence south on the west boundary of said section 2 to the southwest corner thereof; thence west on the section line to the quarter-section corner between sections 3 and 10 of said township 3 north, range 34 east; thence south through the middle of section 10 to the quarter-section corner on the south boundary thereof; thence west on the line between sections 10 and 15 and 9 and 16 to the northwest corner of section 16; thence south on the section line between sections 16 and 17, 20 and 21, to the quarter-section corner on the line between sections 20 and 21; thence west to the center of section 20; thence south to the quarter-section corner on the line between sections 20 and 29; thence west on the section line between sections 20 and 29, 19 and 30, to the northwest corner of section 30, in said township 3 north, range 34 east; thence south on the range line to the northwest corner of section 31 of said township; thence west between sections 25 and 36 of township 3 north, range 33 east, to the northwest corner of section 36; thence south on the section line to the southwest corner of section 36, township 3 north, range 33 east; thence west on the township line to the northwest corner of section 5, township 2 north, range 33 east; thence south between sections 5 and 6 to the quarter-section corner between sections 5 and 6; thence west through the middle of section 6 to the place of beginning.

WM. F. VILAS, *Secretary*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
December 4, 1888.

WALLOWA VALLEY RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 9, 1873.

The above diagram is intended to show a proposed reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians in the Wallowa Valley in the State of Oregon. Said proposed reservation is indicated on the diagram by red lines, and is described as follows, viz:

Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1, south of the base line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No. 46 east, of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the West Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning.

I respectfully recommend that the President be requested to order that the lands comprised within the above-described limits be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as an Indian reservation, as indicated in my report to the Department of this date.

EDWARD P. SMITH, *Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, June 11, 1873.

Respectfully presented to the President, with the recommendation that he make the order above proposed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. DELANO, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 16, 1873.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country above described be withheld from entry and settlement as public lands, and that the same be set apart as a reservation for the roaming Nez Percé Indians, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 10, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the order, dated June 16, 1873, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart the Wallowa Valley in Oregon, described as follows: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grande Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1, south of the base line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No. 46 east, of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the West Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grande Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning, as an Indian reservation, is hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CHEYENNE RIVER (SIOUX) RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 11, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 9, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by Executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall military reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort Randall military reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River, at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township 129 north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges 78 and 79 west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 20, 1884.*

It is hereby ordered that the lands embraced within the three existing Executive additions to the Great Sioux Reservation, in Dakota, east of the Missouri River, viz, the one opposite the Standing Rock Agency, the one opposite the mouth of Grand River and the site of the old Grand River Agency, and the one opposite the mouth of Big Cheyenne River and the Cheyenne River Agency, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the mass of the public domain, the same being no longer needed for the purpose for which they were withdrawn from sale and settlement.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

CROW CREEK RESERVE.

USHERS LANDING, DAK., *July 1, 1863.*

SIR: * * * With this report I transmit a plat and field notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention.

* * * * *

The reservation for the Sioux of the Mississippi is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of Crow Creek, in Dakota Territory; follow up said channel of the Missouri River about 14 miles, to a point opposite the mouth of Sne-o-tka Creek; thence due north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings for the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, about 3 miles, to a large stone mound; thence due east 20 miles; thence due south to the Cedar Island River or American Creek; thence down the said river or creek to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence up said channel to the place of beginning. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*HON. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

(See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, p. 318, and Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635. Also Old Winnebago Reserve.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 11, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 20, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that that portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation to the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri River on the west and the Yankton Indian Reservation on the east, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 27, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the Territory of Dakota known as the old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, and lying on the east bank of the Missouri River, set apart and reserved by Executive

order dated January 11, 1875, and which is not covered by Executive order dated August 9, 1879, restoring certain of the lands reserved by the order of January 11, 1875, except the following-described tracts: Townships 108 north, range 71 west, 108 north, range 72 west; fractional township 108 north, range 73 west, the west half of section 4, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of township 107 north, range 70 west; fractional townships 107 north, range 71 west, 107 north, range 72 west, 107 north, range 73 west, the west half of township 106 north, range 70 west, and the fractional township 106 north, range 71 west, and except also all tracts within the limits of the aforesaid old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, which are outside the limits of the above-described tracts and which may have heretofore been allotted to the Indians residing upon said reservation, or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by the said Indians under and in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the treaty with the Sioux Indians of April 29, 1868, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(The above order was annulled by proclamation of the President April 17, 1885. See 23 Stats., 844.)

DRIFTING GOOSE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June 27, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that townships numbered 119, 120, and 121 north, of range 63 west, in the Territory of Dakota, be, and the same are hereby, set apart as a reservation for the use of "Mag-a-bo-das" or "Drifting Goose" band of Yanktonais Sioux Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that townships Nos. 119, 120, and 121 north, of range 63 west, in the Territory of Dakota, set apart by Executive order, dated June 27, 1879, for the use of "Mag-a-bo-das" or "Drifting Goose" band of Yanktonais Sioux Indians, be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

LOWER BRULÉ (SIOUX) RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 11, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River, where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 9, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by Executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall Military Reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort

Randall Military Reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township 129 north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges 78 and 79 west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one-hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one-hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

PINE RIDGE (SIOUX) RESERVE.

[Partly in Nebraska.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 24, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the State of Nebraska, viz: Beginning at a point on the boundary line between the State of Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota where the range line between ranges 44 and 45 west of the sixth principal meridian, in the Territory of Dakota, intersects said boundary line; thence east along said boundary line 5 miles; thence due south 5 miles; thence due west 10 miles; thence due north to said boundary line; thence due east along said boundary line to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set aside as an addition to the present Sioux Indian Reservation in the Territory of Dakota.

This order of reservation to continue during the pleasure of the President.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

ROSEBUD (SIOUX) RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 11, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 20, 1875.*

It is hereby ordered that that portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation to the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri River on the west and the Yankton Indian Reservation on the east, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 9, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by Executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall Military Reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort Randall Military Reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township 129 north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges 78 and 79 west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

SANTEE (SIOUX) RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1867.

As special commissioner I have concluded a preliminary arrangement with the Santee Sioux now at the mouth of the Niobrara by which they consent to go into a reservation in the Territory of Dakota, and lying between the Big Sioux on the east and the James River on the west and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of latitude. This reservation is selected with the approbation of the governor of the Territory and the Delegate in Congress, as also the surveyor-general of the said Territory. I am informed that there are no white settlements within its limits, and no part of it has yet been surveyed by the United States.

I would therefore request that an order be issued by the President to withdraw from market the lands embraced within the limits of the said reservation, so as to

keep the whites from attempting any settlement within it. This, I am informed, has been the practice in many similar cases.

As it is important that the Indians should be removed as soon as possible, I would request that this order be issued immediately.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

LEWIS V. BOGY, *Special Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington City.

P. S.—I hand you a letter from General Tripp, surveyor-general of Dakota, recommending the withdrawal of this land from market.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
March 20, 1867.

I respectfully lay before the President the proposition of Special Commissioner Bogy, as herein contained, and recommend that the lands described be withdrawn from market.

O. H. BROWNING, *Secretary.*

Let the lands be withdrawn as recommended.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MARCH 20, 1867.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., July 6, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 2d ultimo, asking information relative to the Santee Sioux Indian reservation, situated between the Big Sioux and James Rivers, and between the forty-fourth and forty-fifth parallels of north latitude, in Dakota Territory, and suggesting that if those lands are no longer occupied by Indians, necessary steps should be taken to restore them to the public domain.

This office has informally obtained from the General Land Office the inclosed copy of a letter and indorsements, by which it appears that Lewis V. Bogy, as a special commissioner, selected the above-described reservation, and that upon the recommendation of Hon. O. H. Browning, then Secretary of the Interior, the said lands were withdrawn from market by order of the President, dated March 20, 1867.

The Santee Sioux Indians have never occupied this reservation. They have a reservation on the Niobrara River, in Nebraska, where I deem it proper they should remain. It is not practicable for them to be located upon the reserve above described.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the order of the President withdrawing the above-described lands from market may be rescinded.

Please return the accompanying papers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. D. Cox,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *July 10, 1869.*

The proposition of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is approved, and I respectfully recommend that the lands withheld be restored to market.

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July 13, 1869.*

I hereby rescind the Executive order of March 20, 1867, referred to, and direct the restoration of the lands withheld to market.

U. S. GRANT.

OLD WINNEBAGO RESERVE.

USHERS LANDING, DAK., *July 1, 1863.*

SIR: With this report I transmit a plat and field-notes of the surveys made for the Sioux and Winnebago reservations by Mr. Powers, and to which I desire to call your attention.

* * * * *

The reservation for the Winnebago Indians is bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle channel of the Missouri River where the western boundary of the Sioux of the Mississippi Reserve intersects the same; thence north and through the center of the stockade surrounding the agency buildings of the Sioux of the Mississippi and Winnebago Indians, and along said boundary line to the northwest corner of said Sioux Reserve; thence along the northern boundary of said Sioux Reserve 10 miles; thence due north 20 miles; thence due west to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll River; thence down said river to the middle channel of the Missouri River; thence down the said channel to the place of beginning.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

(See An. Rep. Ind. Office for 1863, page 318, and also Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 635.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August 9, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory created by Executive orders dated January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point where the west line of the Fort Randall Military Reservation crosses the Missouri River; thence up and along said river to the mouth of American Creek; thence up and along said creek to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south along said degree to a point due west from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian Reservation; thence due east to the northwest corner of said reservation; thence due south to the north boundary line of Fort Randall Military Reservation; thence following said boundary line northwesterly to the northwest corner of said military reservation; thence south on the west boundary line of said reservation to the place of beginning. And also the following-described land: Beginning at the east bank of the Missouri River at the mouth of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence up and along the Missouri River to the boundary line of Fort Sully Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to the southeast corner of said military reservation; thence northwesterly along the boundary line of said reservation to the northeast corner thereof; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the mouth of the Bois Cache; thence due north to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along the east bank of said river to the south line of township 129 north; thence east along said township line to the line between ranges 78 and 79 west; thence north along said range line to Beaver Creek, or the north boundary line of the reservation set aside by Executive order of March 16, 1875; thence west along said creek to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and along said east bank to the southeast corner of Fort Rice Military Reservation; thence northeasterly along said military reservation to the east corner of said reservation; thence in a direct line to a point on the south bank of Beaver Creek where said creek is intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south with said one hundredth degree of longitude to the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to its intersection with the north boundary line of the old Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the eastern boundary line of the old Winnebago Reservation; thence north along said east line to the northeast corner of said Winnebago Reservation; thence west along the north boundary line of said reservation to the middle channel of Medicine Knoll Creek; thence down the middle channel of said creek to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 27, 1885.*

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the Territory of Dakota, known as the Old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, and lying on the east bank of the Missouri River, set apart and reserved by Executive order dated January 11, 1875, and which is not covered by Executive

order dated August 9, 1879, restoring certain of the lands reserved by the order of January 11, 1875, except the following-described tracts: Townships 108 north, range 71 west, 108 north, range 72 west; fractional township 108 north, range 73 west, the west half of section 4, sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 of township 107 north, range 70 west; fractional townships 107 north, range 71 west, 107 north, range 72 west, 107 north, range 73 west, the west half of township 106 north, range 70 west, and the fractional township 106 north, range 71 west; and except also all tracts within the limits of the aforesaid Old Winnebago Reservation and the Sioux or Crow Creek Reservation, which are outside the limits of the above-described tracts and which may have heretofore been allotted to the Indians residing upon said reservation or which may have heretofore been selected or occupied by the said Indians under and in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the treaty with the Sioux Indians of April 29, 1868, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

(The above order was annulled by proclamation of the President, April 17, 1885. See 23 Stats., 844.)

STANDING ROCK RESERVE.

See North Dakota, p. 83.

UTAH.

FORT DU CHESNE MILITARY RESERVATION—UINTAH RESERVE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington City, August 31, 1887.*

SIR: Upon recommendation of the commanding general, Division of the Missouri, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Territory of Utah, embraced within the limits of the Uintah Indian Reservation, created by Executive order dated October 3, 1861, and act of Congress approved May 5, 1864 (13 Stats., 63), may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Du Chesne, viz:

Beginning at a point 2 miles due north of the flagstaff of Fort Du Chesne, Utah Territory, and running thence due west 1 mile, to the northwest corner; thence due south 3 miles, to the southwest corner; thence due east 2 miles, to the southeast corner; thence due north 3 miles, to the northeast corner; thence due west 1 mile, to the point of beginning. Area, 6 square miles—2 by 3.

The Secretary of the Interior states that there is no objection on the part of that Department to the use of the tract in question for military purposes (the selection of which is the result of a mutual agreement), provided it be understood that the same be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have to and in said land, which shall be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians require it.

A sketch of the proposed military reservation is inclosed herewith.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. MACFEELY,
Acting Secretary of War.

THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, September 1, 1887.

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly: *Provided*, That the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

UINTAH VALLEY RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 3, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration the recommendation of the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that the Uintah Valley, in the Territory of Utah, be set apart and reserved for the use and occupancy of Indian tribes.

In the absence of an authorized survey (the valley and surrounding country being as yet unoccupied by settlements of our citizens), I respectfully recommend that you order the entire valley of the Uintah River within Utah Territory, extending on both sides of said river to the crest of the first range of contiguous mountains on each side, to be reserved to the United States and set apart as an Indian reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *October 3, 1861.*

Let the reservation be established, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior.

A. LINCOLN.

(See acts of Congress approved May 5, 1864, 13 Stats., 63, June 18, 1878, 20 Stats., 165, and May 24, 1888, 25 Stats., 157.)

UNCOMPAHGRE (UTE) RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 5, 1882.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country, in the Territory of Utah, be, and the same is hereby, withheld from sale and set apart as a reservation for the Uncompahgre Utes, viz: Beginning at the southeast corner of township 6 south, range 25 east, Salt Lake meridian; thence west to the southwest corner of township 6 south, range 24 east; thence north along the range line to the northwest corner of said township 6 south, range 24 east; thence west along the first standard parallel south of the Salt Lake base line to a point where said standard parallel will, when extended, intersect the eastern boundary of the Uintah Indian Reservation as established by C. L. Du Bois, United States deputy surveyor, under his contract dated August 30, 1875; thence along said boundary southeasterly to the Green River; thence down the west bank of Green River to the point where the southern boundary of the said Uintah Reservation, as surveyed by Du Bois, intersects said river; thence northwesterly with the southern boundary of said reservation to the point where the line between ranges 16 and 17 east of Salt Lake meridian will, when surveyed, intersect said southern boundary; thence south between said ranges 16 and 17 east, Salt Lake meridian, to the third standard parallel south; thence east along said third standard parallel to the eastern boundary of Utah Territory; thence north along said boundary to a point due east of the place of beginning; thence due west to the place of beginning.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

WASHINGTON.

CHEHALIS RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 17, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit for your direction in the premises, sundry communications and papers from Superintendent Hale in reference to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

The condition of these Indians has been the subject of correspondence between this office and the superintendent of Indian affairs in Washington Territory for several years. It will be seen by Superintendent Hale's letter of July 3, 1862, that the country claimed by these Indians is large, comprising some 1,500 square miles; that they have never been treated with, but that the Government has surveyed the greater part of it without their consent and in the face of their remonstrances, and the choicest portions of their lands have been occupied by the whites without any remuneration to them, and without their consent, or having relinquished their claim or right to it. They have been thus crowded out and excluded from the use of the lands claimed by them, and those which they have heretofore cultivated for their support. This has caused much dissatisfaction, and threatens serious trouble, and they manifest a determination not to be forced from what they claim as their own country. After various propositions made to them by Superintendent Hale, looking to their removal and joint occupation of other Indian reservations, to all which they strenuously objected, they expressed a willingness to relinquish all the lands hitherto claimed by them, provided they shall not be removed, and provided that a sufficient quantity of land shall be retained by them at the mouth of the Black River as a reservation.

The selection herein made in accordance with their wishes, and approved by Superintendent Hale, reduces the dimensions of their former claim to about six sections of land, with which they are satisfied, and which selection has been submitted to this office for its approval. There seems one drawback only to this selection, and that is one private land claim—that of D. Mounts—which it is proposed to purchase. The price asked is \$3,500, which he considers not unreasonable. (See his communication of March 30, 1863, and accompanying papers.)

There is remaining on hand of the appropriation for "intercourse with various Indian tribes having no treaties with the United States" the sum of \$3,980.12, a sufficient amount of which I have no doubt might appropriately be applied for the purpose indicated. (See U. S. Stat. L., vol. 12, p. 792.)

I am of the opinion that the proposition is a fair one for the Government, and as it is satisfactory to the Indians interested, I see no objection to its approval by the Department, especially so when it is considered that it will peaceably avert impending trouble.

As recommended in the letters herewith submitted, it will also be necessary, doubtless, to make some provision for them after they shall have been assured of the quiet and permanent possession of the proposed reservation for a future home. But this may subsequently receive the attention of the Department. These Indians are represented to be in a very hopeful condition. They wish to abandon a roving life; to establish themselves in houses, and cultivate their lands; to educate their children, and live peaceably with all.

These papers are submitted for your information in considering the subject, and, if it shall commend itself to your judgment, for the approval of the proposed selection as a reservation for these Indians and the purchase of the private land claim of D. Mounts thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Inclosures.]

Boundaries of the Chehalis Indian Reservation, as compiled from the field notes of the public surveys in the office of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory: Beginning at the post corner to sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36, on the township line between townships Nos. 15 and 16 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, being the northeast corner of the reservation; thence west along the township line 240 chains to the post corner to sections 4, 5, 32, and 33; thence north on line between sections 32 and 33, 26.64 chains, to the southeast corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence west along the south boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its southwest corner; thence north on west boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence west 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence north along said section line 40 chains to the post corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence west on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis River; thence up the Chehalis River with its meanderings, keeping to the south of Sand Island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence north on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.

The copy of the field notes in full, as taken from the record of public surveys now on file in this office, and from which the above is compiled, is duly certified as being correct by the surveyor-general of the Territory.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Olympia, Wash., December 10, 1863.

The within and foregoing boundaries, as described in the notes and accompanying diagram of the proposed Chehalis Indian Reservation, are approved by me as correct, and being in accordance with instructions given by me, the same being subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

C. H. HALE,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., July 8, 1864.

SIR: I return herewith the papers submitted with your report of the 17th May last in relation to a proposed reservation for the Chehalis Indians in Washington Territory.

I approve the suggestion made in relation to the subject, and you are hereby authorized and instructed to purchase the improvements of D. Mounts, which are on the lands selected for the reservation, if it can now be done for the price named for them, viz, \$3,500, including the crops grown or growing this season upon the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NOTE.—D. Mounts was paid for his improvements by Superintendent Waterman, January 6, 1865.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 1, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory, reserved for the use and occupation of the Chehalis Indians, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 8, 1864, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

Beginning at the post-corner to sections 1 and 2, 35 and 36, on the township line between townships Nos. 15 and 16 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, being the northeast corner of the reservation; thence west along the township line 240 chains to the post-corner to sections 4, 5, 32, and 33; thence north on line between sections 32 and 33, 26.64 chains, to the southeast corner of James H. Roundtree's donation claim; thence west along the south boundary of said claim 71.50 chains to its southwest corner; thence north on west boundary of the claim 13.10 chains; thence west 8.50 chains to the quarter-section post on line of sections 31 and 32; thence north along said section line 40.00 chains to the post-corner to sections 29, 30, 31, and 32; thence west on line between sections 30 and 31, 25 and 36, 101.24 chains to the Chehalis River; thence up the Chehalis River with its meanderings, keeping to the south

of Sand Island, to the post on the right bank of the river, being the corner to fractional sections 1 and 2; thence north on the line between sections 1 and 2, 73.94 chains to the place of beginning.

It is further ordered that the south half of section 3 and the northwest quarter of section 10, township No. 15 north, of range 4 west of the Willamette meridian, Washington Territory, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use and occupation of the Chehalis Indians.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

COLUMBIA OR MOSES RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 19, 1879.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the intersection of the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west on said boundary line to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty-mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad; and thence with the line of said forty-mile limits to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 6, 1880.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at a point where the south boundary line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879, intersects the Okinakane River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Columbia River; thence across and down the east bank of said Columbia River to a point opposite the river forming the outlet to Lake Chelan; thence across said Columbia River and along the south shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan; thence following the meanderings of the south bank of said lake to the mouth of Shehekin Creek; thence up and along the south bank of said creek to its source; thence due west to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said degree to the south boundary of the reservation created by Executive order of April 19, 1879; thence along the south boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879.

R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 23, 1883.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz, commencing at the intersection of the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, with the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence due south 15 miles; thence due east to the Okinakane River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west along said boundary line to the place of beginning, being a portion of the country set apart for the use of Chief Moses and his people by Executive orders of April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May 1, 1886.*

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in Washington Territory withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of Chief Moses and his people, and such other friendly Indians as might elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior, by the Executive orders dated April 19, 1879, and March 6, 1880, respectively, and not restored to the public domain by the Executive order dated February 23, 1883, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain, subject to the limitations as to disposition imposed by the act of Congress, approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., pp. 79-80), ratifying and confirming the agreement entered into July 7, 1883, between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville Reservations in Washington Territory.

And it is hereby further ordered that the tracts of land in Washington Territory surveyed for and allotted to Sar-sarp-kin and other Indians in accordance with the provisions of said act of July 4, 1884, which allotments were approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior April 12, 1886, be, and the same are hereby, set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of said Indians, the field-notes of the survey of said allotments being as follows:

[Allotments Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, in favor of Sar-sarp-kin, Cum-sloct-poose, Showder, and Jack, respectively.]

Set stone on N. bank of Sar-sarp-kin Lake for center of S. line of claim No. 1. Run line N. 78° W. and S. 78° E. and blazed trees to show course of S. line of claim. Then run N. 12° E. (var. 22° E.) in center of claim. At 80 chains set temporary stake and continued course. At 20 chains came to brush on right bank of Waring Creek and offset to the right 9.25 chains. Thence continued course to 65 chains and offset to right 13.25 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 80 chains set temporary stake and continued course. At 37.50 offset 4.50 chains to right to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 55.50 chains offset to right 4.77 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 80 chains set temporary stake and continued course to 32.60 chains. Then run S. 78° E. 8.23 chains and set stone 10 by 10 by 24 inches for N.E. corner of claim. Then retraced line N. 78° W. 12 chains and set stone 6 by 6 by 18 inches to course of N. line of claim No. 1, and S. line of claim No. 2, and for center point in S. line of claim No. 2 (claim No. 1, Sar-sarp-kin's, contains 2, 180.8 acres). Thence run N. 12° E. 80 chains. Blazed pine 20 inches diameter on 3 sides on right bank of Waring Creek for center of N. line of claim No. 2, and center of S. line of claim No. 3. Set small stones N. 78° W. and S. 78° E. to show course of said line. Thence run N. 12° E. in center of claim No. 3. At 10.50 chains offset to right 3 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 71 chains offset to left 4.23 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 76.25 chains crossed Waring Creek 20 links wide. At 80 chains offset to right 1.23 chains and set stone 8 by 8 by 16 inches for center of N. line of claim No. 3, and center of S. line of claim No. 4. Run N. 78° W. and S. 78° E. and set stake to show course of said line. Then from center stone offset to left 1.23 chains and run thence N. 12° E. At 28 chains offset to left 2 chains to avoid creek bottom and continued course. At 80 chains offset to right 3.23 chains and set stone 10 by 10 by 16 inches on left bank of creek for center of N. line of claim, and set stones N. 78° W. and S. 78° E. to show course of line.

[Allotment No. 5, in favor of Ka-la-witch-ka.]

From large stone, with two small stones on top, as center of N. line of claim near left bank of Waring Creek, about 1½ miles down stream from claim No. 4, and about 1 mile up stream from Mr. Waring's house, run line N. 80½° W. and S. 80½° E., and set small stones to show course of N. line of claim. Then run S. 9½° W. (var. 22° E.), at 79.20 chains crossed Cecil Creek 15 links wide. At 80 chains blazed pine 24 inches diameter on four sides, in clump of four pines for center of S. line of claim. Thence run N. 80½° W. and S. 80½° E., and blazed trees to show course of S. line of claim.

[Allotment No. 6, in favor of Sar-sarp-kin.]

From stone on ridge between Toad Coulee and Waring creeks run N. 88° E. (var. 22° E.). At 18.50 chains enter field. At 24.50 chains enter brush. At 30.10 chains cross Waring Creek 25 links wide. At 47.60 chains cross Waring's fence. At 65 chains set stone for corner 12 by 12 by 12 inches, from which a pine 24 inches diameter bears N. 88° E. 300 links distant. Thence N. 4° W. 10.50 chains set stone to corner 8 by 8 by 18 inches. Thence N. 16° W. At 29.20 chains pine tree 30 inches diameter in

line. At 55 chains set stone for corner. Thence S. $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. to junction of Toad Coulee and Waring creeks, and continue same course up Toad Coulee Creek to 81 chains blazed fir, 18 inches diameter on four sides for corner, standing on right bank of Toad Coulee Creek on small island. Thence S. 38° E. At 52 links cross small creek—branch of Toad Coulee Creek—and continued course. At 42 chains point of beginning. The above-described tract of land contains 379 acres.

[Allotment No. 7, in favor of Quo-lock-ons, on the headwaters of Johnson Creek.]

From pile of stone on south side of Johnson Creek Cañon—dry at this point—125 feet deep, about 1 chain from the west end of cañon, from which a fir 10 inches diameter bears N. 25° W. 75 links distant, run S. 55° W. (var. 22° E.). At 80 chains made stone mound for corner, from which a large limestone rock 10 by 10 by 10 bears on same course S. 55° W. 8.80 chains distant. From monument run N. 35° W. At 72.50 chains crossed Johnson brook 4 links wide, and continued course E. 80 chains. Made mound of stone, and run thence N. 55° E. 80 chains. Made stone monument, and run thence S. 35° E. 80 chains to beginning.

[Allotment No. 8, in favor of Nek-quel-e-kin, or Wa-pa-to John.]

From stone monument on shore of Lake Chelan, near houses of Wa-pa-to-John and Us-tah, run north (var. 22° E.).

10.00 chains, Wa-pa-to John's house bears west 10 links distant.

12.50 chains Catholic chapel bears west 10 links distant.

32.50 chains, fence, course E. and W.

80.00 chains, set stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long in stone mound for NE. corner of claim. Thence run W.

30.00 chains, cross trail, course NW. and SE.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for NW. corner of claim. Thence run S.

35.60 chains, crossed fence, course E. and W.

77.00 chains, blazed cottonwood tree 12 inches in diameter on 4 sides for corner on shore of Lake Chelan, marked W. T. on side facing lake. Lake Chelan forms the southern boundary of claim, which contains about 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 9, in favor of Us-tah.]

This claim is bounded on the west by Wa-pa-to John's claim, and on the south by Lake Chelan. From Wa-pa-to John's NE. corner, which is a stake in stone mound, run south $64\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east (var. 22° E.).

88.56 chains, set stake in stone mound for corner of claim. Thence run S.

55.50 chains, trail, course NW. and SE.

80.00 chains, shore of Lake Chelan; set stake in stone mound for corner of claim, which contains about 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 10, in favor of Que-til-qua-soon, or Peter.]

This claim is bounded on the E. by Wa-pa-to John's claim, and on the S. and W. by Lake Chelan. The field notes of N. boundary are as follows: From NW. corner of Wa-pa-to John's claim, which is a stone monument, run W. (var. 22° E.).

113.00 chains shore of Lake Chelan. Blazed pine tree at the point 20 inches diameter on four sides for NW. corner of claim. This claim contains about 540 acres.

[Allotment No. 11, in favor of Tan-te-ak-o, or Johnny Isadore.]

From Wa-pa-to John's NE. corner, which is a stake in stone mound, run W. (var. 22° E.) with Wa-pa-to John's N. boundary line to stone monument.

80.00 chains, which is also a corner to Wa-pa-to John's and Peter's land. Thence on same course with Peter's N. line.

33.00 chains, made stone monument in said line for SW. corner of claim, and run thence N. (var. $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.).

80.00 chains, made stone monument on W. side of shallow lake of about 40 acres, and continued course to

113.35 chains, made stone monument for N. corner of claim, and run thence S. 45° E.

160.00 chains, point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 12, in favor of Ke-up-kin or Celesta.]

This claim is bounded on the south by Peter's and on the E. by Johnny's claim. From Peter's NW. corner, which is a pine, 20 inches diameter, blazed on four sides, on shore of Lake Chelan, run E. with Peter's N. line.

80.00 chains, stone monument, previously established, which is also a corner to Johnny's land. Thence N. with Johnny's land.

80.00 chains, stone monument, previously established on W. shore of shallow lake. Thence run W. (var. $22\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E.)

80.00 chains. Set stake in stone mound for NW. corner of claim, from which a blazed pine 24 inches in diameter bears S. 50° W., 98 links distant. A blazed pine 20 inches diameter bears N. 45° E. 110 links distant. Thence north through open pine timber.

80.00 chains, point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 13, in favor of Ta-we-na-po, or Amena.]

From Johnny's NW. corner, which is a stone monument, run S. with Johnny's line.

33.35 chains, stone monument previously established, the same being Celesta's NE. corner. Thence W. with Celesta's line.

80.00 chains, stone monument previously established, the same being the NW. corner of Celesta's claim. Thence N. (var. 22° E.)

85.50 chains, small creek 4 links wide, course E. and W.

126.70 chains, made stone monument for NW. corner of claim, from which a blazed pine 12 inches in diameter bears S. 10° W. 59 links distant. Thence run S. $40\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.

123.00 chains, point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 14, in favor of Pa-a-na-wa or Pedoi.]

From NW. corner of Ameno's claim, which is a stone monument, from which a blazed pine 12 inches in diameter bears S. 10° W. 59 links distant, run N. 75° W.

43.50 chains, shore of Lake Chelan, blazed pine tree 6 inches in diameter on 4 sides for NW. corner of claim, from which a blazed pine 14 inches in diameter bears N. 45° E. 13 links distant. Thence returned to point of beginning and run S. with Ameno's line.

46.70 chains offset on right, 70.00 chains to Lake Chelan.

86.70 chains offset on right, 62.00 chains to Lake Chelan.

101.20 chains, made stone monument from which a blazed pine 30 inches in diameter bears N. 40° W. 95 links distant, a blazed pine 30 inches in diameter bears 40° W. 72 links distant. Thence run W.

62.00 chains shore of Lake Chelan. Made stone monument for SW. corner of claim, from which a blazed pine 10 inches in diameter bears N. 30 links distant. Lake Chelan forms the western boundary of claim, which contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 15 in favor of Yo-ke-sil.]

From SW. corner of Pedoi's claim, which is a stone monument, from which a blazed pine 10 inches diameter bears N. 30 links distant, run east with Pedoi's line.

62.00 chains, stone monument, previously established, from which a blazed pine, 30 inches diameter, bears N. 40° W. 95 links distant. A blazed pine, 30 inches diameter, bears S. 40° W. 72 links distant, the same being Pedoi's SE. corner. Thence run south with Ameno's W. line.

25.50 chains, stake in stone mound, previously established for corner to Ameno's and Celesta's claim. Thence continued course S. with Celesta's W. line to 105.50 chains, pine tree 20 inches in diameter, on shore of Lake Chelan, previously blazed on four sides for corner to Peter and Celesta's claims. Thence with the shore of lake in a northwesterly direction to point of beginning. This claim contains about 350 acres.

[Allotment No. 16 in favor of La-kay-use or Peter.]

From stone monument, on bunch grass bench; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a northeasterly direction from Wapato John's house, run N. $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. (var. 22° E.)

51.00 chains, enter small brushy marsh.

52.50 chains, leave marsh.

56.00 chains, made stone monument for corner of claim and run thence S. $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.

11.60 chains, cross small irrigating ditch—small field and garden lie on right.

114.30 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. $61\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.

56.00 chains, made stone monument for corner of claim and run thence N. $28\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.

114.30 chains, stone monument—point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 17, in favor of Ma-kai.]

Field notes of Ma-kai's allotment on the Columbia Reservation. It is bounded on the west by Ustah's allotment and on the south by Lake Chelan. From Ustah's NE. cor., which is a stake in stone mound, run S. $64\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. (var. 22°)

80.00 chains, built monument of stone, running thence S.

80.00 chains, to the bank of Lake Chelan, built monument of stone; thence N. $64\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. along Lake Chelan.

80.00 chains, to the SE. cor. of Ustah's allotment.

The above described figure contains 507.50 acres.

[Antwine Settlement.]

This settlement, consisting of three claims in the same vicinity, though not adjoining, is located on or near the Columbia River, about seven miles above Lake Chelan, and about eight miles below the mouth of the Methow River, on the Columbia Reservation.

[Allotment No. 18, in favor of Scum-me-cha or Antoine.]

From stone monument about 2 miles north from the Columbia, from which a blazed fir 20 inches in diameter bears S. 80° W. 60 links distant, run S. $35\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. (var. 22° E.)

30.00 chains, summit of mountain spur, about 50 feet high. Antwine's house N. 35° E. about 20 chains distant.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner, from which a blazed pine 8 inches in diameter bears S. 45° W. 32 links distant. Thence run N. $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. (var. $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$).

58.00 chains, bottom of dry cañon 100 feet deep, course NW. and SE.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner about one-quarter mile from Columbia River, and run thence N. $34\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner, and run thence S. $55\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.

80.00 chains, stone monument, point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 19, in favor of Jos-is-kon or San Pierre.]

This claim lies about 3 miles in a northwesterly direction from Antoine's claim and consists of a body of hay land of about 100 acres, surrounded by heavy timber. From stone monument on hillside, facing SE., from which a blazed pine 8 inches diameter bears S. 60° E. 56 links distant, from which a blazed pine 8 inches diameter bears west 76 links distant, run S. $23\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ E. (var. 22° E.)

6.50 chains, enter grass lands.

25.00 chains, leave grass lands.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner, from which a blazed pine 20 inches diameter bears N. 85° E. 20 links distant. A blazed pine 20 inches diameter bears N. 15° E. 27 links distant. Thence run N. $66\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E.

80.00 chains, made stone monument on steep little hillside for corner. Thence run N. $23\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W.

80.00 chains, made stone monument on mountain side for corner, from which a blazed pine 18 inches diameter bears N. 40° E. 105 links distant. From which a blazed pine 20 inches diameter bears S. 10° E. 127 links distant. Thence run S. $66\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ W. along mountain side.

80.00 chains, to point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 20, in favor of Charles Iswald.]

This claim lies about 2 miles in a northeasterly direction from Antoine's claim. It contains no timber, but is mostly fair grazing land, with about 100 acres susceptible of cultivation. No improvements. From pine tree on right bank of Columbia River, blazed on 4 sides, where rocky spur 200 feet high comes down to near bank, forming narrow pass, from which a blazed pine 36 inches in diameter bears north 177 links distant, run S. 13° W. (variation 22° E.).

102.25 chains, made stone monument for corner on hillside in view of main trail. Thence run south $5\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ west.

78.00 chains, made stone monument for corner. Thence S. $\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ W.

25.65 chains, made stone monument on bank of Columbia River for corner.

Thence with said river to point of beginning, containing 640 acres of land.

The three following claims are all adjoining. They are located on and near the Columbia River, about 12 miles above Lake Chelan and about 3 miles below the mouth of the Methow River.

[Allotment No. 21, in favor of In perk skin, or Peter No. 3.]

From pine 12 inches diameter blazed on 4 sides on right bank of Columbia River, from which a blazed pine 10 inches diameter bears S. 40° E. 46 links distant, run N. 69½° W. (var. 22° E.).

3.50 chains, enter corner of small field.

7.50 chains, leave field.

8 chains, cross trail.

80 chains, made stone monument for cor. on mountain side about 500 feet above river. Thence run N. 20¾° E.

24.00 chains, summit of rugged little mountain 700 feet high.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner on top of small rocky hill about 40 feet high. Thence S. 69½° E.

80.00 chains, erected stone monument for corner about 15 chains from river bank. Thence S. 20¾° W.

80.00 chains, point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 22, in favor of Tew-wew-wa-ten-eeek or Aeneas.]

From NW. corner of Peter's claim, which is a stone monument on summit of small hill, run N. 20¾° E. (var. 22½° E.).

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner, and run thence N. 69½° W. (var. 23° E.).

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner, and run thence S. 20¾° W. (var. 22½° E.).

39.00 chains, summit of steep hill 100 feet high.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner of claim on rolling hillside facing west. Thence S. 69½° E. (var. 23½° E.).

80.00 chains, point of beginning.

[Allotment No. 23, in favor of Stem-na-lux or Elizabeth.]

From NW. corner of Peter's claim, the same being the SE. corner of Aeneas' claim, which is a stone monument on top of small hill, run N. 69½° W. with Aeneas' S. line (var. 22½° E.).

80.00 chains, stone monument, previously established for SW. corner of Aeneas' claim. Thence N. 20¾° W. (var. 23½° E.).

65.00 chains, summit of hill.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner from which a blazed pine 24 inches diameter bears south 70 links distant. A blazed pine 24 inches diameter bears S. 20° W. 84 links distant. Thence S. 69½° E.

80.00 chains, monument previously established for SW. corner of Peter's claim. Thence S. 20¾° E. with Peter's west line.

80.00 chains, point of beginning.

The five following claims are all adjoining. They are located along the southern bank of the Methow and the western bank of the Columbia on the Columbia Reservation.

[Allotment No. 24, in favor of Neek-kow-it or Captain Joe.]

From stone monument on right bank of Methow River, about three-fourths mile from its mouth, from which a pine 24 inches in diameter bears N. 37° W. on opposite bank of Methow, for witness corner to true corner, which is in center of Methow River, opposite monument 1.50 chains distant, run S. 37° W. (var. 22° E.) (distances given are from true corner)

7.00 chains, enter garden.

12.00 chains, leave garden.

39.00 chains, top of bench 400 feet high.

116.50 chains, Cañon Mouth Lake, containing about 80 acres. Set stake in stone mound on shore of lake for witness corner to true corner, which falls on side of impassable mountain beyond lake 160 chains from point of beginning. Returned to witness corner previously set on bank of Methow, and run thence N. 53° W.

40.00 chains, offset on right 2 chains to bank of Methow, and made stone monument for witness to true corner, which falls in center of Methow, opposite monument, 1 chain distant. Thence run S. 37° W. (Distances given are from true corner.)

42.00 chains, top of bench 400 feet high.

113.00 chains, marked tree with two notches fore and aft, and blazed one tree on each side to show course of line.

115.00 chains, impassable mountain. True corner falls in course on mountain side 160 chains distant from true corner at other end of line in the Methow River.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARY.

From point first described in center of Methow River S. 37° W. 160 chains; thence N. 52° 39' W. 40.20 chains; thence N. 37° E. 160 chains to point previously described in middle of Methow; thence with middle of Methow River to point of beginning. Claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 25, in favor of Hay-tal-i-cum or Narcisse.]

From stone monument on right bank of Methow River, previously described as witness corner, to point of beginning to survey of Captain Joe's claim, said monument being a true corner to this claim, run S. 37° W. with Captain Joe's line (var. 22° E.)

45.60 chains, set stake in stone mound for corner and run thence S. 53° E.

80.00 chains, set stake 8 in. square for corner; thence run N. 37° E.

73.10 chains, made stone monument for corner on right bank of Columbia. Near opposite bank of river a black rock protrudes from water. Thence with right bank of Columbia River to mouth of Methow River. Thence with right bank of Methow River to point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres of land.

[Allotment No. 26, in favor of Kleck-hum-tecks.]

From stake in stone mound previously set in Captain Joe's SE. line, the same being the SW. corner to Narcisse's claim, run S. 53° E. (var. 22° E.), with Narcisse's line,

80.00 chains, corner previously established, thence run S. 37° W.

80.00 chains, set stake for corner, and run thence N. 53° W.

73.80 chains, set stake marked W. C., on shore of Cañon Mouth Lake, from which a blazed aspen, 6 inches diameter, bears N. 5° W. 94 links distant for witness corner to true corner, which falls on line 6.50 chains further in lake, in Captain Joe's SE. line. Thence with said line N. 37° E. 80 chains to point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 27, in favor of Ki-at-kwa, or Mary.]

From witness corner previously established on Methow, in Captain Joe's NW. line, the same being taken as a true corner to this claim, run S. 37° W. (var. 22° E.) with Captain Joe's line,

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner; then returned on line, and from point 1.50 chains from corner run N. 53° W.

64.00 chains, offset to left 22 chains to avoid bend in river and continued course.

80.00 chains, bank of Methow river. Made stone monument for corner, and run thence S. 37° W.

12.00 chains top of bench 400 feet high.

24.00 chains, foot of perpendicular basaltic cliff offset to right 2 chains.

31.50 chains, offset to left 2 chains and continued course.

40.00 chains, made stone monument and continued course.

45.00 chains, impassable mountain. True corner falls 11.50 chains further on line on side of mountain.

General description by boundary.—From point of beginning S. 37° W. 80 chains; thence N. 53° W. 80 chains; thence N. 37° E. 56.50 chains to corner on Methow; thence with right bank of Methow to point of beginning, containing about 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 28, in favor of Ta-tat-kein, or Tom.]

From NW. corner of Mary's claim, which is a stone monument on the right bank of the Methow, run S. 27° W. (var. 22° E.) with Mary's line

40.00 chains, corner previously established, stone monument; thence N. 53° W.

80.00 chains, made stone monument in aspen thicket for corner; thence N. 27° E.

106.50 chains, right bank of Methow River; made stone monument for corner; thence with right bank of Methow River to point of beginning. This claim contains about 640 acres.

Downing Creek Settlement.—This settlement consists of two adjoining claims on Downing Creek, on the right bank of the Columbia River on the Columbia Reservation, about 7 miles below the mouth of the Okinakane River, and about 3 miles above the mouth of the Methow River.

[Allotment No. 29, in favor of La-la-elque.]

From stone monument on right bank of Columbia River, about one-half mile above mouth of Downing Creek, run N. 25° W. (var. 22° E.).

42.75 chains, point on hill about 500 feet high, 30 links to right of old stone mound on top of hill.

79.30 chains, large flat-topped stone 5 links to right.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. 65° W.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner on hillside near top of hill and run thence S. 25° E.

78.00 chains, bank of Columbia River. Made stone monument for corner. Thence with Columbia River to point of beginning. This claim contains about 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 30, in favor of Snain-Chucks.]

From NE. corner of La-la-elque's claim, which is a stone monument, run N. 25° W.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. 65° W.

80.00 chains, made stone monument for corner and run thence S. 25° E.

80.00 chains, stone monument previously established, the same being La-la-elque's NW. corner; thence N. 65° E.

80.00 chains, point of beginning. This claim contains 640 acres of land.

[Allotment No. 31, in favor of Edward, near Palmer Lake, Toad Coulee.]

Commencing at a prominent rock 7 feet by 3 feet by 4 inches and unknown length, the above dimensions projecting above the surface. Running thence (var. 22° 15') N. 82° E. 80 chains. At 57.70 Thorn Creek, 80 links wide, NE. At 80 set willow stake 5 inches square and 5 feet long, marked sta. 1, N. 8° W. 80 chains. A lime-juice tree 18 inches diameter at 80, set basaltic stone 2 feet by 8 inches by 6 inches with monument of stone on the side of bluff on the east side of the valley, sta. 2, S. 82° W. 80 chains. At 6 chains Thorn Creek 80 links wide bears NE. at 8 chains the Smilkameen (Similkameen) River, 100 links wide, bears NE. At 39, on the same river, bears SW. At 80 set quaking aspen stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, marked sta. 3. S. 8° E. 80 chains to the place of beginning. The terminus. 640 acres.

[Allotment No. 32, in favor of Dominee.]

Commencing on a slough of the Smilkameen (Similkameen) River, on the forty-ninth parallel (the British line) set quaking aspen stake 4 inches square and 4 feet long, 18 inches in the earth, marked C. C., from which a pine tree 42 inches in diameter bears N. 79° 45' W. 2 chains, marked C. C. B. T., facing post; thence (var. 22° 15' E.) W. 31 chains to a point from which the parallel monument bears W. 4.77 chains; built monument of granite stone. S. 134 chains. At 42.50 chains a spring branch, 5 links wide, bears E. At 134 chains built monument of stone at foot of bluff. E. 61.53 chains to a balm tree, 30 inches in diameter, marked sta. 3, facing W., from which the Smilkameen (Similkameen) River bears W. 2.43 chains. N. 12° 30' W. 137.43 chains. At 10 chains the Smilkameen (Similkameen) River bears SE.; at 120 the same river W. of S. At 137.43 intersect the place of beginning. Terminus. 620.26 acres.

[Allotment No. 33, in favor of Ko-mo-dal-kiah.]

Commencing on the west bank of the Okanagan (Okinakane) River at the north end of an island, set stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, marked C. C., with mound; running thence (var. 22° 15') S. 86° 45' W., 150 chains, set balm stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, and 18 inches in the earth, with monument of washed bowlders covered with mound of earth, 4 pits, and marked sta. 1. S. 3° 15' E., 42.66 chains, set balm stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, marked sta. 2, with monument of granite stones. N. 86° 45' E. 138.21 chains. A balm tree on the west bank of the Okanagan (Okinakane) River, marked sta. 3, facing west, the true corner falling in the Okanagan (Okinakane) River, 11.79 chains further on in the same line at the east bank of an island, N. 3° 15' W. 42.66 chains, intersect the north line from which the place of beginning bears N. 86° 5' E., 11.79 the terminus. Area, 639.90 acres.

[Allotment No. 34, in favor of Paul.]

Commencing at the SW. corner (sta. 3) of Ko-mo-dal-kiah's allotment; running thence (var. $22^{\circ} 15'$ S. $3^{\circ} 15'$ E. 42.66 chains; built monument of basaltic stone, sta. 1. N. $86^{\circ} 45'$ E. 142.87 chains, intersect the Okanagan (Okinakane) River. Set balm stake 4 inches square 4 feet long, and 18 inches in the ground, marked (sta. 2). N. $9^{\circ} 45'$ W. 42.70 chains, Ko-mo-dal-kiah's bearing corner a balm tree 12 inches in diameter marked sta. C. C. on the S. side, the terminus. Area, 599.55.

[Allotment No. 35, in favor of Que-lock-us-soma.]

Commencing at the SE. corner of Paul's allotment, running thence (var. $22^{\circ} 15'$ S. $86^{\circ} 45'$ W. 43.87 chains; built monument of washed granite boulders (sta. 1). S. $3^{\circ} 15'$ E. 80 chains; built monument of washed granite boulders (sta. 2). N. $86^{\circ} 45'$ E. 96.42 chains; intersect the Okanagan (Okinakane) River, set balm stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, and 18 inches in the ground, marked (sta. 3); thence up the Okanagan (Okinakane) River, N. $45^{\circ} 30'$ W. 76 chains to a curve in the river. N. $3^{\circ} 15'$ W. 25 chains intersect the place of beginning, the terminus. Area, 495.47 acres.

[Allotment No. 36, in favor of Se-cum-ka-nallux.]

Commencing on the west bank of Okanagan (Okinakane) River at a little pine tree 4 inches in diameter; running thence down the river (var. $22^{\circ} 15'$ S. $3^{\circ} 15'$ W. 45.65 chains to a pine tree on the bank of the Okanagan (Okinakane); thence down the river N. $57^{\circ} 45'$ W. 22 chains, intersect the old Indian trail built monument of stone. S. $15^{\circ} 15'$ W. 124.50 chains, to a pine tree 25 inches in diameter, marked "Sta. 3;" thence N. $51^{\circ} 45'$ W. 82.75 chains; at 22 chains a small lake 5 chains wide; at 82.75 built monument of stone, N. $50^{\circ} 15'$ E. 167.55 chains, to the place of beginning—the terminus. Area, 637.44 acres.

[Allotment No. 37, in favor of John Salla-Salla.]

Commencing at the junction of Johnston Creek and the Okanagan (Okinakane) River; thence by Johnston Creek (var. $22^{\circ} 15'$ S. $69^{\circ} 45'$ W. 40 chains; built monument of stone on the S. bank of Johnston Creek, Sta. —; $8^{\circ} 15'$ W. 91.54 chains; built monument of basaltic stone, Sta. —; N. $69^{\circ} 45'$ E. 117.50 chains to the Okanagan (Okinakane) River; set balm stake 4 inches square 4 feet long, marked "Sta. 3," N. $45^{\circ} 30'$ W. 86.53 chains to the place of beginning, the mouth of Johnston Creek. Area, 630 acres.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1894.

SIR: On August 1, 1893, I received, by reference from the General Land Office, a letter dated July 17, 1893, from the register of the local land office at Waterville, Wash., stating that an Indian named Alfred appeared at his office on the date of the said letter with copy of an allotment numbered 20 in the name of Charles Iswald, an Indian, for lands near the Methow River in Okanogan County, said State; that Indian Alfred stated that Iswald had gone to the Colville Indian Reservation in Washington, abandoning his wife and three children, and had not returned, having been absent for the period of six months; that his wife desired to hold the land embraced within the said allotment, and asked to know if she could do so; that said Iswald remarried after going to the Colville Reservation.

The register adds in his said letter that some action should be taken in the premises to protect the interests of the abandoned wife and her children.

In connection with this matter I have the honor to state that on November 25, 1893, I directed Capt. J. W. Bubb, U. S. A., acting Indian agent of the Colville Agency, said State, to ascertain whether the said Indian Iswald had removed to his reservation and married a second time, and, if there, whether he intended to remain upon the reservation or return to his allotment referred to and care for his first wife and children.

The opinion was expressed in said office letter that it would be well for the agent to correspond with Mrs. Charles Iswald, then in occupancy of the said allotment, and ascertain from her all the facts in her possession in relation to the allotment, its abandonment by the allottee, and her desire to remain thereon and cultivate the same for the use and benefit of herself and children.

The agent was advised that the allotment referred to contained 640 acres and was made to Charles Iswald under the provisions of the Moses agreement, entered into July 7, 1883, and ratified by act of Congress approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., 79 and 80), and that the same, with other allotments surveyed for and made to Sar sarp kin and other Indians, was approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior April 12, 1886.

It was suggested that if the said Charles Iswald intended to remain upon the Colville Reservation and make it his home in the future he should relinquish to the United States his allotment under the said agreement, and the agent was instructed, in the event that the said Indian had so determined, to obtain from him his voluntary relinquishment of his said allotment in order that steps might be taken to allot the lands embraced therein to his wife and children.

The agent was further instructed to make a full report of his action in this matter and forward to this office for its consideration the relinquishment of the allotment mentioned should the Indian execute same.

I am now in receipt of a communication dated January 7, 1894, from the said acting Indian agent, stating that he recently visited the vicinity of Lake Chelan, Washington, and made an effort to see Mrs. Charles Iswald, but that for some reason she failed to be at the place appointed for the meeting (Antoine's house); that he had previously informed her that he desired to confer with her about her husband's claim to the allotment above referred to; that she sent him word by Antoine, a relative, that she would be glad to have the claim for herself and child (only one child now living); that she had not lived on the land for some time and that there were no improvements of any kind on the same.

The said agent further states that he experienced considerable difficulty in finding Charles Iswald under that name; that he claims his correct name is Kis wal a kin; that at Lake Chelan, among Wapato John's people, Iswald is known by the name of Il le acke; that he judges that name would be the best to give his wife in assigning her the allotment, her church name being Rose Marie; that Charles Iswald, now known as Kis wal a kin, lives at present on the Colville Indian Reservation, near Moses Crossing of the Columbia River, with another woman, by whom he has three children; that he states that he does not want his allotment on the old Columbia Reservation, above referred to, and has no intention of ever going back there to live with his former wife, for reasons which the Indian deemed satisfactory to himself.

The agent inclosed the relinquishment of the said Charles Iswald of his allotment No. 20, containing 640 acres, on the Columbia River, in the vicinity of Lake Chelan, State of Washington, granted to him under the provisions of the Moses treaty and act of Congress above referred to, executing same on January 2, 1894, in the presence of John W. Bubb, acting Indian agent of the Colville Agency, and C. R. Bubb, and transferring thereby to the United States all his right, title, and interest in and to the lands embraced therein.

There is given on the sheet embracing the relinquishment a certificate executed by Robert Flett, interpreter, dated January 2, 1894, to the effect that he was present and witnessed the signing of the relinquishment by the said Charles Iswald, and that he clearly explained its nature to him, and is satisfied that he fully understood the same.

The said Moses agreement entered into July 7, 1883, copy of which may be found by reference to page 70 of the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year ending 1883, provided that all Indians belonging to the band of Chief Moses, then living on the Columbia Reservation, in the State of Washington, not removing to the Colville Reservation within two years from the date of said agreement, should be entitled to 640 acres or 1 square mile of land, to each head of a family or male adult, in the possession and ownership of which they should be guaranteed and protected.

On May 1, 1886, the President issued an Executive order, which may be found on page 75 of Executive Orders relating to Indian Reserves, issued prior to April 1, 1890 (copy herewith), to the effect that the tracts of land in then Washington Territory (now State) surveyed for and allotted to Sar sarp kin and other Indians, in accordance with the provisions of the said act of July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., pp. 79 and 80), which allotments were approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior April 12, 1886, be set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of said Indians.

The allotment referred to and relinquished by the said Charles Iswald is No. 20, which may also be found on page 79 of said Executive Order pamphlet.

The right and title which the said Indian allottee had in the lands described in said allotment No. 20 was that of possession, use, and occupation; and as he has relinquished whatever right and title he had in and to the land referred to, it would seem that the entire title thereto is vested now in the United States; and as he has abandoned his first wife and ceased to provide for her comfort and welfare,

and as she desires to retain possession of and use and occupy the said allotment, it would seem that the same should be reserved to her and her child for that purpose.

As the lands embraced within said allotment are reserved by Executive order of date May 1, 1886, above mentioned, it would appear that proper action in the case would be to present the matter to the President for his approval of the reservation for the purpose indicated. This matter, however, is submitted to you for your determination.

I have prepared and inclose herewith a draft of an order reserving the lands referred to for the purpose indicated, which, if you deem executive action necessary, may be forwarded to the President for his approval.

The papers in the case and copy of this report are herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. BROWNING, *Commissioner*.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

[Inclosure.]

I, Charles Iswald (correct name Kis-wal-a-kin), do hereby relinquish to the United States all my right, title, and interest in and to the land contained under allotment No. 20 (containing 640 acres), on the Columbia River, in the vicinity of Lake Chelan, in the State of Washington, granted to me under the provisions of the "Moses Treaty," entered into July 7, 1883, and ratified by act of Congress approved July 4, 1884.

Done at Colville Indian Agency, Wash., this 2d day of January, A. D. 1894.

CHARLES ISWALD (his x mark).

In the presence of—

JNO. W. BUBB, *Captain, U. S. A., Agent*.

C. R. BUBB.

I, Robert Flett, interpreter, hereby certify on honor that I was present and witnessed the signing of this instrument by the said Charles Iswald; that I fully explained its nature, and am satisfied he fully understands the same.

ROBERT FLETT, *Interpreter*.

COLVILLE AGENCY, WASH., *January 2, 1894.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 19, 1894.

THE PRESIDENT:

By Executive order of May 1, 1886, the following lands in the Moses Reservation, Washington Territory, were set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of Charles Iswald, a member of said tribe:

"This claim lies about 2 miles in a northeasterly direction from Antoine's claim. It contains no timber, but is mostly fair grazing land, with about 100 acres susceptible of cultivation. No improvements. From pine tree on right bank of Columbia River, blazed on four sides, where rocky spur 200 feet high comes down to near bank, forming narrow pass, from which a blazed pine 36 inches in diameter bears north 177 links distant, run south 13 degrees west (variation 22 degrees east).

"102.25 chains, made stone monument for corner on hillside in view of main trail. Thence run south $5\frac{1}{4}$ degrees west.

"78.00 chains, made stone monument for corner. Thence south $\frac{1}{4}$ degree west.

"25.65 chains, made stone monument on bank of Columbia River for corner. Thence with said river to a point of beginning, containing 640 acres of land."

The accompanying letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 25th ultimo, and its inclosures, show that Charles Iswald (Kis wal a kin) abandoned his wife and child some six years ago and moved to the Colville Reservation, Washington, and is now living there with another woman, by whom he has three children, and that, on January 2, 1894, he relinquished his said allotment to the United States.

The wife has made application to the register of the land office at Waterville, Wash., to have the lands in question reserved for her and her child, and the Commissioner is of the opinion that the same should be so reserved.

I have therefore the honor to recommend that the lands set apart by Executive order of May 1, 1886, for the exclusive use and occupation of Charles Iswald, and by him relinquished to the United States, be reserved for the exclusive use and occupa-

tion of Mrs. Charles Iswald, or Rose Marie, and her child, and that said authority be indorsed hereon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

[Indorsement.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March 9, 1894.*

Approved:

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Whereas the records show that on the 28th day of November, 1890, Chelan Bob, (an Indian) filed in the local land office at Waterville, Wash., his application for the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, and 3 of sec. 20, T. 27 N., R. 23 E., Willamette meridian, containing 337.60 acres;

That on December 1, 1890, Cultus Jim (an Indian) filed in said local land office his application for the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 19, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 4 of sec. 20 and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 29 of the said township and range, containing 209.40 acres;

That on December 1, 1890, Long Jim (an Indian) filed in said local land office his application for the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1 of sec. 11, the W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 12, lot 1 of sec. 14, and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 13, T. 27 N., R. 22 E. Willamette meridian, containing 525.30 acres, under the agreement entered into July 7, 1883, between the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Chief Moses and other Indians of the Columbia and Colville reservations, in then Washington Territory, now State, ratified and confirmed by act of Congress approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats. pp. 79, 80); and

Whereas all of the land filed for by Chelan Bob, all filed for by Cultus Jim except 40 acres, and all filed for by Long Jim except 80 acres was claimed adversely to said Indians by white settlers, as follows:

A. W. La Chapelle, C. H. Abercrombie, Charles A. Barron, Enos B. Peaslee, Harrison Williams, Thomas R. Gibson, Julius Larabee, and Christopher Robinson, who respectively made separate entries of certain tracts of land; and

Whereas the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on July 9, 1892, decided that said Indian applicants are entitled to have allotments of the lands made to them in severalty in the quantities and manner provided in the said agreement of July 7, 1883, and that the right of several white claimants above-named to the lands claimed by them is subordinate and subject to the prior and superior right of said Indians, denying the application of said Robinson, holding for cancellation the filing of said Larabee, and suspending and holding for cancellation the entries of said La Chapelle, Abercrombie, Barron, Peaslee, and Williams in so far as they might include any tract of land which might be allotted by the proper authorities to said Indians, and suspending the entry of said Gibson, to await such action as might be deemed just and proper in the premises; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior, on January 6, 1893, affirmed the said decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, appeal having been taken to him by the said white entrymen from the decision of that office; and

Whereas the Secretary of the Interior, on September 23, 1893, denied the motion of said white entrymen for a rehearing in the case; and

Whereas, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on March 20, 1894, canceled on that day on the records of that office the entries made by said white entrymen, as follows:

No. 1157, by A. W. Chapelle, for the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 3 and 4, sec. 20, lots 2 and 3, sec. 29, T. 27 N., R. 23 E., made March 15, 1889.

No. 1163, by C. H. Abercrombie, for E. $\frac{1}{2}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots 1 and 2, sec. 20, T. 27 N., R. 23 E., made March 15, 1889.

No. 1513, by Charles A. Barron, for NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17 and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, T. 27 N., R. 23 E., made July 5, 1890.

No. 1526, by Enos B. Peaslee, for lot 1, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, T. 27 N., R. 22 E., made July 14, 1890.

No. 1528, by Harrison Williams, for E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19 and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, T. 27 N., R. 23 E., made July 16, 1890.

No. 1586, by Thomas R. Gibson, for E. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, T. 27 N., R. 22 E., made October 17, 1890.

Christopher Robinson (date and number not given) made homestead application for SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, and lots 1, 2, and 3, sec. 13, T. 27 N., R. 22 E.

September 17, 1889, Julius Larabee filed D. S. No. 2326 for NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, T. 27 N., R. 23 E., all in the State of Washington, and notified the register and receiver of the Waterville local land office, said State, to make proper annotations on their records:

Now, therefore, I, Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of the said agreement, ratified and confirmed by the said act of Congress, and under the said decision of the General Land Office, affirmed by the Department, do hereby set apart for the exclusive use and occupation of said Indians the following-described lands, namely:

For Chelan Bob the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lots 1, 2, and 3 of sec. 20, T. 27 N., R. 23 E., Willamette meridian, containing 337.60 acres;

For Cultus Jim the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 19, the S. $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 4 of sec. 20, and lots 2 and 3 of sec. 29 of the same township and range, containing 209.40 acres; and

For Long Jim the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and lot 1 of sec. 11, W. $\frac{1}{2}$, sec. 12, lot 1 of sec. 14, and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 13, T. 27 N., R. 22 E., Willamette meridian, containing 525.30 acres; all in the State of Washington.

HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

APRIL 11, 1894.

The departmental order of April 11, 1894, setting aside certain lands under the Moses agreement concluded July 7, 1883, ratified and confirmed by act of Congress approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., pp. 79-80), for the exclusive use and benefit respectively of the Indians therein named (Chelan Bob, Cultus Jim, and Long Jim), is hereby modified and changed so as to eliminate from the allotment made to Long Jim the following described lands: The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12, T. 27 N., R. 22 E., Willamette meridian, Washington, the said lands being embraced in the entry of Thomas R. Gibson, No. 1586, which said entry remains intact upon the records of the General Land Office under Department decision of September 23, 1893, modifying Department decision of January 6, 1893, so as to omit from affirmation that part of General Land Office decision dated July 9, 1892, wherein that office suspended the commuted entry of said Gibson, the allotment to said Indian, Long Jim, as corrected, embracing the following described lands: The NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ the NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and lot 1 of sec. 11, the NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sec. 12, lot 1 of sec. 14, and lots 1 and 2 of sec. 13, T. 27 N., R. 22 E., Willamette meridian, Washington.

HOKE SMITH, *Secretary.*

APRIL 20, 1894.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 19, 1895.*

It is hereby ordered that the tract of land embraced in allotment No. 37, located in the State of Washington, made to an Indian named John Salla-Salla, by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, April 12, 1886, under the Moses agreement entered into July 7, 1883, ratified and confirmed by act of Congress approved July 4, 1884 (23 Stats., pp. 79, 80), lying within the following-described boundaries, viz:

"Commencing at the junction of Johnston Creek and the Okanagan (Okinakane) River; thence by Johnston Creek (variation 22° 15') south 69° 45' west 40 chains; built monument of stone on the south bank of Johnston Creek station —; 8° 15' west 91.54 chains; built monument of basaltic stone, station —; north 69° 45' east 117.50 chains to the Okanagan (Okinakane) River; set balm stake 4 inches square, 4 feet long, marked Station 3, north 45° 30' west 86.53 chains to the place of beginning, the mouth of Johnston Creek. Area 630 acres," and set apart by Executive order of May 1, 1886, for the exclusive use and occupation of said allottee, be, and the same is hereby, restored to the public domain, upon the cancellation of said allotment, which is hereby directed.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

COLVILLE RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., April 8, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity for the setting apart by Executive order of a tract of country hereinafter described, as a reservation

for the following bands of Indians in Washington Territory, not parties to any treaty, viz:

The Methow Indians, numbering.....	316
The Okanagan Indians, numbering.....	340
The San Poel Indians, numbering.....	538
The Lake Indians, numbering.....	230
The Colville Indians, numbering.....	631
The Calispel Indians, numbering.....	420
The Spokane Indians, numbering.....	725
The Cœur d'Alene Indians, numbering.....	700
And scattering bands.....	300

Total..... 4,200

* * * Excluding that portion of the tract of country referred to found to be in the British possessions, the following are the natural boundaries of the proposed reservation, which I have the honor to recommend be set apart by the President for the Indians in question, and such others as the Department may see fit to settle thereon, viz: Commencing at a point on the Columbia where the Spokane River empties in the same; thence up the Columbia River to where it crosses the forty-ninth parallel north latitude; thence east, with said forty-ninth parallel, to where the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River crosses the same; thence up the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River to where it crosses the western boundary of Idaho Territory, the one hundred and seventeenth meridian west longitude; thence south, along said one hundred and seventeenth meridian, to where the Little Spokane River crosses the same; thence southwesterly, with said river, to its junction with the Big Spokane River; thence down the Big Spokane River to the place of beginning.

The papers hereinbefore referred to are respectfully submitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 9, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a communication, dated the 8th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and accompanying papers, representing the necessity for the setting apart, by Executive order, of a tract of country therein described for certain bands of Indians in Washington Territory not parties to any treaty.

The recommendation of the Commissioner in the premises is approved, and I respectfully request that the President direct that the tract of country designated upon the inclosed map be set apart for the Indians referred to, and such others as this Department may see fit to settle thereon.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. R. COWEN, *Acting Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, April 9, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and designated upon the accompanying map, be set apart for the bands of Indians in Washington Territory named in communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated the 8th instant, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 2, 1872.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as having been set apart for the Indians therein named by Executive order of April 9, 1872, be restored to the public domain, and that in lieu thereof the country bounded on the east and south by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okanagan River, and on the north by the British possessions, be, and the same is hereby, set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and for such other Indians as the Department of the Interior may see fit to locate thereon.

U. S. GRANT.

HOH RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 11, 1893.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of Washington, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the mouth of the Hoh River, Jefferson County, Wash., and running thence up said river in the middle of the channel thereof, 1 mile; thence due south to the south bank of said river; thence due south from said south bank 1 mile; thence due west to the Pacific Ocean, and thence with the Pacific coast line to the place of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Hoh Indians not now residing upon any Indian reservation: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts, if any, the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

LUMMI RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 22, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupation of the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, viz: Commencing at the eastern mouth of Lummi River; thence up said river to the point where it is intersected by the line between sections 7 and 8 of township 38 north, range 2 east of the Willamette meridian; thence due north on said section line to the township line between townships 38 and 39; thence west along said township line to low-water mark on the shore of the Gulf of Georgia; thence southerly and easterly along the said shore, with the meanders thereof, across the western mouth of Lummi River, and around Point Francis; thence northeasterly to the place of beginning; so much thereof as lies south of the west fork of the Lummi River being a part of the island already set apart by the second article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, made and concluded January 22, 1857. (Stat. at L., vol. 12, p. 928.)

U. S. GRANT.

MAKAH RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 26, 1872.*

In addition to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the said Makah and other Indians a tract of country in the said Territory of Washington, described and bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction to Baadah Point (being a point about 4 miles from the beginning); thence in a direct line south 6 miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch Village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah tribe of Indians by the treaty concluded with said Indians January 31, 1855, before referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 2, 1873.*

In lieu of the addition made by Executive order dated October 26, 1872, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah Indians of Washington Territory, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition, for the use of the said Makah and other Indians, the tract of country in said Territory of Washington bounded as

follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction 4 miles; thence in a direct line south 6 miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of a small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the place of beginning; the boundary line from the mouth of the brook last mentioned to the place of beginning being identical with the southeastern boundary of the reservation set apart for the Makah and other Indians by the treaty above referred to.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October 21, 1873.*

In lieu of the addition made by Executive order dated October 26, 1872, and amended by Executive order of January 2, 1873, to the reservation provided for by the second article of the treaty concluded January 31, 1855, with the Makah tribe of Indians of Washington Territory (Stat. L., vol. 12, p. 939), which orders are hereby revoked, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale and set apart as such addition for the use of said Makah and other tribes of Indians the tract of country in said Territory bounded as follows, viz: Commencing on the beach at the mouth of a small brook running into Neah Bay next to the site of the old Spanish fort; thence along the shore of said bay in a northeasterly direction 4 miles; thence in a direct line south 6 miles; thence in a direct line west to the Pacific shore; thence northwardly along the shore of the Pacific to the mouth of another small stream running into the bay on the south side of Cape Flattery, a little above the Waatch village; thence following said brook to its source; thence in a straight line to the source of the first-mentioned brook, and thence following the same down to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

January 19, 1857.

SIR: The treaty negotiated on the 26th of December, 1854, with certain bands of Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Indians of Puget Sound, Washington Territory (article 2), provided for the establishment of reservations for the colonization of the Indians, as follows: 1st. The small island called Klah-chemin. 2d. A square tract containing two sections near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek. 3d. Two sections on the south side of Commencement Bay.

The sixth article of the treaty gives the President authority to remove the Indians from those locations to other suitable places within Washington Territory, or to consolidate them with friendly bands.

So far as this office is advised, a permanent settlement of the Indians has not yet been effected under the treaty. Governor Stevens has formed the opinion that the locations named in the first article of the treaty were not altogether suitable for the purpose of establishing Indian colonies. One objection was that they were not sufficiently extensive. He reported that 750 Indians had been collected from the various bands for settlement.

I have the honor now to submit for your consideration and action of the President, should you deem it necessary and proper, a report recently received from Governor Stevens, dated December 5, 1856, with the reports and maps therewith, and as therein stated, from which it will be observed that he has arranged a plan of colonization which involves the assignment of a much greater quantity of land to the Indians, under the sixth article of the treaty, than was named in the first article. He proposes the enlargement of the Puyallup Reserve at the south end of Commencement Bay to accommodate 500 Indians; the change in the location, and the enlargement of the Nisqually Reserve, and the establishment of a new location, Muckleshoot prairie, where there is a military station that is about to be abandoned.

The quantity of land he proposes to assign is not, in my opinion, too great for the settlement of the number of Indians he reports for colonization; and as the governor recommends the approval of these locations, and reports that the Indians assent thereto, I would respectfully suggest that they be approved by the President; my opinion being that, should it be found practicable hereafter to consolidate the bands

for whom these reserves are intended, or to unite other bands of Indians on the same reserves, the authority to effect such objects will still remain with the President under the sixth article of the treaty.

Within the Puyallup Reserve there have been private locations, and the value of the claims and improvements has been appraised by a board appointed for that purpose at an aggregate of \$4,917.

In the same connection I submit the governor's report of August 28, 1856, which he refers to, premising that the proceedings of his conference with the Indians therein mentioned were not received here with the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication of the 19th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this Department, indicating the reservations selected for the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Indians in Washington Territory, and to request your approval of the same.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT.

Approved.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

JANUARY 20, 1857.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 9, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tracts of land in Washington Territory, viz, sections 2 and 12 of township 20 north, range 5 east, and sections 20, 28, and 34 of township 21 north, range 5 east, Willamette meridian, be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart as the Muckleshoot Indian Reservation, for the exclusive use of the Indians in that locality, the same being supplemental to the action of the Department approved by the President January 20, 1857.

U. S. GRANT.

NISQUALLY RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 19, 1857.

SIR: The treaty negotiated on the 29th of December, 1854, with certain bands of Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Indians of Pugets Sound, Washington Territory (article 2), provided for the establishment of reservations for the colonization of Indians, as follows: 1st. The small island called Klah-chemin. 2d. A square tract containing two sections near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek. 3d. Two sections on the south side of Commencement Bay.

The sixth article of the treaty gives the President authority to remove the Indians from those locations to other suitable places within Washington Territory or to consolidate them with friendly bands.

So far as this office is advised a permanent settlement of the Indians has not yet been effected under the treaty. Governor Stevens has formed the opinion that the locations named in the first article of the treaty were not altogether suitable for the purpose of establishing Indian colonies. One objection was that they are not sufficiently extensive. He reported that 750 Indians had been collected from the various bands for settlement.

I have the honor now to submit for your consideration and action of the President, should you deem it necessary and proper, a report recently received from Governor Stevens, dated December 5, 1856, with the reports and maps therewith and as therein stated, from which it will be observed that he has arranged a plan of colonization which involves the assignment of a much greater quantity of land to the Indians, under the sixth article of the treaty, than was named in the first article. He pro-

poses the enlargement of the Puyallup Reserve at the south end of Commencement Bay to accommodate 500 Indians, the change in the location, and the enlargement of the Nisqually Reserve, and the establishment of a new location, Muckleshoot Prairie, where there is a military station that is about to be abandoned.

The quantity of land he proposes to assign is not, in my opinion, too great for the settlement of the number of Indians he reports for colonization, and as the governor recommends the approval of these locations and reports that the Indians assent thereto, I would respectfully suggest that they be approved by the President, my opinion being that, should it be found practicable hereafter to consolidate the bands for whom these reserves are intended or to unite other bands of Indians on the same reserves the authority to effect such objects will still remain with the President under the sixth article of the treaty.

Within the Puyallup Reserve there have been private locations, and the value of the claims and improvements has been appraised by a board appointed for that purpose at an aggregate of \$4,917.

In the same connection I submit the governor's report of August 28, 1856, which he refers to, premising that the proceedings of his conference with the Indians therein mentioned were not received here with the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner*.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication of the 19th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this Department, indicating the reservations selected for the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Indians in Washington Territory, and to request your approval of the same.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary*.

The PRESIDENT.

Approved.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

JANUARY 20, 1857.

OSETTE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April 12, 1893.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands, situated and lying in the State of Washington, viz: Commencing at Point Apot-Sloes (Indian name), on the ocean beach about one-half a mile north of the Indian village Osette in Clallam County, said State; thence due east 1 mile; thence due south to the point of intersection with the southern boundary line of the said Indian village extended eastward, and the northern boundary line of Charley Weberhard's claim; thence due west to the Pacific Ocean; thence with the Pacific Ocean to the point of beginning, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Osette Indians not now residing upon any Indian reservation: *Provided, however,* That any tract or tracts, if any, the title to which has passed out of the United States, or to which valid legal rights have attached under existing laws of the United States providing for the disposition of the public domain, are hereby excepted and excluded from the reservation hereby created.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

PORT MADISON RESERVE.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Wash., July 13, 1864.

SIR: In the absence of the superintendent of Indian affairs, who is now at Fort Colville, or in that neighborhood, in the discharge of his official duty, at the request of Hon. A. A. Denny, register of the land office in this place, I would respectfully

call your attention to the condition of the Indian reservation near Port Madison, concerning the enlargement of which the superintendent addressed you about a year ago, forwarding at the same time a plat of the proposed reserve.

By reference to the treaty of Point Elliott made with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians January 22, 1855, it will be seen that article 2 provides for them a reservation at this point. This was soon found to be too limited, and whilst Governor Stevens was yet superintendent of Indian affairs the Indians were promised an enlargement. That promise seems to have been renewed subsequently, but nothing definite agreed upon.

Last July Seattle, the principal chief of the Seattle band, with a number of sub-chiefs and others directly interested, visited the superintendency upon this subject. At their request a thorough examination was had, the result of which was in favor of submitting their request to you, and recommending that it be granted. By reference to report of Agent Howe, which accompanies the last annual report of the superintendent, for the year ending June 30, 1863, it will be seen that he is well satisfied of the absolute necessity of its enlargement.

The accompanying plat shows what is proposed to be reserved, which is satisfactory to the Indians. As there were no instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, these lands could not be reserved, but were necessarily offered for sale. There being no bidders, the lands are still vacant.

Immediately after the public sale the superintendent gave notice of the intention of the Department to retain these lands for the Indian reservation, and the public have so far acquiesced as not to disturb these proposed boundaries. Still, as the lands were offered at public sale under the proclamation of the President, they are now, agreeably to law, subject to private entry. Should, therefore, application be made to the register for the entry of any of these lands, he would, as matters now stand, be powerless to prevent it.

The register has just addressed the Commissioner of the General Land Office on this subject. Hence the reason of my addressing you without awaiting the return of the superintendent, who may be absent for a month, and respectfully asking that such steps may at once be taken as to prevent any lands within the proposed boundaries being sold by the register until he be further advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. WHITWORTH, *Chief Clerk.*

Hon. Wm. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith for your consideration a letter from C. H. Hale, late superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, by his clerk, calling attention to the necessity of immediate action in order to secure certain lands to the Indians therein mentioned, near Port Madison, for an enlargement of their reservation.

It appears from the report of Agent Howe, made to this office last year, that the proposed enlargement of the reservation is deemed to be advisable, and I have to request that you will direct that the tracts of land described in the plat inclosed in the letter of Mr. Whitworth may be reserved from sale, so that they may be set apart for the Indians for whom they are intended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. W. P. OTTO,

Acting Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., October 21, 1864.

SIR: I transmit herewith a letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of the 12th ultimo, covering a communication from the chief clerk of the office of superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, respecting the enlargement of the Port Madison Indian Reservation.

Concurring with the Commissioner in his recommendation that the reserve be increased for the benefit of the Indians referred to in the papers inclosed, you are

requested to have reserved from sale the tracts of land indicated upon the plat herein inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. EDMUNDS, Esq.,
Commissioner General Land Office.

J. P. USHER, *Secretary.*

PUYALLUP RESERVE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 19, 1857.

SIR: The treaty negotiated on the 29th of December, 1854, with certain bands of Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Indians of Puget's Sound, Washington Territory (article 2), provided for the establishment of reservations for the colonization of Indians, as follows: 1st. The small island called Klah-chemin. 2d. A square tract containing two sections near the mouth of the She-nah-nam Creek. 3d. Two sections on the south side of Commencement Bay.

The sixth article of the treaty gives the President authority to remove the Indians from those locations to other suitable places within Washington Territory or to consolidate them with friendly bands.

So far as this office is advised a permanent settlement of the Indians has not yet been effected under the treaty. Governor Stevens has formed the opinion that the locations named in the first article of the treaty were not altogether suitable for the purpose of establishing Indian colonies. One objection was that they are not sufficiently extensive. He reported that 750 Indians had been collected from the various bands for settlement.

I have the honor now to submit for your consideration and action of the President, should you deem it necessary and proper, a report recently received from Governor Stevens, dated December 5, 1856, with the reports and maps therewith, and as therein stated, from which it will be observed that he has arranged a plan of colonization which involves the assignment of a much greater quantity of land to the Indians, under the sixth article of the treaty, than was named in the first article. He proposes the enlargement of the Puyallup Reserve at the south end of Commencement Bay to accommodate 500 Indians; the change in the location, and the enlargement of the Nisqually Reserve, and the establishment of a new location, Muckleshoot prairie, where there is a military station that is about to be abandoned.

The quantity of land he proposes to assign is not, in my opinion, too great for the settlement of the number of Indians he reports for colonization; and as the governor recommends the approval of these locations, and reports that the Indians assent thereto, I would respectfully suggest that they be approved by the President; my opinion being that, should it be found practicable hereafter to consolidate the bands for whom these reserves are intended, or to unite other bands of Indians on the same reserves, the authority to effect such objects will still remain with the President under the sixth article of the treaty.

Within the Puyallup Reserve there have been private locations, and the value of the claims and improvements has been appraised by a board appointed for that purpose at an aggregate of \$4,917.

In the same connection I submit the governor's report of August 28, 1856, which he refers to, premising that the proceedings of his conference with the Indians therein mentioned were not received here with the report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 20, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication of the 19th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to this Department, indicating the reservations

selected for the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other bands of Indians in Washington Territory, and to request your approval of the same.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary*.

The PRESIDENT.

Approved.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

JANUARY 20, 1857.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,

August 26, 1873.

SIR: By the second article of the treaty concluded with the Nisqually and other Indians December 26, 1854 (Stat. at Large, vol. 10, p. 1132), "a square tract containing two sections, or 1,280 acres, lying on the south side of Commencement Bay," was set apart as a reservation for said Indians, and is known as the Puyallup Reserve.

It appears from the records of this office that Governor Stevens, finding the Indians dissatisfied with the size and location of the reserve as indicated by said treaty, agreed, at a conference held with them August, 1856, to a readjustment of said reservation, the exterior boundaries of which were surveyed and established by his order. This was done prior to the extension of the lines of the public surveys over the surrounding and adjacent lands. A map of the survey was transmitted by Governor Stevens to this office, under date of December 5, 1856, giving a description of the courses and distances of said exterior boundaries of the reserve, as taken from the field notes of the survey on file in the office of superintendent Indian affairs, Washington Territory.

This reservation, as readjusted and indicated on said map, was set apart for these Indians by Executive order dated January 20, 1857. It was intended to have this reservation bounded on its western side by the waters of Commencement Bay, from the southeasterly extremity of said bay around northwardly to the northwest corner of the reservation on the southerly shore of Admiralty Inlet. The survey was thought to be made so as to give the Indians this frontage upon the bay, with free access to the waters thereof. More recent surveys, however, develop the fact that there is land along this shore, and outside the reservation, arising from an error of the surveyor in leaving the line of low-water mark along the shore of said bay and running a direct line to the place of beginning.

In a report dated March 20 last Superintendent Milroy calls attention to this inadvertence, and for the adjustment of the western boundary of said reservation, so that it may conform to the intentions of those agreeing to the same, as well as for the comfort and wants of the Indians, he recommends the following change, viz: Instead of the direct line to the place of beginning, to follow the shore line at low-water mark to the place of beginning.

Inasmuch as the lands proposed to be covered by this change are in part already covered by the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and by donation claims, I would respectfully recommend that the President be requested to make an order setting apart for the use of these Indians an addition to said Puyallup Reservation as follows, viz: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation. This would give them a mile of water frontage directly north of Puyallup River and free access to the waters of Commencement Bay at that point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM, *Acting Commissioner*.

The honorable SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., August 28, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication addressed to this Department on the 26th instant, by the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, relative to the extension by Executive order of the reservation in Washington Territory known as the Puyallup Reservation, described as follows, to wit: All that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, in Washington Territory, not already included within the limits of the reservation.

I agree with the Acting Commissioner in his views, and respectfully request that in accordance with his recommendation an Executive order be issued setting apart the tract of land described for the purpose indicated.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

The PRESIDENT.

W. H. SMITH, *Acting Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 6, 1873.*

Agreeable to the recommendation of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the Puyallup Reservation, in Washington Territory, be so extended as to include within its limits all that portion of section 34, township 21 north, range 3 east, not already included within the reservation.

U. S. GRANT.

QUILLEHUTE RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 19, 1889.*

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tracts of land situate in Washington Territory, viz, lots 3, 4, 5, and 6, section 21; lots 10, 11, and 12, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section 22; fractional section 27, and lots 1, 2, and 3, section 28, all in township 28 north, of range 15 west, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupation of the Quillehute Indians: *Provided*, That this withdrawal shall not affect any existing valid rights of any party.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

QUINAIELT RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 4, 1873.*

In accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians, concluded July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 971), and to provide for other Indians in that locality, it is hereby ordered that the following tract of country in Washington Territory (which tract includes the reserve selected by W. W. Miller, superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory, and surveyed by A. C. Smith, under contract of September 16, 1861) be withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Quinaielt, Quillehute, Hoh, Quit, and other tribes of fish-eating Indians on the Pacific coast, viz: Commencing on the Pacific coast at the southwest corner of the present reservation, as established by Mr. Smith in his survey under contract with Superintendent Miller, dated September 16, 1861: thence due east, and with the line of said survey, 5 miles to the southeast corner of said reserve thus established; thence in a direct line to the most southerly end of Quinaielt Lake; thence northerly around the east shore of said lake to the northwest point thereof; thence in a direct line to a point a half mile north of the Queetshee River and 3 miles above its mouth; thence with the course of said river to a point on the Pacific coast, at low-water mark, a half mile above the mouth of said river; thence southerly, at low-water mark, along the Pacific to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

SHOALWATER RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 22, 1866.*

Let the tract of land as indicated on the within diagram be reserved from sale and set apart for Indian purposes, as recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in his letter of the 18th instant, said tract embracing portions of sections 2 and 3 in township 14 north, range 11 west, Washington Territory.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SKOKOMISH RESERVE.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February 25, 1874.*

It is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition and set apart for the use of the S'Klallam Indians the following tract of country on Hood's Canal in Washington Territory, inclusive of the six sections situated at the head of Hood's Canal, reserved by treaty with said Indians January 26, 1855 (Stat. L., vol 12, p. 934), described and bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Skokomish River; thence up said river to a point intersected by the section line between sections 15 and 16 of township 21 north, in range 4 west; thence north on said line to a corner common to sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 of township 22 north, range 4 west; thence due east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 27, the same being the southwest corner of A. D. Fisher's claim; thence with said claim north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 27; thence east to the section line between sections 26 and 27; thence north on said line to corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence east to Hood's Canal; thence southerly and easterly along said Hood's Canal to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

SPOKANE RESERVE.

[Special Field Orders No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
IN THE FIELD, SPOKANE FALLS, WASH.,
September 3, 1880.

Whereas in consequence of a promise made in August, 1877, by E. C. Watkins, inspector of the Interior Department, to set apart, or have set apart, for the use of the Spokane Indians the following-described territory, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of Cham-a-kane Creek, thence north 8 miles in direction of said creek, thence due west to the Columbia River, thence along the Columbia and Spokane rivers to the point of beginning—the Indians are still expecting the Executive order in their case, and are much disturbed by the attempts of squatters to locate land within said limits. It is hereby directed that the above-described territory, being still unsurveyed, be protected against settlement by other than said Indians until the survey shall be made, or until further instructions. This order is based upon plain necessity to preserve the peace until the pledge of the Government shall be fulfilled, or other arrangements accomplished.

The commanding officers of Forts Cœur d'Alène and Colville and Camp Chelan are charged with the proper execution of this order.

By command of Brigadier-General Howard.

H. H. PIERCE,
First Lieutenant, Twenty-first Infantry, Acting Aid-de-Camp.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January 18, 1881.*

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of land, situated in Washington Territory, be, and the same is hereby, set aside and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Spokane Indians, namely: Commencing at a point where Chemekane Creek crosses the forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence down the east bank of said creek to where it enters the Spokane River; thence across said Spokane River westwardly along the southern bank thereof to a point where it enters the Columbia River; thence across the Columbia River, northwardly along its western bank to a point where said river crosses the said forty-eighth parallel of latitude; thence east along said parallel to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

SWINOMISH RESERVE. (PERRYS ISLAND.)EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September 9, 1873.*

Agreeable to the within request of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, it is hereby ordered that the northern boundary of the Swinomish Reservation, in the Territory of Washington, shall be as follows, to wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the shore of Similk Bay at a point where the same is intersected by the north and south line bounding the east side of the surveyed fraction of 9.30 acres, or lot No. 1, in the northwest corner of section 10 in township 34 north, range 2 east; thence north on said line to a point where the same intersects the section line between sections 3 and 10 in said township and range; thence east on said section line to the southeast corner of said section 3; thence north on east line of said section 3 to a point where the same intersects low-water mark on the western shore of Padilla Bay.

U. S. GRANT.

TULALIP OR SNOHOMISH RESERVE.EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December 23, 1873.*

It is hereby ordered that the boundaries of the Snohomish or Tulalip Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Washington, provided for in the third article of the treaty with the Dwamish and other allied tribes of Indians, concluded at Point Elliott, January 22, 1855 (Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 928), shall be as follows, to-wit: Beginning at low-water mark on the north shore of Steamboat Slough at a point where the section line between sections 32 and 33 of township 30 north, range 5 east, intersects the same; thence north on the line between sections 32 and 33, 28 and 29, 20 and 21, 16 and 17, 8 and 9, and 4 and 5, to the township line between townships 30 and 31; thence west on said township line to low-water mark on the shore of Port Susan; thence southeasterly with the line of low-water mark along said shore and the shores of Tulalip Bay and Port Gardner, with all the meanders thereof, and across the mouth of Ebey's Slough to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

YAKAMA RESERVE (FISHERY).DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 21, 1892.

SIR: On the 19th of July last, Jay Lynch, agent for the Yakama Indians, called attention to the tenth article of the treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., p. 954), which provides—

"That there is also reserved and set apart from the lands ceded by this treaty, for the use and benefit of the aforesaid confederated tribes and bands, a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of 6 miles square, situated at the forks of the Pisuouse or Wenatshapam River, and known as the 'Wenatshapam fishery,' which said reservation shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct and be subject to the same provisions and restrictions as other Indian reservations"—

and asked whether or not said tract of land had ever been surveyed and definitely located and marked out as therein provided.

The records of this office failed to disclose any information of such a survey or even the location of said tract, and from inquiry made of the Yakama Indians through Agent Lynch, respecting its status, it was evident that they had no knowledge of any action ever having been taken to definitely locate the said tract. Report was therefore made to the Department on the 27th of August last of the facts herein stated, and a request was made that authority be given Agent Lynch to visit the locality of said "fishery," supposed to be some 75 to 100 miles distant from the agency, and to locate said tract of land by metes and bounds or by natural objects, taking care not to interfere with the vested rights of any settlers or other parties that might be located thereon.

This authority and request being granted on the 29th of August, Agent Lynch was instructed on the 8th of September to visit said fishery, reserved and set apart by

said treaty for the use of said Indians, and to fix and determine, as best he could, the boundaries of said tract of land by metes and bounds or by natural objects, that it might be surveyed and marked out, under directions of the President, as the treaty stipulated, and to submit an estimate of the probable cost to have such tract of land as he might designate properly marked out and surveyed. Agent Lynch was furnished the latest edition of the map of Washington issued by the General Land Office for his guidance in determining the location.

On the 24th of October last he submitted his report under said instructions, giving a description of the tract and of its proposed boundaries, with a plat thereof, and a letter from the surveyor-general of Washington, who stated the rates of survey in that State, which are herewith submitted.

In this report he estimated the distance from the agency to the fishery to be 150 miles by the nearest route, and that Lake Wenatchee, as now called, was 50 miles from the mouth of the Wenatchee River, and that the lake was really only "a widening out" of the river for the space of 2 or 3 miles in the valley, which was surrounded by mountains. He reported that there are two large creeks flowing into the river just below the lake, which he was of the opinion were forks of the river referred to in the treaty and known as the "fishery," although the map sent represented the "forks of the river" as *above* the lake, which he states is incorrect.

The tract recommended by the agent as the land to be set apart is, I think, substantially the reservation provided for in the treaty, and is heavily timbered and in a mountain district and not agricultural in any sense of the word. This tract is only valuable, he states, for its timber and fishery privileges, and includes the lower end of the lake and both sides of the river for a distance of 10 miles below the lake, with the river as near the center thereof as practicable to make it so, and is described (the description given by the agent being somewhat different) as follows:

"Commencing at a point on the right bank or west shore of Lake Wenatchee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the shore line from the right bank of the river Wenatchee, where it leaves (not enters) the lake; thence in a southwesterly direction to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles due southwest from the mouth of the river; thence southeastwardly, parallel to the general course of the river, 10 miles; thence in a northeasterly direction, and across said river 3 miles; thence in a northwesterly direction, parallel to the general course of the river to the lake; thence in a direct line across the lake to the place of beginning, provided the area does not exceed the quantity of 6 miles square, limited by the treaty."

Inasmuch as this provision of the treaty has remained unfulfilled over thirty-three years since the proclamation of the treaty, April 18, 1859, and the country is being rapidly settled, and the Great Northern Railroad is extending its system in that direction, I have the honor to recommend that the matter be laid before the President for direction to have the survey of the tract of land reserved and set apart by the tenth article of the Yakama treaty of June 9, 1855, made and marked out at the earliest practicable period, and that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be directed to instruct the surveyor-general of Washington to make said survey under the supervision of the Indian agent in accordance with the suggestions herein contained, and the expenses thereof be paid out of the appropriation for "survey of Indian reservations for 1893."

The surveyor-general, in his letter to Agent Lynch, gives the rate for standard and meander lines not exceeding \$9 per mile; but for the survey of lands heavily timbered, mountainous, or covered with dense undergrowth there may be allowed, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, a rate not exceeding \$25 per linear mile. The agent in submitting his estimate fixes the rate at \$18 and the distance 30 miles, making the estimate of the cost in the aggregate \$540. I therefore recommend that in directing the surveyor-general to make the survey the expense be limited to the sum of \$540, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

It is not intended that the description herein given shall be followed strictly in making the survey, but that it should be considered in connection with the language of the treaty. The surveyor-general should be allowed, if necessary, to make such divergence from the outboundaries herein described as, in his judgment, the topography of the land may demand, provided that the lines surveyed and marked out when completed should embrace the whole of the land contemplated to be set apart by the treaty, and approximately near the area named therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN, *Commissioner*.

HON. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, November 26, 1892.

The PRESIDENT:

The treaty of June 9, 1855 (12 Stats., 954), provides for a reservation of a tract of land not exceeding in quantity one township of 6 miles square for the Yakama Indians in the then Territory of Washington, to be known as the "Wenatshapam fishery," which "said reservation shall be surveyed and marked out whenever the President may direct, and be subject to the same provisions and restrictions as other Indian reservations."

The attention of the Indian Office was called to this provision in July last by the Yakama agent, and he was directed by the Commissioner to visit the locality of the said "fishery," and to locate said tract by metes and bounds, taking care not to interfere with the vested rights of any settlers or other parties that might be located thereon.

On October 24 he submitted his report herewith, in which he gives a description of the lands to be surveyed and marked, and states that said lands are heavily timbered and in a mountain district, and only valuable for the timber and fishery privileges.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs states that this country is being rapidly settled, and the Great Northern Railroad is extending its system in that direction, and recommends said lands be surveyed for the purpose named in said treaty.

Concurring in the recommendation of the Commissioner, I have the honor to request that the Commissioner of the General Land Office be authorized to instruct the surveyor-general of Washington to make said survey under the supervision of the Yakama agent, and in accordance with his suggestions, allowing him, however, to make such divergence from the outboundaries described in the Commissioner's letter as in his judgment the topography of the land may demand, provided that the lines surveyed and marked out, when completed, shall embrace the whole of the land contemplated to be set apart by the treaty and approximately near the area named therein, and that your authority be indorsed hereon.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. NOBLE, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November 28, 1892.*

Approved:

BENJ. HARRISON.

(For agreement made January 13, 1885, with Yakama Indians ceding this land to the United States, see Annual Report for 1893, pp. 520 and 521; also Senate Ex. Doc. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and Senate Ex. Doc. No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.)

WISCONSIN.

BAD RIVER OR LA POINTE RESERVE (FISHERY).

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
October 26, 1857.

SIR: I inclose herewith a diagram of Madeline Island, as the same is laid down in plats of townships 50 and 51 north, of range 2 west, fourth principal meridian, lately received at the General Land Office from the surveyor-general, in order that you may indicate thereon by legal subdivision the 200 acres of land reserved for the La Pointe band and other Indians on the northern extremity of Madeline Island for a fishing ground, under the second clause of the treaty (second article) of September 30, 1854.

You will be particular to specify the quantity embraced in each legal subdivision selected, whether by lots or otherwise, to make up this quantity; and, also, to transmit a description of each tract to accompany the diagram. When so marked, you are requested to return the diagram and the required description to this office at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. DENVER, *Commissioner.*

A. M. FITCH, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Detroit, Mich.

In respect to the above, I have the honor to report that I have visited Madeline Island and there held a council with the head chief of the La Pointe band of Indians, Chay che que oh (Little Buffalo), who, in concert with others of his band, have selected the following-described land, to be used by them as a fishing ground under the second clause of the second article of the treaty of the 30th September, 1854, reference being had to the diagrams accompanying the report and to the minutes of the proceedings in council as certified by me.

Description of lots selected by the La Pointe Indians on the northern extremity of Madeline Island for a fishing ground under the second clause of the treaty (second article) of 30th September, 1854.

Lot No. 1, section 36, containing	1. 28
Lot No. 1, section 35, containing	35. 15
Lot No. 2, section 35, containing	42. 48
Lot No. 3, section 35, containing	57. 10
Lot No. 5, section 35, containing	52. 68
Lot No. 1, section 26, containing	7. 02
Total	195. 71

The diagram referred to in the letter of instructions I return herewith, and also one that I had made when the lots were selected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. K. DREW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, St. Paul, Minn.

OFFICE OF THE NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENT,

St. Paul, August 16, 1859.

SIR: I herewith inclose the accompanying report of Agent Drew, upon the instructions of J. W. Denver, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Agent Fitch, dated Octo-

ber 26, 1857, in regard to the selection of the 200 acres reserved for the La Pointe bands for a fishing ground on Madeline Island, together with a diagram and a schedule, signed by the chiefs and headmen, of the lots selected by them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. CULLEN,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

(Selections reported to General Land Office September 17, 1859.)

LAC COURT OREILLES RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 17, 1873.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, in accordance with your instructions dated December 18, 1872, a list of the lands selected as a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreille bands, Chippewas of Lake Superior, after consultation with the chiefs and headmen.

It is believed that the above-mentioned selection, while satisfactory to the Indians and fulfilling the spirit of the treaty under which it is made, fully secures the interests of the General Government, as well as those of the State of Wisconsin.

It is of the greatest importance that a survey of the exterior boundaries of the reservation be made at the earliest practicable period. The boundary marks of the first survey are generally indistinct, and, besides, do not conform to the boundaries as now proposed.

Persons may trespass with little danger of discovery or hindrance now, but would be prevented if the boundaries of the reservation were distinctly defined and marked so that the Indians themselves could understand them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 24, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the following selections of lands for a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreilles bands of Chippewas, of Lake Superior, as recommended in a report to this office from Agent S. N. Clark, under date of the 17th instant, pursuant to instructions of December 18, 1872, amounting in the aggregate to 69,136.41 acres, viz:

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.
				<i>Acres.</i>					<i>Acres.</i>
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	40	6	266.97	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (lot 5)				
E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	40	6	80.00	and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (lots 1,				
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$					6, and 7).....	28	40	6	165.24
of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and S. $\frac{1}{4}$					All.....	29	40	6	450.77
of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	40	6	200.00	S. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	40	6	248.24
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and					All.....	31	40	6	439.08
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	40	6	200.00	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (lots 1, 2, and				
E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of					3) and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$.	32	40	6	193.95
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of					All.....	33	40	6	562.08
SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, or lot 1.....	17	40	6	198.26	All.....	34	40	6	584.21
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	40	6	160.00	SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (lots				
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	40	6	160.90	1 and 2).....	35	40	6	38.07
All.....	20	40	6	579.68					
NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	21	40	6	40.00	Total in town-				
Lot No. 1.....	27	40	6	62.36	ship.....				4,725.21
Lots 2 and 3.....	28	40	6	96.40					

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.
				<i>Acres.</i>					<i>Acres.</i>
S. $\frac{1}{2}$ (lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)	26	40	7	200.35	All	20	39	7	640.00
SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (lots 1 and 2)	27	40	7	131.60	All	21	39	7	640.00
E. $\frac{1}{2}$	34	40	7	284.59	All	28	39	7	640.00
All	35	40	7	457.88	All	29	39	7	640.00
Part of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ (lots 2 and 3) and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (lot 4)	36	40	7	119.75	N. $\frac{1}{2}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$, SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	30	39	7	467.46
Total in town- ship				1,194.17	All	31	39	7	574.00
All	1	40	8	422.98	All	32	39	7	640.00
All	2	40	8	480.62	All	33	39	7	640.00
All	3	40	8	534.70	Total in town- ship				15,143.36
All	4	40	8	537.80	All	1	39	8	573.77
All	5	40	8	532.00	All	2	39	8	625.58
All	6	40	8	453.62	All	3	39	8	618.90
All	7	40	8	554.77	All	4	39	8	617.88
All	8	40	8	603.08	All	5	39	8	401.37
All	9	40	8	640.00	All	6	39	8	118.87
All	10	40	8	640.00	All	7	39	8	594.75
All	11	40	8	640.00	All	8	39	8	520.10
All	12	40	8	640.00	All	9	39	8	640.00
All	13	40	8	640.00	All	10	39	8	640.00
All	14	40	8	640.00	All	11	39	8	640.00
All	15	40	8	640.00	All	12	39	8	640.00
All	17	40	8	445.33	All	13	39	8	640.00
All	18	40	8	186.88	All	14	39	8	640.00
All	19	40	8	1.70	All	15	39	8	640.00
All	20	40	8	165.06	All	17	39	8	640.00
All	21	40	8	606.25	NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	18	39	8	352.22
All	22	40	8	608.30	S. $\frac{1}{2}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	19	39	8	592.28
All	23	40	8	594.60	All	20	39	8	640.00
S. $\frac{1}{2}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	24	40	8	600.00	All	21	39	8	640.00
All	25	40	8	639.99	All	22	39	8	640.00
All	26	40	8	640.00	All	23	39	8	618.20
All	27	40	8	635.10	All	24	39	8	583.15
All	28	40	8	442.55	All	25	39	8	640.00
All	29	40	8	507.18	All	26	39	8	398.20
All	30	40	8	462.78	All	27	39	8	599.59
All	31	40	8	380.69	All	28	39	8	640.00
All	32	40	8	132.64	All	29	39	8	640.00
All	33	40	8	557.55	All	30	39	8	637.86
All	34	40	8	640.00	S. $\frac{1}{2}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	31	39	8	595.88
All	35	40	8	640.00	All	32	39	8	640.00
All	36	40	8	520.95	All	33	39	8	640.00
Total in town- ship				18,007.12	All	34	39	8	640.00
All	1	39	7	630.05	All	35	39	8	636.00
All	2	39	7	641.78	All	36	39	8	640.00
N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	3	39	7	200.66	Total in town- ship				20,604.60
All	4	39	7	601.67	All	4	38	8	738.92
All	5	39	7	632.38	All	5	38	8	761.30
E. $\frac{1}{2}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ (lots 2 and 3)	6	39	7	470.96	All	6	38	8	780.49
All	7	39	7	613.04	All	7	38	8	633.50
W. $\frac{1}{2}$, lots 1, 2, 3, and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	8	39	7	534.83	All	8	38	8	640.00
NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	39	7	315.01	S. $\frac{1}{2}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SW. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	9	38	8	600.00
S. $\frac{1}{2}$, NE. $\frac{1}{4}$, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW. $\frac{1}{4}$	10	39	7	600.00	All	17	38	8	640.00
All	11	39	7	640.00	All	18	38	8	627.88
All	12	39	7	640.00	Total in town- ship				5,422.09
All	13	39	7	640.00	All	1	38	9	791.26
All	14	39	7	640.00	All	12	38	9	640.00
All	15	39	7	640.00	All	13	38	9	640.00
W. $\frac{1}{2}$, SE. $\frac{1}{4}$, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$ and SE. $\frac{1}{4}$ of NE. $\frac{1}{4}$	17	39	7	600.00	Total in town- ship				2,071.26
All	18	39	7	609.76					
All	19	39	7	611.76					

Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Description.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area.
				<i>Acres.</i>	SUMMARY—con'td.				
Lot 2.....	1	39	9	48.60	Withdrawn Nov. 22, 1859.....	40	8		<i>Acres.</i>
All.....	24	39	9	640.00	Do.....	39	7		18,007.12
All.....	25	39	9	640.00	Do.....	39	8		18,143.36
All.....	36	39	9	640.00	Do.....	38	8		20,604.60
Total in town- ship.....				1,968.80	Withdrawn April 4, 1865.....	38	9		2,071.26
SUMMARY.					Do.....	39	9		1,968.60
Withdrawn Nov. 22, 1859 ..	40	6	7	4,725.21	Aggregate with- drawn.....				69,136.41
Do.....	40	7		1,194.17					

I now respectfully recommend that the remainder of lands withdrawn from market by orders from the General Land Office of November 22, 1859, and April 4, 1865, from which to select a permanent reservation for said Indians, be restored to market.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM, *Acting Commissioner.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *March 1, 1873.*

SIR: I transmit herewith copy of a letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 24th ultimo, submitting selections of land for a permanent reservation for the Lac Court Oreilles bands of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, amounting in the aggregate to 69,136.41 acres.

The recommendation of the Acting Commissioner that the remainder of lands withdrawn from market by orders from the General Land Office of November 22, 1859, and April 4, 1865, from which to select a permanent reservation for said Indians, be restored to market, is hereby approved, and you will be pleased to carry the same into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

LAC DU FLAMBEAU RESERVE.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Paul, November 14, 1863.

SIR: I inclose herewith Agent L. E. Webb's report from the surveyors of the Lac du Flambeau and Lac Courte Oreille reservations, together with maps, plats, and field notes of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. WYKOFF, *Clerk.*

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosures.]

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,

Bayfield, Wis., May 1, 1863.

SIR: I have to request that you proceed as soon as possible to Lac du Flambeau and make surveys of an Indian reservation, as per article 1 of treaty of September 30, 1854.

You will consult with the Indians and as far as practicable carry out their wishes in the selection of the land. I do not deem it necessary to do anything more than run the exterior lines, and you will mark them thoroughly so that the Indians can understand the limits of the reservation.

* * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WEBB, *Indian Agent.*

A. C. STUNTZ, Esq.,

Surveyor, Bayfield, Wis.

We, the chiefs of Lac du Flambeaux bands of Chippewa Indians, in council assembled, hereby agree to concentrate our Indians to a reservation the boundaries whereof to be defined and marked by actual survey as pointed out to us this day by A. C. Stuntz, surveyor, through our interpreter, William W. Johnson, whenever the agent of Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior requires it.

We also petition said Indian agent, our father, and through him our Great Father, the President, that the above-named surveyor be allowed to select for us lands joining our reservation to make up the full amount covered by lakes that may come within the boundaries whenever subdivided so as to ascertain the same. We also ask that there may be added to our reservation certain sugar free lands to be selected so that each family living on the reservation can have their sugar works within the boundaries of the reservation which will not be embraced in the present reservation.

This to accompany the respects of the said surveyor.

Signed this 26th day of May, 1863.

AH MOOSE (his x mark).

ASH KAN BAH WISH (his x mark).

KE WISH TE NO (his x mark).

A. C. STUNTZ, *Surveyor*.

In the presence of—

WILLIAM W. JOHNSON,

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

[Notes of survey of Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation, by A. C. Stuntz, in townships 40 and 41 north, ranges 4, 5, and 6 east of the fourth principal meridian in Wisconsin.]

Commencing at the corner to sections 13, 18, 19, and 24, township 40, between ranges 4 and 5; thence east to corner to sections 13, 18, 19, and 24, between ranges 5 and 6; thence south on range line between ranges 5 and 6 to corner to sections 1, 6, 7, and 12, ranges 5 and 6, township 39; thence east to corner to sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, range 6; thence north to corner to sections 4, 5, 32, and 33, townships 41 and 42 north, range 6 east; thence west on said township line to corner to sections 4, 5, 32, and 33, townships 41 and 42, range 4 east; thence south to a point on fourth correction line 715 links west of corner to sections 32 and 33 (a corner of the reservation); thence east on said correction line to said corner to sections 32 and 33; thence continuing east to corner between sections 2, 3, 34, and 35, townships 40 and 41, range 4 east; thence south to corner to sections 14, 15, 22, and 23, township 40 north, range 4 east (a corner of the reservation); thence east to place of beginning.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,

June 22, 1866.

STR: Provision is made in the third section of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi for setting apart and withholding from sale a tract of land lying about Lac de Flambeau "equal in extent to three townships, the boundaries of which shall be hereafter agreed upon or fixed by the President." (U. S. Stat., vol. 10, p. 1109.)

As the lands adjoining this lake are about to be offered at public sale, it is important that immediate action should be taken in withdrawing from sale lands necessary for this reservation. The following-described lands were included within a survey made to define the boundaries of this reservation in June, 1863, by A. C. Stuntz, surveyor, under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs, viz:

Sections 5 and 6, township 39 north, range 6 east;

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, township 40 north, range 6 east;

Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, and 32, township 41 north, range 6 east;

All of township 41 north, range 5 east;

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 41 north, range 4 east;

Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, township 40 north, range 4 east;

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, township 40 north, range 5 east;

the area of the same being 55,630.26 acres.

As this is a less amount of land than is provided for in the treaty for said reservation, I would respectfully recommend that in addition to the foregoing there be reserved from sale, until such time as the boundaries of the reservation are fully defined, the following-described lands which are contiguous to those included in the survey above stated, viz:

Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 40 north, range 5 east.

Sections 3, 10, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36, township 40 north, range 4 east.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary of the Interior.

D. N. COOLEY, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1866.

SIR: By the third section of the second article of the treaty, September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, provision is made for setting apart and withholding from sale "a tract of land lying about Lac de Flambeau" * * * "equal in extent to three townships, the boundaries of which shall be hereafter agreed upon or fixed by the President." (Stats. L., vol. 10, p. 1109.)

As the lands in the vicinity of this lake are about to be offered at public sale, you are instructed to withdraw and withhold from sale the lands described in the accompanying copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 22d instant, until such time as the boundaries of the reservation contemplated by the treaty are fully defined.

In acknowledging the receipt of this letter you will report your action under these instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

W. T. OTTO, *Acting Secretary.*

RED CLIFF RESERVE.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *September 6, 1855.*

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to submit an abstract from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs' letter of the 5th instant, requesting the withdrawal of certain lands for the Chippewa Indians in Wisconsin, under the treaty of September 30, 1854, referred by the Department to this office on the 5th instant, with orders to take immediate steps for the withdrawal of the lands from sale.

In obedience to the above order, I herewith inclose a map, marked A, showing by the blue shades thereon the townships and parts of townships desiring to be reserved, no portion of which are yet in market; to wit: Township 51 north, of range 3 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; northeast quarter of township 51 north, of range 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin; township 52 north, of ranges 3 and 4 west, fourth principal meridian, Wisconsin. For the preservation of which, until the contemplated selections under the sixth clause of the Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, can be made, I respectfully recommend that the order of the President may be obtained.

The requisite reports on the subject of the new surveys, and respecting preemption claims, referred to in the same order, will be prepared and communicated at an early day.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, *Commissioner.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *February 20, 1856.*

This plat represents by the blue shade certain land to be withdrawn with a view to a reservation under Chippewa treaty of 30th September, 1854, and as more particularly described in Commissioner of the General Land Office's letter of 6th September, 1855. The subject was referred to the President for his sanction of the recommendation made in Secretary's letter of 8th September, 1855, and the original papers can not now be found. This plat is a duplicate of the original received in letter of Com-

missioner of the General Land Office of this date, and is recommended to the President for his sanction of the withdrawal desired.

R. McCLELLAND, *Secretary*.

FEBRUARY 21, 1856.

Let the withdrawal be made as recommended.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

September 3, 1858.

SIR: My attention has just been called to the subject of your communication of the 31st of May last, together with the papers inclosed therewith, pertaining to the selection of the four sections of land reserved for that subdivision of the La Pointe band, of which Buffalo was chief, under the sixth clause of the second article of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854.

This matter formed the subject of a communication from this office to the Secretary of the Interior on the 5th of September, 1855, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, in which it was recommended that the necessary means should be taken to cause township 51 north, range 3 west, the northeast quarter of township 51 north, range 4 west, and township 52 north, ranges 3 and 4 west, to be reserved from sale until the selections were made, under the provisions of the aforesaid treaty, for the bands of Indians of which Buffalo was then chief.

Agreeably to the suggestions of this Bureau, your office was directed by the Secretary of the Interior some time in the month of September, 1855, to adopt appropriate steps to have said tracts reserved from preemption and sale until the selections for the Indians had been made.

I find by an examination of a letter from Col. G. W. Manypenny, dated at La Pointe, Wis., August 24, 1855, that he (by mistake) designated the northeast quarter of township 51 north, of range 4 west, to be withheld from sale, whereas it should have been the southeast quarter of the same township and range; and I have now to request that you will direct the register and receiver of the proper local land office to withhold from preemption or sale sections 25 and 36 in the southeast quarter of the aforesaid township, the same being a portion of the lands selected by the Chief Ge-gi-qui-on, and that said sections should be respected upon the records of their office.

In view of these facts, I am of the opinion that no preemption claims presented subsequent to the selection of the land for Indian purposes in 1855 should be admitted to the prejudice of the rights of the Indians under the treaty.

The treaty evidently contemplated the selection of the land on or near the lake shore, and therefore it is not deemed requisite that the location should embrace four full sections, as such a construction, in view of the meanders of the lake, would prevent the location at that point; and as the legal subdivisions selected by Ge-gi-qui-on are in as compact a form as practicable, although the aggregate exceeds by 32.61 acres the area of four full sections of 1 square mile each, yet as the selections conform to the requirements of the treaty as nearly as possible, I hereby approve the location of the following tracts, and have to request that the same may be respected upon the books of your office, and that the proper local land office be notified of the same, to wit:

In township 51, range 3 west of the fourth meridian:		Acres.
Lot No. 3 in the northwest fractional quarter of section 20, containing.....		55.35
Lot No. 4 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 20, containing.....		56.70
Lot No. 5 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 20, containing.....		60.72
Lot No. 1 in the northwest fractional quarter of section 29, containing.....		54.38
Lot No. 2 in the northwest fractional quarter of section 29, containing.....		39.43
Lot No. 3 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 29, containing.....		22.88
Lot No. 1 in the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, containing.....		37.62
The northeast quarter of the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, containing		40.00
The west half of the southeast fractional quarter of section 30, containing..		80.00
The northeast quarter of section 30, containing		160.00
The west half of section 30, containing		320.00
Lot No. 1 in the northeast fractional quarter of section 31, containing.....		37.70
Lot No. 2 in the northeast fractional quarter northwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing		61.58
The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 31, containing ..		40.00

	Acres.
The west half of the northwest quarter of section 31, containing.....	80.00
Lot No. 3 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing	42.15
Lot No. 4 in the southwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing	44.10
The west half of the southwest fractional quarter of section 31, containing.	80.00
In township 51, range 4 west of the fourth meridian:	
The whole of section 25, containing.....	640.00
The whole of section 36, containing.....	640.00
Total.....	2,592.61

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX, *Commissioner.*

JOSEPH S. WILSON, Esq.,

Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

May 25, 1863.

SIR: I herewith transmit a plat showing a proposed enlargement of the Red Cliff Indian Reservation, in Wisconsin, it being that portion bounded by Lake Superior and the yellow lines upon the plat, and would respectfully ask that you cause the lands embraced therein to be withheld from sale until definite action can be had upon the proposed enlargement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

HON. JOSEPH S. WILSON,

Acting Commissioner General Land Office.

NOTE.—By letter of the General Land Office, dated May 27, 1863, to the local land officers at Bayfield, Wis., said officers were instructed to “withhold from sale or location until further orders all the lands in townships 51 and 52, 3 west, sections 2 and 6 in township 51, 4 west, and township 52, 4 west, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, township 51, 5 west, and township 52, 5 west.”

Subsequently, by letter of September 11, 1863, the General Land Office advised said local officers at Bayfield, Wis., that the islands in the above-named sections and townships were excluded from the operations of said order of withdrawal.

The plats in the General Land Office show the following lots and parcels of land to have been withheld from sale in consequence of said order:

Sections 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, and 31, township 51, range 3 west.

Lot 1, section 31, township 52, range 3 west.

Sections 1, 2, and 6, township 51, range 4 west.

Lot 1, section 21, lot 1, section 22, and sections 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, township 52, range 4 west.

Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, township 51, range 5 west.

Sections 34, 35, and 36, township 52, range 5 west.

(Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.)

WYOMING.

WIND RIVER OR SHOSHONE RESERVE.

[Fort Washakie Military Reserve.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 18, 1887.

SIR: Upon recommendation of the Lieutenant-General, commanding the Army, I have the honor to request that the following-described tract of land in the Territory of Wyoming, embraced within the limits of the Wind River or Shoshone Indian Reservation, created by treaties of July 3, 1868, and June 22, 1874, may be duly declared and set apart by the Executive as a military reservation for the post of Fort Washakie, viz:

Commencing at a point 58.5 chains south 20° east of the flagstaff of Fort Washakie, Wyo., and running thence east 25° north 185.5 chains; thence north 30° west 128.5 chains; thence west 27° south 228.5 chains; thence south 14° west 89 chains; thence east 2° 30' north 49 chains; thence east 10° south 74 chains to the place of beginning. Area, 1,405 acres, more or less.

A tracing showing the proposed military reservation, as surveyed in January, 1887, by Lieut. E. E. Hardin, Seventh Infantry, is inclosed herewith.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior states that there is no objection on the part of that Department to the use of the tract in question for military purposes (the selection of which is the result of a mutual agreement between the two departments), provided it be understood that the same be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have to and in said land, which shall be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians require it.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. C. ENDICOTT, *Secretary of War.*

The PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *Washington, May 21, 1887.*

The within request is approved and the reservation is made and proclaimed accordingly; provided, that the use and occupancy of the land in question be subject to such right, title, and interest as the Indians have in and to the same, and that it be vacated whenever the interest of the Indians shall require it, upon notice to that effect to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary of the Interior will cause the proper notation to be made in the General Land Office.

GROVER CLEVELAND