

A Handbook of Crow Indian Laws and Treaties

by

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and

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PREFACE

Since 1950 members of the Crow Tribe have become generally interested in the political affairs of the tribe. Controversial issues have stimulated participation in political activities and have even split the tribe into political factions. The younger generations have challenged the leadership and power control of old line politicians. Within a short time, many members of the tribe have become skill-full parliamentarians, able speakers, shrewd party organizers, election managers, etc.

Comparatively few, however, have ready knowledge of the treaties, legislative laws, and other legal regulations which directly and specifically regulate and affect the affairs of the Crow Tribe and its members. No other tribe, perhaps with the exception of the Osages, has been the subject of so many treaties, agreements, Acts of Congress, etc. than the Crow Tribe.

The purpose of this booklet is to make available to the members of the Crow Tribe, and other interested parties, a ready reference or handbook on specific treaty and legislative laws and other legal regulations directly affecting the affairs of the Crow Indians. In order to keep it to a pamphlet size and easy to read and understand this handbook is written in outline or summary form. The treaties and agreements are easy to summarize. On the other hand the Act of June 4, 1920, locally referred to as the Crow Act of 1920, is difficult to summarize because of the many times it has been subjected to amendments, amendments to amendments, and even separate Acts of Congress which affect some of the provisions of the original act.

The booklet is divided into three sections; treaties, agreements, and laws, each in chronological order. Amendments to a law are listed beneath it and should always be referred to in order to find the present state of that law. A special chronological index helps to show the process by which the original Crow Act has been amended and altered over the years.

I started this project several years ago but bogged down with the June 4, 1920 Act. Fortunately, help arrived the summer of 1965 when Mr. Dan Press of New York City was assigned to the Crow Reservation as a VISTA Worker (Volunteer In Service To America). When I learned that Mr. Press is a law student and a candidate for L.L.B. degree at Columbia Law School, I asked Mr. John Wilson, Chairman of the Crow Tribal Council, to assign him to the project I started. Mr. Press

has done a fine job and I, personally, and the Crow Indians are indebted to him.

Many people have helped to make this booklet possible and we would like to take this opportunity to thank them: Rita Shane and Maxine Jefferson of the Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Mary Wallace and Sandy Walks for their typing; Marita Stay of VISTA for her typing and editing; Al Bielefeld, Field Solicitor of the Department of Interior; and, Richard McDermott, Branch Chief of the Realty Office at Crow Agency, for their services as legal advisors and editors; and two administrations of tribal officials for their encouragement and financial backing of this project; 1964-1966 John Wilson, Chairman; Douglas Adams, Vice Chairman; Donald Deernose, Secretary; Daniel Old Elk, Vice Secretary; 1966-1968 Edison - Real Bird, Chairman; Ed Little Light, Vice Chairman; Joe Ten Bear, Secretary; Pauline Small, Vice Secretary.

Joe Medicine Crow - B.S., M.S.

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INTRODUCTION

Indian law is a vast and complex subject involving hundreds of treaties, thousands of laws, and innumerable regulations. No booklet this size could possibly cover the subject in full. The purpose of this introduction is to deal with just those areas of Indian law which will help the reader understand the Crow treaties and laws which follow.

The introduction is divided into four sections. The first section provides background on Indian treaties: the reason they were used, and the role they played in the United States - Indian relationship. The second section discusses Federal Indian legislation; the basis and scope of Federal legislative power over Indians. The third section examines the effect of the treaties and laws on the Tribes' sovereign powers; the basis and scope of present day tribal powers of self government. The final section discusses the development of the allotment system; the objectives it sought to accomplish and its relation to the Crow acts. This system is the government program which has had the greatest effect upon the Crow acts and upon the Crow Tribe in general.

The primary source of the information below, and the place to which a reader should go if he wants to learn about Federal Indian Law, is **The Handbook of Federal Indian Law** by Felix Cohen, 1935 (revised 1958).

TREATIES

A treaty is a mutual, voluntary agreement between two or more sovereign states. Indian tribes have been recognized as sovereign states and treaties have been made with them for almost 400 years. When the European explorers first came to America, there were great debates in Europe about the legal rights of Indians. The issue was finally settled in 1532 by Victoria de Francisco, the religious advisor to the King of Spain. The King had asked him for advice on the nature of Spain's legal rights in America. Francisco rejected the commonly accepted idea that the Indians were uncivilized and therefore had no legal rights. Instead, he said, "The Spanish discovery of the Indians did not give Spain the right to enslave the Indian any more than would the discovery of Spain by the Indian give the Indians the right to enslave the Spaniards. The Indians' right to life, liberty, and land belong to them solely because they are human beings and not because they belong to any special religious or cultural group." Therefore, he concluded that (1) the governments of Indian tribes were entitled to the respect due any sovereign government, and, (2) only the voluntary consent of the Indians, obtained through treaties, could justify the taking of Indian land. These became the guiding principles for future Indian White legal relationships. While at times these principles were ignored or abused, still over 95% of the land in the United States was purchased from Indian tribes by treaties.

Indian treaty making was finally discontinued by Congress in 1871. It was discontinued because of a power struggle between The House of Representatives and the Senate, not because Indian tribes were no longer considered sovereign nations. The concept of mutual, voluntary agreement between Indians and the United States Government continued until about 1900 through the use of a legal device called "Indian Agreements" (Group II). They were similar to treaties except that they required ratification of both Houses of Congress, whereas treaties required only the approval of the Senate. It was not until this century that voluntary agreements were finally discontinued, (Laws, Group III).

Legal Force of Indian Treaties-Treaties with Indian tribes have the same dignity and effect as treaties with foreign nations. They are in no way inferior to other treaties because of the Indian tribes' dependent status. However, treaties with all nations are not legally binding contracts. A nation may break a treaty without being subject to any legal action.

Therefore, the United States has no legal obligation to carry out the provisions of an Indian treaty. Congress may pass laws which repeal, modify, or disregard an Indian treaty without being open to legal action. Since a treaty is of no greater legal force than a congressional law, a law can repeal a treaty just as one law can repeal another law. As the opinion in the famous Supreme Court case of **Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock**, 187 U.S. 553 (1904) made clear, while Congress may have a moral and ethical obligation to carry out the terms of a treaty, it has no legal obligation. There is one important exception, however. Where a treaty has created certain vested rights, as where it has given title to property, Congress may not withdraw these vested rights without paying the owner the fair value of the property. This is the theory many tribes have used to sue in the Indian claims cases.

"The condition of the Indians in relation to the United States is perhaps unlike that of any other two groups in existence." (Worcester V. Georgia 6 Pet. 515 (1832)). The next two sections examine the two sides of this unique relationship.

THE BASIS AND SCOPE OF FEDERAL POWER OVER INDIANS

All the Crow acts in the pages that follow are Federal legislation; not one is a state law. The only powers a state may exercise over Indians are those specifically granted to it by Congress. All independent attempts by a state to assert its legislative authority over Indians have been rejected by the courts. For it is now an unquestioned principle of law that Indian matters fall solely within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The courts have based the Federal Government's exclusive control over Indians upon four legal sources:

The Constitution gives the Federal Government alone the power to (1) regulate commerce with Indian tribes. (2) to make treaties, (3) to declare war. Therefore, in the three important areas of early contact between Indians and whites, trade, treaty making, and war; the Federal Government had exclusive power. Also, most Indians lived on the national domain and not within any state (until well into 1800's when the West was divided into states which were then admitted to the Union). As owner of this land, the United States had broad powers over the land and over the people living on it.

The Courts have taken these four specific powers and have expanded them to create a new power that is larger than just the

four combined powers. The new power is the total and exclusive Federal authority over Indians.

More important than the fact that the Federal Government has exclusive power over Indians is the fact that they have almost unlimited power over them. "The Supreme Court has never found that any Congressional regulation of Indians has been beyond the reach of Federal power." (Rice, "The Position of the American Indian" in The Law of the United States, p. 81) The only limits on the Federal power are those imposed by the Constitution (such as protection of freedom of speech and religion :) This exclusive Federal power has been justified on two grounds. Since the states are excluded, the Federal Government must exercise those powers over Indians which a state exercises over other citizens. Typical of these powers are those relating to road maintenance, welfare, law and order, and education: Second, and more important, is the Federal Government's position as trustee over Indian lands. The Federal Government is said to have "plenary" authority as trustee. "Plenary" means full or complete power. The United States has plenary authority over the use and sale of land and over the income derived from the lands. This power has been broadly applied so that it has had far reaching effects upon the Crows. This power is the source of most of the leasing and lease income supervision exercised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Through legislation Congress released all restrictions on the use of Crow competent lease income. However, because of its plenary power. Congress may reassert control over this income at any time it so desires.

It is important, to distinguish between the authority Congress possesses and the actual power it has passed down to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Bureau possesses only those powers which Congress has specifically given to it in legislation. Therefore, any assertion of power by the Bureau must be supported by an act of Congress giving the Bureau that power. (Most acts give authority to the Secretary of Interior, but the Secretary may, and usually does, delegate this power to the Bureau). This complete power which Congress possesses over Indians in no way makes the need for active tribal government any less important.

THE SCOPE OF TRIBAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

"The most basic of all Indian rights, the right of self-government, is the last defense against administrative oppression, for in a realm where the states are powerless to govern and where Congress, occupied with more pressing national affairs, cannot govern wisely and well, there remains a large

no-man's land in which government can emanate only from officials of the Interior Department or from the Indians themselves. Self-government is thus the Indians' only alternative to rule by a government department." (**Cohen's Handbook of Federal Indian Law**, p. 122).

The Indian has not used his power of self-government to its fullest potential. This is perhaps due "more to lack of acquaintance with the law of the subject than to any drive for increased power on the part of the administrative officials." (**Handbook**, p. 122) This section will discuss the legal basis of tribal power and the areas in which this power may be put to vigorous use.

The rights of a tribe to self-government were determined by Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court in 1882 in the famous case of **Worcester v. Georgia**, 6 Pet 515. The opinion concluded that: (1) Before the white man came to America, an Indian tribe was a sovereign state, and had all the powers belonging to one. (2) When a tribe was conquered or accepted dependent status (as the Crows did in the Treaty of 1825) the tribe became subject to the legislative powers of the United States; that is, it could no longer act as a sovereign state in its dealing with other nations. (3) Dependent status did not, however, automatically terminate the internal powers of the tribe. The tribe still retained the powers of a sovereign state to govern its own members within its own borders.

Congress has plenary power to terminate a tribe's internal power by legislation. It has done so in many areas. For example, it has withdrawn the jurisdiction of the tribal court over the eleven major crimes and placed the power in the Federal Courts (18 U.S.C. 1153). However, if the tribal authority to manage its internal affairs is terminated before Congress has specifically substituted its own laws, a no-man's land would be created. There would be no law to govern, the tribe's law having been terminated and the Federal law not yet in operation. To avoid this, the courts have ruled that any area of local government not specifically taken over by Congress remains within the authority of the tribe. Therefore, any area of local government not specifically taken over by Congressional laws remains within the power of the tribe.

One power that still belongs to a tribal government is that of determining the form of its own government. Such power includes the right to define the power and duties of tribal officers, the manner of election, rules of procedure and the power to interpret its own laws and ordinances. The Tribe has the power to tax both its own members and non-members doing business on the reservation. The Tribe has powers over property. This is not just limited to powers the tribe exercises as a landowner. In its capacity as a sovereign and

in the exercise of powers of local self government, the tribe may exercise powers similar to that exercised by any state in regulating the use and disposition of private property. The tribe has the power to regulate the administration of justice in the areas not pre-empted by Congress. This is not only for criminal matters. According to Title 25 Section 229, civil matters between Indians should first be tried in Tribal Court.

This is by no means a complete list of the powers remaining to the tribe. Also, new areas for the exercise of tribal power are opening up, such as the supervision of Community Action Programs and other War on Poverty programs.

ALLOTMENTS

Among all the government programs toward Indians, the one which has affected the Crow Tribe most extensively is the "Allotment Policy." Some 82%, or one and a half million acres, of the reservation is allotted and 45% of the income on the reservation comes from this allotted land. The majority of the laws affecting the Crow Indians deal in some way with the leasing, sale, or inheritance of allotments. To understand these laws fully, it is necessary to see them as part of a large policy which dominated Congressional thinking towards Indian for 80 years:

Provisions for allotments are found in treaties written in 1798, but it was not until the middle of the 1800's that the allotment of land became a major tool in Congressional policy towards Indians. Provisions for allotments began to appear more and more frequently in individual treaties. The first Crow allotments were provided for in the Agreement of 1868. The climax of this movement was the General Allotment Act of 1887 which provided for allotments on a general and large scale basis.

There were both noble and greedy motives behind this policy. Foremost, the allotment system was seen as the quickest and most effective means to assimilate the Indian into white society. Each Indian was to become a small self-sufficient farmer. A second aim was to protect Indian land holdings. It was felt that, while large tracts of tribal lands could easily be lost or ceded, an individual would fight to retain possession of his allotment. A provision against sale of this land was to protect against the possibility of land gradually passing into non-Indian ownership.

The land-hungry settler was also to benefit from allotment. According to the 1887 Act, after each head of household received 160 acres and each adult 80 acres and each minor 40

acres, that land which remained unallotted and which the Secretary of Interior felt was "not needed by the tribe," was to be ceded and sold to the non-Indian settlers.

In summary, the allotment system, like so many other "solution," was to be the quick and ultimate solution to all the Indian problems. In words that seem to echo into the present. Senator Dawes predicted that through this new policy the Indians' problems would quickly "pass away like snow in the spring time, and we will never know where they go; we will only know that they are gone." (Nineteenth Report of the Board of Indian Commissioner (1887) p. 54). In a short time the Indian would be self reliant and the need for government supervision would be ended.

For the next eighty years most Federal legislation (particularly for the Crows) was directed toward amending and untangling the problems created by the allotment system. The 1887 Act forbade both the sale and leasing of allotted land. The first major change in the act, removal of leasing restriction, occurred gradually. A minor provision of an 1891 act gave the Secretary of the Interior the power to lease the land of old or disabled persons unable to work their land. Congress planned to keep a tight lid on the right to lease since it worked against their program of making the Indian a self-sufficient farmer. However, since both the lessee and the Indian found leasing to be so profitable, Congress was pressured into gradual expansion of leasing until it became the major source of income from allotted lands. This forced Congress to reverse its goals. It could no longer hope immediately to make the Indian a self-sufficient farmer. Instead its legislation was now aimed at making the Indian a self-reliant lessor. In this new direction, the Crows have led the way in progressive legislation. The 1920 act, allotting the entire reservation, made Crow the largest allotted reservation in the country. By the May 26; 1926 amendment to the 1920 Act, Crows became the first allottees who, if competent, could make their own leases without supervision of the Bureau. By the 1948 amendment to the 1926 Act, Crow competent lessors became the first lessors to be given the "full and sole responsibility for managing their own leases." Section 131.15 of Title 25 of the Federal Code of Regulations is now the most important statement of the right of Crow competent lessors, (See page 36).

The 1887 Act provided that allotted land could not be sold for a period of 25 years. Two legal devices were used to accomplish this end; the trust patent and the restricted fee.

The Trust Patent Allotment - The United States remained as the owner of the land, holding the title in trust for the allottee until the allottee became

competent. The allottee had the right to occupy and work the land, but since he did not have title, he could not sell it.

Restricted Fee Allotment - The land was not held in trust. Title and ownership passed to the allottee, but the title contained a Federal restriction against the sale of the allotment.

Like the policy against leasing, the policy against sale was gradually modified in order to meet practical needs-in this case, to meet the needs of the heirship problem. The 1906 Act provided for the sale of trust or restricted land by adult heirs. The 1907 Act permitted allottees themselves to sell lands with the approval of the Secretary of Interior. The 1910 Act was the major vehicle in promoting land sale. By it, the Secretary was given permission to issue fee patents to competent heirs, thereby removing all restrictions on sale. Since a fee patent contains no restriction against sale, the allottee is free to dispose of it as he sees fit.

The Crow allottee's freedom from state property taxes does not derive from any Indian act or treaty. It derives from an agreement between the United States and the State of Montana. When the United States, through Congressional legislation, gave the Montana territory permission to become a State (the Montana Enabling Act) it did so with the restriction that the state would have no rights over Indian land. Therefore, the freedom from taxation is not a right granted to the Indian, but simply a restriction upon the State.

The right of Crow children to attend Montana Public Schools is a right specifically granted to the Crows by the 1920 Act, (Section 16). Because of the above mentioned freedom from state taxes, most Crow do not pay the property taxes which finance the schools. But the schools do not suffer any financial loss. Through the "Aid to Impacted Areas Program" the Federal Government gives money to school districts which serve families who live on federally owned land (such as army bases or national parks). Since Indian land is considered to be federal land, the local school districts receive a yearly sum of money for each Indian student living on non-taxable land.

Daniel S. Press

Crow Agency, Montana
June 15, 1966

TREATIES - GROUP I

**1825 TREATY (7 Stat. 266. Ratified Aug. 4, 1925. Proclaimed
2/6/1826) Summarized as follows**

PREAMBLE:

"For the purpose of perpetuating the friendship which has heretofore existed, as also to remove all future cause of discussion or dissension, as it respects trade and friendship between the United States and the Crow Tribe of Indians."

Article 1: Supremacy of U.S. acknowledged by Crows; U.S. has right to regulate all trade and intercourse with Crows; protection of U. S. claimed by the tribe.

Article 2: U.S. agrees to take the tribe into its protection and friendship; to extend acts of kindness and benefits from time to time.

Article 3: President of U.S. to designate places of trade; all trade restricted to U.S. citizens.

Article 4: 1. U.S. to admit and license traders to deal with Crows.

2. Crows to protect the traders and their properties.

3. Crows to apprehend unauthorized persons inside the Crow Country and deliver them to the local Indian Agent or the local military commander in charge.

4. Crows to give safe conduct: of persons authorized by U.S. to travel through the Crow Country.

5. Crows to protect the lives and properties of U.S. employees living temporarily in the Crow Country.

6. Crows not to molest or interrupt U.S. citizens passing through the Crow Country on their way to and from New Mexico.

Article 5: 1. Differences and misconduct of individuals (Crows) should be reported to the Indian Agent rather than settled by private revenge.

2. Chiefs to deliver wrong-doers for punishment: according to U.S. Laws.

3. When crime is committed against an Indian the offender shall be tried and if found guilty will be punished according to Whiteman's laws.

4. Chiefs to exert themselves to recover stolen property belonging to U.S. citizens and to deliver same to Indian Agents.

5. U.S. guarantees to Crows full indemnification for horses and properties stolen from them by U.S. citizens.

6. Upon request Crows to deliver any whiteman living among them.

Article 6: Chiefs promise that the Crows will not furnish arms or war equipment to other tribes not an amity with U.S.

TREATY OF FT. LARAMIE WITH SIOUX, ETC. 1851 (Dated Sept. 17, 1851: 11 Stat. 749. Approved May 24, 1852 by Senate but due to an administrative oversight was never formally pro claimed. The Court of Claims case of Ft. Berthold Indians vs. U.S. decided Dec. 1, 1930 held that this treaty was binding an all parties.

Summarized as follows

Article 1: All tribes involved to pledge peace among themselves and agree to maintain good faith and friendship and abstain from inter-tribal warfare.

Article 2: The tribes recognize the right of U.S. to establish roads and military and other posts within the respective territories designated.

Article 3: U.S. to protect the tribes from depredations by whites.

Article 4: Tribes to satisfy and restitute for any wrongs committed against whites by Indians while the former are lawfully residing or passing through the various Indian territories designated.

Article 5: Territories designated for various tribes. Crow Country is defined, "commencing at the mouth of Powder River on the Yellowstone, hence up Powder River to its source; thence along the main range of the Black Hills and Wind River Mts. to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River; thence down the Yellowstone River to the mouth of Twenty-Five Yard Creek; thence to the headwaters of the Muscle-shell River; thence down the Muscle-shell River to its mouth; thence to the headwaters of Big Dry Creek, and thence to its mouth." (Approximately 38,831,174 acres). (See map Appendix A, p. 45).

In making selections of territories the tribes do not abandon or prejudice any rights or claims they may have in other lands; and do not surrender the privilege of hunting, fishing, or passing over any of the tracts of country described.

Article 6: Tribes bind themselves to sustain the chiefs selected for this treaty, and their successors, in all future dealings.

Article 7: U.S. to pay each participating tribe \$50,000 per annum for ten years to be expended in provisions, merchandise, domestic animals farm implements, etc.

The President may extend the payments for an additional 5 years.

Article 8: U.S. to withhold all or a portion of above annuities from a tribe violating any of the provisions of this treaty.

These men have represented the Crows at the Treaty:

1. Big Shadow-So named because he was a huge man casting a big shadow. He was a chief, an ancestor of Frank Shivley.
2. Sits-on-edge-of fortification (The 1st)-was regarded as an eccentric but would make good prophecies.

TREATY WITH THE CROW, 1868 (May 7)

(15 Stat. 649. Ratified 7/25/66; Proclaimed 8/12/68)

Summarized as follows

Article 1: 1. U.S. desires peace and pledges its honor to keep it.

2. Tribes desire peace and pledge their honors to keep it.

3. White offenders against Indian persons and properties to be arrested and punished by U.S. and the injured party reimbursed for the loss sustained.

4. Indian offenders against U.S. subjects to be delivered to U.S. for punishment. If tribes refused to deliver the offender the injured may be reimbursed for his loss from annuities due or to become due the tribe.

Article 2: 1. Following area set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Crow Indians: "Commencing where the 107th degrees of longitude west of Greenwich crosses the south boundary of Montana Territory; thence north along said 107th meridian to mid-channel of the Yellowstone River; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the point where it crosses the said boundary of Montana, being the 45th degree of north latitude; and thence east along said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning", (Approximately 8,000,409.20 acres). (See map Appendix A, p. 46).

2. U.S. solemnly agrees that no person shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the area above described, excepting Government personal and others authorized.

3. Crows henceforth will, and do hereby, relinquish all title, claims, or rights in and to any portion of the territory of the United

States, except such as embraced within the limits aforesaid.

Article 3: U.S. agrees, at its own expense, to construct on the south side of the Yellowstone, near Otter Creek, the following:

- a. Warehouse to store goods belonging to Crows
@ not over \$2500
- b. Agent's residence and office
@ not over \$3000
- c. Physician's residence
@ not over \$3000
- d. Bldgs. for a carpenter, farmer, black smith, miller, and engineer ----- each @ not over \$2000
- e. School or mission bldg. -----@ not over \$2500
- f. Steam circular saw-mill and grist mill with shingle-machine attached -----@ not over \$8000

Article 4: Crows agree to make above described area their permanent home and not to settle elsewhere. But shall have right to hunt on the unoccupied lands of the United States so long as game may be found thereon, and as long as peace subsists among the whites and Indians on the borders of the hunting districts.

Article 5: 1. Agent to make his home at the agency building.
2. Agent to keep his office open at all times.
3. Promptly and diligently make inquiries of complaints by and against the Indians regarding treaty provisions.
4. Faithfully discharges all duties enjoined on him by law.
5. In depredation cases he shall make full inquiry and forward reports to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Article 6: 1. Agent to assist heads of families desiring to commence farming in selecting not over 320 acres of land for their exclusive use so long as they continue to farm.
2. Persons over 18 years of age but not heads of families may also select 80 acres for farming purposes.
3. Agent to issue certificate of selections after same is duly recorded in the "Crow Land Bank".
4. When the President orders a survey of the reservation Congress shall provide for protecting the rights of settlers in their improvements and title rights.
5. U.S. may pass laws regarding alienation and descent of property as between Indians, government

of the Indians, and the police system of the tribe.

- Article 7: 1. Parents to compel their children between ages 6 to 16 to attend school.
2. Agent to see that this stipulation is complied with.
3. U.S. to furnish a school house and teacher for every 30 pupils.
4. Provisions of this article to continue for 20 years.

- Article 8: 1. When the head of a family has selected a farm land and has received a Certificate of Selection the agent will supply him with \$100 worth of seeds and equipment and \$25 worth of same the next 3 years so long as he continues farming.
2. When farming is commenced a "Farmer" will give instructions.
3. When over 100 men are farming a second blacksmith will be provided.

- Article 9: 1. U.S. agrees to deliver at the agency on the 1st day of Sept. of each year for thirty years the following articles, in lieu of monies and annuities due the Indians from treaty payments:
a. To each male over 14: a woolen suit of coat, pants, shirt, and socks.
b. To each female over 12: a flannel skirt of material for one, pair of woolen hose, 12 yds, each of calico and cotton cloth.
c. To boys and girls below above ages: Enough flannel and cotton for a suit of clothes and a pair of hose.
2. Agent to prepare and submit to the Commissioner an annual census roll to be used for issuing rations and "treaty goods".
3. Money to be appropriated on the basis of \$10 for each Indian roaming and \$20 for each Indian farming for a period of 10 years to be used by the Secretary in purchasing clothing for the Indians.
4. During the 10 years Congress may, by law, change the purpose of expending the funds for a better use of the tribe, but may not withdraw or discontinue the amount of appropriation during the period.
5 President to annually detail an officer of the army to be present and to attest to the delivery of all goods and shall inspect the goods as to quantity and quality and the manner of delivery (issue).

6. Each Indian over 4 years of age is entitled to receive 1 lb, of meat and 1 lb. of flour per day for four years providing he has settled permanently on the reservation and has complied with stipulations of this treaty and providing he is not able to furnish his own subsistence.

7. U.S. to furnish and deliver to each family having settled permanently on the reservation and commenced farming--one good American cow and one good, well broken, pair of American oxen within 60 days after such family has settled upon the reservation.

Article 10: U.S. to furnish annually a physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmiths as needed according to Secretary's estimates.

Article 11: No treaties for further session of reservation lands shall be valid unless a majority consent of all adult male Indians is given; and no land cession shall deprive individual members of the tribe of their rights to allotments or tracts selected without their consent.

Article 12: For a period of three years \$500 annually to be expended in presents to the ten persons who, in the judgment of the agent, have grown the most valuable crops for the year.

Signers of the treaty (as shown on the treaty paper)

1. CHE-RA-PEE-ISH-KA-TE	Pretty Bull
2. CHAT-STA-HE	Wolf Bow
3. AH-BE-CHE-SE	Mountain Tail
4. KAM-NE-BUT-SA	Black Foot
5. DE-SAL-ZE-CHO-SE	White Horse
6. DE-KA-SHE-ARACHE	Poor Elk*
7. E-SA-WOOR	Shot In The Jaw
8. E-SUA-CHOSE	White Forehead
9. _____ROO-KA	Pounded Meat*
10. KE-KA-KE-UP-SE	Bird In The Neck-Bird Head
11. ME-NE-CHE	The Swan

AGREEMENTS--GROUP II

THE ACT OF APRIL 11, 1882 (22 Stat. p. 92)

An Act to accept and ratify the agreement (June 12, 1880) submitted by the Crow Indians of Montana for the; sale of a portion of their reservation in said Territory, and for other purposes, and to make necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.

Sec. 1. A. Summary of said agreement as follows:

1. Description of land: "Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River at a point opposite the mouth of Boulder Creek; thence up the mid-channel of said river to the point where it crosses the southern boundary of Montana Territory, being the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence east along said parallel of latitude to a point where said parallel crosses Clarke's Fork; thence north to a point six miles south of the first standard parallel; being on the township-line between townships six and seven south; thence west an said township-line to the one hundred and tenth meridian of longitude; thence north along said meridian to a point either west or east of the source of eastern branch of Boulder Creek; thence down said eastern branch to Boulder Creek; thence down Boulder Creek to the place of beginning," (See map Appendix A, p. 47).

2. For the following considerations:

First-U.S. to survey and make allotments as follows:

a. To each head of family: Quarter section of farm land with an additional quarter section of grazing land.

b. To each single person over 18: Eighth section of farm land with an additional eighth section of grazing land.

c. To each orphan minor, same as (b).

d. To each other person trader 18, or who may be born prior to said allotment, same as (b).

Above allotments to be free from all encumbrances and not subject to taxation of any kind for a period of 25 years and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction.

Second-U.S. to appropriate over and above exist treaty payments of money and goods: annually

\$30,000 for 25 years (\$750,000) to be expended under the direction of the President in building homes, procuring seeds, farming equipment, stock, or cash payments.

Third-If the Crows shall consent cattle may be driven across the reservation or grazed thereon; the Secretary of Interior shall fix amount of fees and the money to be paid to the tribe under such rules and regulations prescribed by said Secretary.

Fourth-All existing provisions of the Treaty of May 7, 1868 shall continue in force.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Interior is authorized to cause the surveying of sufficient area of land and to make allotment of lands as prescribed in the foregoing agreement.

Sec. 3. Secretary of Interior to expend \$15,000 for surveying of land as called for above and \$30,000 for the first installment of the twenty-five installment payments stipulated above.

THE ACT OF JULY 10, 1882 (22 Stat. 157)

An Act to accept and ratify an agreement (Aug. 22, 1881) with the Crow Indians for the sale of a portion of their reservation in the Territory of Montana required for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and to make the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same.

Sec. 1. Summary of said agreement as follows:

1. Description of land: "A strip of land not exceeding four hundred feet in width, that is to say, two hundred feet: on each side of the line laid down on the map of definite location hereinbefore mentioned, wherever said line runs through said reservation between the one hundred and seventh degree; of longitude west of Greenwich on the east and the mid-channel of the Big Boulder River on the west, containing five thousand and eighty-four acres, more or less." "Also several parcels of land situated and adjoining the said strip of land herein mentioned aggregating two hundred and sixty-six acres, more or less . . . which are intended for the use of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for station-houses, depots, switches, and so forth".
2. U.S. will not permit the said railroad company, its employees or agents, to trespass upon any part of the lands of the Crow Indian Reservation not hereby relinquished, nor permit said company, its

employees or agents, to cut any timber, wood, or hay from the lands embraced in the reservation.

3. Secretary of Interior may permit the establishment of three wagon roads to connect with the railroad at certain points; these roads to be controlled by the U.S. Gov't.

4. U.S. agrees to pay the Crow Tribe \$25,000 and place same to the account of the tribe to be expended for the benefit of the Crows as the Secretary may prescribe. This is to be in addition to any and all moneys to which the Crows are entitled under the provisions of the Treaty of May 7, 1868.

5. All provisions of existing treaties to remain force and effect and not effected by this agreement.

Sec. 2. The sum of \$25,000 appropriated and to be deposited in U.S. Treasury to the credit of Crow Indians, and to be expended for the benefit of said Indians as the Secretary of Interior may prescribe:

Sec. 3. U.S. hereby grants to the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. above described lands subject to various conditions, namely . . . "said company will pay any and all damages which the United States and said Indians, individually or as a tribe, may sustain by reason or on account of the act or acts of said company". The damages to be determined through the courts or the U.S, attorney to accept cash settlement.

Sec. 4. All moneys recovered or accepted in damage cases to be expended by the Secretary of Interior for the benefit of the said Indians as he sees fit; and in the case of individuals the damage money to be expended for his sole benefit.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT OF MARCH 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 989)

Sec. 31. Accepting, ratifying, and confirming an agreement made on Dec. 8, 1890 where the Crow Tribe ceded the western portion of the Reservation to United States.

Summary of the agreement as follows:

1. Description of land: "Beginning in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, at a point which is the northwest corner of Section Number thirty-six, township Number two north, of range twenty-seven east, of the principal meridian of Montana, thence running in a southwesterly direction, following the top of the natural divide between the waters flowing into the Yellowstone and Clark's Fork Rivers upon the west and those flowing into Pryor Creek and West Pryor Creek on the east, to the base of West Pryor Mountain. Thence due south and up

the north slope of said Pryor Mountain on a true meridian line to a point fifteen miles due north. from the established line between Montana and Wyoming; thence in a due easterly course an a parallel of latitude to a point where it intersects the mid-channel of the Big Horn River, thence following up the mid-channel of said river to a point where it crosses the Montana and Wyoming State line." (See map Appendix A, p. 48).

2. In consideration of land cession: \$940,000, over and above existing treaty payments, to be expended in the following manner (as Sec. may prescribe):

First-\$200,000 on reservation-wide irrigation projects on budget of not exceeding expenditure of \$50,000 annually. Employment preference to be given members of the tribe.

Second-\$75,000 fund for operation and maintenance of irrigation projects.

Third-\$25,000 for construction of a flour mill in Pryor Creek, Big Horn River, and Little Big Horn River, as needed.

Fourth-\$20,000 for construction of a sub-agency at Pryor; and if not the money to be expended under **Ninth** section below.

Fifth-\$5,000 for school houses at various paints in the reservation as needed.

Sixth-\$10,000 for repair and improvement of existing homes.

Seventh-\$3,000 for three blacksmith shops at various places on the Reservation as needed.

Eighth-\$552,000 in annuity fund to be paid on per capita basis of \$12 annually for 20 years. Payments to be semi-annually.

Ninth-\$46,000 to start a tribal cattle enterprise. Sale proceeds to go into a "Crow Herd Fund" and when \$16,000 is on hand the agent is to pay \$5 to each Indian.

Tenth-When and after above projects have been fulfilled the remainder of funds to constitute a fund to be expended for the benefit of the Crow Tribe in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

Eleventh-Indians owning allotments in the area to be ceded may retain same or select lieu allotments in the undiminished portion of the reservation any time within three years. \$5,000 set aside to build lieu improvements for Indians who relinquished improved allotments.

Twelfth- This cession of land shall not be construed to deprive an individual's right to allotment of lands as provided in Treaty of May 7, 1868 and Agreement approved April 11, 1882. This Act shall further implement the provisions of above treaty and agreement in surveying allotments and issuing certificates of title before the ceded portion is opened to settlement.

Thirteenth- The ceded area shall not be opened for settlement until a survey has been made and the entire boundaries definitely marked.

Fourteenth- \$5,000 appropriated to pay the expenses of a delegation to Washington for 12 chiefs and 1 interpreter within one year from date of the agreement.

Fifteenth- All provisions of the Treaty of 1868 and Agreement of 1882 shall continue in force.

Sec. 32. \$940,000 hereby appropriated to be expended for the purposes and in the manner provided in said agreement.

Sec. 33. \$7500 hereby appropriated to survey the boundary line (See 14th above) and survey of allotments selected in accordance with Article 6 of Treaty of 1868 and Agreement of 1882. Certificates of title to be issued.

Sec. 34. 1. When the ceded area is opened to settlement same shall, except mineral lands, be disposed of to actual settlers only under homestead laws (except See, 2301 of Revised Statutes).

2. Within 5 years from original entry and before receiving a patent each settler is to pay to U.S., in addition to fees, \$1.50 per acre for land taken, one half of which shall be paid within two years.

3. Any person who, qualified but for some reason, is not able to secure a fee title to a homestead under existing law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this section.

4. That any persons (Crows) entitled to receive allotments as provided in the Treaty of 1868 and Agreement of 1882, shall have the right for a period of 60 days to make such selection in any part of the territory herein ceded.

5. That all white persons who had already located in the Crow Reservation by reason of erroneous survey of the boundaries and were allowed to file upon their locations in the U.S. Land Office, shall have 30 days to renew their filings.

6. In cases where lands in the reservations were previously claimed under mining laws due to erroneous survey or locating, the original surveyor and locator shall have 30 days to re-locate said mining claim so as to include same within the limits of the area ceded herein.

Sec. 35. Religious organizations may purchase land at the price and time and terms of payment fixed by the Secretary of Interior but not less than that at which other lands are to be sold for.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION ACT OF JULY 13, 1892 (27 Stat. 120)

1. Amending Sec, 34 of the Act of March 3, 1891:

This briefly says that no selection of allotments by Crows made under above Sec. 34 shall be construed to jeopardize prior valid claims (mining or homestead) made by settlers (whites) who were misled to settle on reservation lands through erroneous surveys committed by Surveyors of U.S. Gov't. Also it says, "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair any rights acquired under any contract with the Crow Indians heretofore ratified by Congress."

2. Appointing a Commission to negotiate with the Crow Indians for a modification of the, Agreement d2ted Dec. 8, 1890 and concluded Dec. 28, 1890 and ratified by Congress March 3, 1891. The modified agreement dated August 27, 1892 is summarized as follows:

First-It is stipulated and agreed that the attached Schedules A and B included the names of persons who had made selections of allotments in ceded areas in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of Agreement of Dec. 8, 1890 and Sec. 34 of Act of March 3, 1891. Provided, however, that these people have the right any time within 3 years from July 1, 1892 to surrender these selections and select lieu allotments in the retained portion of the reservation. Also when improved allotments surrender similar improvements shall be made on new allotments.

Second-A Upon approval of this agreement the ceded portion may be opened for settlement by proclamation of the President.

B. Allotments selected and located in the ceded area shall not be effected by the proclamation but shall remain a part of the reservation and remain under the control of the Interior Dept.

C. Allotments in Schedules A and B shall be exempted in the proclamation and where they are not described by each subdivisions the section or township involved shall

not be opened to settlement until the allotment has been surveyed and properly recorded.

D. If persons named in Schedule B relinquished their rights to take allotment these tracts involved shall then be opened to settlement.

E. Also a person named in Schedule B. relinquished the allotment he selected then same shall be opened for settlement.

Third- A. That \$200,000 of the \$552.000 annuity set up by the Act of March 3, 1891 be transferred to and added to the \$200,000 irrigation project fund established by the same act and that \$100,000 may be expended per year (instead of \$50,000 originally stated). If the \$100,000 is not all expended it shall be carried over to succeeding years.

B. In the construction of irrigation projects only Indians and Whites married to Indians may be employed. Skilled engineers and others may be employed, however.

Fourth- That the unexpended balance of the annuity fund (\$552,000) on hand at the date of approval of this amount be placed in U.S. Treasury to the credit of the Crow Indians at 5% interest. The interest plus the principal to be paid per capita in \$12.00 cash semi-annually.

Fifth- Mixed bloods named in schedules A and B may elect to receive cash instead of issues of food and clothing, etc.

Sixth- Secretary of Interior to pay \$2,007.20 to Tom Kent for cost of survey of some allotments made by a Samuel Bundock.

Seventh- \$50 each to be paid to 8 Crows who relinquished right to selections on the Stillwater and Fishtail creeks.

Eighth- Secretary to furnish materials to Crows to build a boundary fence along the west side of the reservation; the cost is to be deducted from the proceeds of grazing leases on the reservation.

Ninth- Existing provisions of all former treaties and agreements not inconsistent with this agreement are hereby continued in force.

Tenth- This agreement shall take effect upon its approval by the Secretary of Interior.

ACT OF APRIL 27, 1904 (Public No. 183. 33 53af. 352)

An Act to ratify and amend an agreement with the Indians of the Crow Reservation in Montana, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect.

The agreement dated August 14, 1893 was amended slightly here and there but remained essentially the same as written, as summarized below:

Article 1: Crows cede all rights and title to following described land: "Beginning at the northeast corner of said Crow Indian Reservation; thence running due south to a point lying due east of the northeast corner of the Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence running due west to the northwest corner of said Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence due south to the southwest corner of said Fort Custer Military Reservation; thence due west to the intersection of the line between sections ten and eleven, township two south, range 28 east of the principal meridian of Montana; thence due north to the intersection of Montana base line; thence due west to the intersection of the western boundary of the Crow Indian Reservation; thence in a northeasterly direction, following the present boundary of said reservation to point of beginning" (about 1,150,000 acres). (See map Appendix A, p. 49).

Article 2: In consideration of above land cession U.S. agrees to dispose of said lands at not less than \$4 per acre and U.S, to pay two sections of each township at \$1.25 per acre and the proceeds to be used under the direction of the Secretary of Interior as follows:

\$90,000-extension and completion of irrigation projects.

\$100,000-Establish 15-year trust fund at 4% interest. U.S. to use interest money in maintaining the irrigation systems. After the 15 years the tribe to determine disposition of the fund with consent of the Secretary.

\$240,000-Purchase of two-year-old heifers to enlarge the tribal herd of cattle.

\$15,004-Purchase jackasses or stallions, or both.

\$40,000-Purchase two year old ewes.

\$40,000-Good fence around the Crow Reservation.

\$100,000-Purchase, erection, and repair of school buildings.

\$10,000-Build and furnish a hospital.

\$50,000-Trust fund at 4%. Interest money to be used in maintaining the hospital.

\$50,000-General fund to be used for the benefit of the tribe from time to time as Secretary may direct.

\$3,000-Tribal delegation of 10 chiefs and interpreters.

Should the funds accruing to the Indians from the sale of their lands render it advisable, the following to be pursued:

\$200,000 to purchase more cattle and sheep if majority of Indians decide it.

When each of above projects has been completed the balance remaining may be expended for the benefit of the Crow Tribe or placed to the credit of the tribe in such manner as the Secretary may determine.

Secretary may make per capita cash payments, if money is available at such times and in such amounts as he may deem for the best interest of the members of the tribe.

In the construction of ditches, dams, fences, etc, only Crow Indians, and whites married to Crows, may be employed: Indians may hire whites to work for them. Skilled personnel like engineers other than Indians may be employed.

All monies due the Crows by this agreement not to be subject to claims, judgments, and demands for alleged damages or depredations claimed to have been committed prior to the signing of the agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Above objectives to be pursued as money from sales become available and as the best interests of the tribe dictate.

Article 3: 1. Allotments made upon the area to be ceded prior to date of the agreement shall be reserved for said Indians.

2. Where homes have been established they shall not be removed without their consent.

3. In case any prefer to move they shall select lieu lands in the undiminished portion of the reservation.

4. If they decide not to move their improvements then these may be sold and the cash proceeds to be paid to the individual owners.

Article 4: The new boundary line between the ceded and unceded portion to be surveyed and marked at the expense of the U.S.

- Article 5: Indians remaining in the ceded area to have water rights to their lands.
- Article 6: Secretary of Interior to furnish a financial accounting of the programs provided in this agreement to the Agent of the Crow Indians twice a year.
- Article 7: Previous treaty provisions not inconsistent agreement shall remain in force, otherwise hereby repealed.
- Article 8: Water rights to irrigate lands in ceded area are granted to settlers under such rules prescribed by Secretary of Interior and subject to prior water right claims by Indians.
- Article 9: This agreement shall take effect and be in force when accepted and ratified by the Congress of the United States.
- Sec. 2. That the said agreement be, and the same is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed as herein amended.
- Sec. 3. Sum of \$1200 hereby appropriated from the Treasury to survey and mark the boundary line between the ceded and the unceded area; and sum of \$40,000 for survey and subdivision of the ceded area, same to be reimbursed from monies from the sale of the ceded land.
- Sec. 4. Commissioner of Indian Affairs to make allotments to Indians who decided to stay in the ceded area and if they wish to move, their improvements to be appraised, sold, and proceeds given to them. Purchasers of the improvements to have preference in homesteading the tracts relinquished by Indians. Secretary to give the Indian settler's reasonable time to decide to stay or move to the undiminished area and if they decided to move they shall have reasonable time to remove their improvements if they didn't want to sell them.
- Sec. 5. Before the ceded lands are opened for homestead entry a schedule of allotments made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be filed in the General Land Office and the improvements sold or removed. In any construction work upon the ceded lands performed directly by the U.S. under the reclamation act, preference shall be given to the employment of Crow Indians, or whites intermarried with them.
(The major portion of this section deals with manner of homesteading, method of payments, reclamation laws affected, preference right of war veterans, etc.)
- Sec. 6. Proceeds from sale of lands shall be paid into the Treasury of U.S. and paid to the Crow Indians or

expended on their account only as provided in Article 2 of the amended agreement. (Rest of the section deals with State of Montana selected lieu lands if sections 16 and 36 were already occupied).

Sec. 7. \$90,000 appropriated to pay the Indians for school lands (sections 16 and 36) acquired by U.S. at the rate of \$1.25 per acre.

Sec. 8. It is the intent of this act that U.S. shall act as trustee for the said Crow Indians to dispose of the ceded lands and pay over the proceeds received from the sale thereof only as received. That nothing in this act shall bind the U.S. to purchase lands not claimed or U.S. to guarantee to find purchasers.

ACTS OF CONGRESS - GROUP III

ACT of February 8, 1887 General Allotment Act (24 Stat. 388) "Dawes Act"

Sec.1. When, in the opinion of the President, any reservation can be profitably used for agricultural or grazing purposes, he may have the reservation surveyed and allotted.

Sec.2. The Indian is to select his own allotment.

Sec.3. The allotments are to be made under rules and regulations set by the Secretary of Interior.

Sec.5. a. For each allotment made the Secretary is to issue a trust patent providing for the United States to hold the land in trust for the sole use and benefit of the allottee and his heirs for a period of 25 years.

b. At the end of that period the United States will convey to the allottee a patent in fee (unrestricted ownership).

c. However, the President in his discretion may extend the trust period beyond the 25 years.

d. If any conveyance of the land or any contract touching the land (such as leases) be made during the trust period, such conveyance or contract shall be null and void.

Amended: ACT of 1907 (General Act) p. 30

ACT of May 26, 1926 Sec. 1, (Crow Act) p. 39

e. For descent and partition of allotments the laws of the State in which the allotment resides shall apply.

f. Preference in employment for government jobs in the Indian Service shall be given to Indians.

Sec.6. a. Upon completion of the allotments, all members of the tribe shall have the benefit of, and be subject to, the laws of the state in which they reside.

- b. No state shall pass any law denying any Indian the equal protection of the law.
- c. Any Indian who received allotments under this act and who has adopted the ways of civilized life shall be declared a citizen of the United States.

THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1887 (24 Stat. 545)

An Act granting to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Company the right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation, in Montana Territory.

- Sec. 1. R/W hereby given to the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Railway Co. for the construction, operation and maintenance of its railroad through the lands set apart for the use of the Crow Indians, "beginning at a point at or near Laurel, in Yellowstone County, Montana Territory running thence by the most practicable route to or near the mouth of Rock Creek, commonly called Rocky Fork; thence up said creek to the coal mines near Red Lodge Post-Office in Gallatin County, in said Territory; thence by the most practicable route to Cooke City in said Gallatin County".
- Sec. 2. R/W to be 150 feet wide. Company take from adjoining lands materials (rocks, earth, timber) for the road bed; and Co. to have tracts of land 300 feet wide and 300 feet long for station, depot, switches, etc. for every ten miles.
- Sec. 3. 1. Secretary of Interior to fix rate of compensation to Crows and manner of disbursement thereof.
2. R.R. Co. may not enter the premises until the R/W has been approved and the route surveyed.
3. Survey and construction shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians.
4. President may if he desires require the company to secure the consent of the Indians.
- Sec. 4. 1. The R.R. Co. shall not assign, transfer, or mortgage the R/W for any purpose until the railroad has been completed.
2. The Co. may mortgage its franchise and rolling stock for money to construct and complete said road.
3. The R/W shall be lost and forfeited if the railroad was not completed within 2 years from date of passage of this act.
4. No part of said line shall touch any portion of the National Park.
- Sec. 5. That said company "shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors and assigns, that they will neither aid,

advise, nor assist in any effect looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is hereinbefore provided; PROVIDED, that any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railway company under this act.

Sec. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

THE ACT OF JUNE 4, 1888 (24 Stat. 167)

An Act granting to the Billings, Clark's Fork and Cooke City Railroad Company the right of way through the Crow Indian Reservation.

Sec. 1. R/W hereby given to the Billings, Clark's Fork, and Cooke City Railroad Company through the Crow Indian Reservation; "beginning at a point on the northern line of said reservation at or near where Clark's Fork empties into the Yellowstone River, and thence following in a southerly direction to a point at or near where said Clark's Fork crosses the southern line of the said Crow Reserve; also a branch line of railway to be constructed for a distance of ten miles up Bear Creek, and commencing from the point where said Bear Creek empties into said Clark's Fork" . . . with the right to construct, use, and maintain tracks, turn-outs, and sidings.

Sec. 2. R/W to be 150 feet wide. The Co. may take from adjoining lands materials (rocks, earth, timber) for the road bed; and Co. to have tracts of land 300 feet wide and 3000 feet long at 10 mile intervals for station, site tracks, shops; etc.

Sec. 3. 1. Secretary of Interior to fix amount of compensation to Crows and manner of disbursement thereof.

2. R.R. Co. may not enter the premises until the R/W has been approved and the route surveyed.

3. Survey and construction shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians.

4. President may if he desires require the company to secure the consent of the Indians.

Sec. 4. 1. R.R. Co. shall not assign, transfer, or mortgage the R/W for any purpose until the railroad has been completed.

2. The Co. may mortgage its franchise and rolling stock for money to construct and complete said road.
 3. The R/W shall be lost and forfeited if the railroad was not completed within 2 years from date of passage of this act.
 4. No part of said line: shall touch any portion of the Yellowstone National Park.
- Sec. 5. That said company "shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, and assigns, that they will neither aid, assist, nor advise in any effort looking towards the changing or extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is heretofore provided; PROVIDED, that any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railroad company under this act".
- Sec. 6. That Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this act.

THE ACT OF FEBRUARY 12, 1889 (25 Stat.660)

An Act granting to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Company a right of way through a part of the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana Territory.

- Sec. 1. R/W hereby given to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Co. for the construction, operation, and maintenance of its railroad, telegraph, and telephone line through the Crow Indian Reservation, "beginning at a point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the vicinity of the mouth of Big Horn River, in Yellowstone County, Montana. Territory: thence by the most practicable route up said Big Horn River to or near the mouth of the Little Big Horn River; thence up said Little Big Horn River to or near the mouth of Owl Creek; thence up said creek to and across the southern boundary-line of said reservation".
- Sec. 2. R/W to be 150 feet wide. The Co. may take from adjoining lands materials (rocks, earth, timber) for the road bed; and Co. to have tracts of land 300 feet wide and 3000 feet long every ten miles for depots, sidings, water stations, etc.: and a tract of 160 acres at the terminus of the line at junction of Big Horn and Yellowstone rivers.
- Sec. 3. 1. Secretary of Interior to fix amount of compensation to Crows and the manner and time of disbursement;

also same for damage payments to individual members of the tribe.

2. R.R. Co. may not enter the premises until the R/W has been approved and the route surveyed.

3. Survey and construction shall be conducted with due regard for the rights of the Indians.

4. The President may, in his discretion, require the company to secure the consent of the Indians.

Sec. 4. 1. R.R. Co. shall not assign, transfer, or mortgage the R/W for any purpose until the railroad has been completed.

2. The Co. may mortgage its franchise and rolling stock for money to construct and complete said road.

3. The R/W shall be lost and forfeited if the railroad was not completed within 2 years from date of passage of this act.

Sec. 5. That said company "shall accept this right of way upon the expressed condition, binding upon itself, its successors, id assigns, that they will neither aid, assist, nor advise in any effort looking towards changing and extinguishing the present tenure of the Indians in their land, and will not attempt to secure from the Indian tribes any further grant of land or its occupancy than is heretofore provided: PROVIDED, that any violation of the condition mentioned in this section shall operate as a forfeiture of all the rights and privileges of said railroad company under this act".

Sec. 6. Said R.R. Co. shall have the right to survey and locate its road immediately after the passage of this act.

Sec. 7. Congress may at any time amend, add to, alter, or repeal this Act:

ACT OF MARCH 1, 1893 (27 Stat. 529)

An Act extending the time for the construction of the Big Horn Southern Railroad through the Crow Indian Reservation.

Sec. 1. Completion date of the railroad extended for two more years from December 12, 1892 to December 18, 1894. That all prohibition against transfer and assignment contained in the Act of Feb. 12, 1889 shall remain in force. Said company may transfer said R/W to another railroad company of the State of Montana subject to the approval of the Secretary of Interior.

Sec. 2. The said R/W described in the Act of Feb. 12, 1889 is hereby amended to read, "Beginning at some point on the Yellowstone River, in Yellowstone County,

Montana; thence, by the most practicable route, across said reservation to the valley of the Big Horn River, thence up said valley and across the Fort Custer military reservation and up the valley of the Little Big Horn River and a tributary thereof, to and across the southern boundary of the said Crow Indian Reservation, with a branch from said line above described, beginning in the Fort Custer military reservation, or at some point in the valley of the Little Big Horn River, and running thence in a southwesterly or westerly direction across said Crow Indian Reservation to the boundary line of said reservation, said grant of right of way through the military reservation to be subject to the consent and approval of the Secretary of War".

Sec. 3. All requirements in the 1889 Act shall be complied with by the above named railroad company.

**ACT of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. 715) Sale of Allotted Land
(General Indian Act)**

1. Any-noncompetent Indian whose patent contains alienation restrictions may sell or convey land under rules and regulations set by the Secretary of Interior.
2. The proceeds from such sales shall be used for the benefit of the allottee, under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
3. The new owner shall receive a fee patent to the land.

ACT of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751) "The Crow Act"

To provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes. A comprehensive legislation for the administration of the Crow Reservation.

Sec. 1. a. All land on the Crow Reservation suitable for allotment (except for the Big Horn and Pryor Mountains) shall be allotted in the following manner:

- (i) 160 acres to the heirs of tribal members who have died since 1905 and who had not been allotted land under the previous allotment acts (1882-1905)
- (ii) 160 acres to heads of families who had not previously been allotted lands as heads of families.
- (iii) All remaining land to be divided equally among every enrolled member born before June 5, 1920, with first choice of up to 360 acres for those members who had never received allotments before this act.

Amended: ACT of May 26, 1926 Sec. 1. p. 39

Affected by: ACT of May 19, 1926 (Ceded Strip Allotment) p. 39

b. Patents in fee are to be issued to competent Indians who apply for the patents in writing. Trust patents are to be issued to all other allottees.

Sec. 2. a. No conveyance sale, gift or other transfer of land by a Crow Indian, directly or indirectly, shall be approved by the Secretary of Interior to any person, company, or corporation which already owns at least:

(i) 640 acres of farm land within the boundaries of the reservation.

(ii) 1280 acres of grazing land within the boundaries of the reservation.

Amended: ACT of June 8, 1940, which excluded certain Indian land purchases from the acreage limitation. (p. 41)

b. The penalty for violation shall be the following:

(i) The conveyance shall be void-as if it never occurred.

(ii) The person buying land shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of Interior shall prepare a complete roll of the members of the Crow Tribe which shall be deemed the final allotment roll, from which allotments shall be made. The rolls shall show the Indian and English names of the allottee, the age, sex, whether competent or incompetent, and the description of the allotments.

Sec. 4. Within one year from the passage of this act, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may strike from the rolls any name found to be there fraudulently, but only after he has given all parties involved a full opportunity to be heard.

Sec. 5. a. Land now used for Agency schools, cemeteries, or religious purposes shall remain unallotted for as long as the land is used for the benefit of the Crow Tribe.

b. Upon request of the Tribal Council the Secretary of Interior shall issue fee patents for lands used by religious organizations for school or missionary work.

c. No more than 640 acres shall remain unallotted at Crow Agency for administrative purposes.

d. Up to eighty acres in each district may be reserved as recreation grounds for the common use of the Crow Tribe.

Sec. 6. All minerals on all lands allotted under this act shall be reserved for the benefit of the Crow Tribe

in common for a period of 50 years (until 1970). After that time, unless otherwise ordered by Congress, the mineral rights pass on to the original allottees and heirs, no matter to whom title has since passed.

Amended: ACT of May 26, 1926, Sec. 6, p. 39

ACT of September 15, 1959, p. 44

Sec. 7. \$50,000 is appropriated from the United States Treasury for the purpose of making surveys, drawing up the allotment rolls, and any other expenses provided for in this act.

Sec. 8. a. The allottee shall pay his share of irrigation construction casts.

Amended: ACT of May 26, 1926, Sec. 8, p. 39

Repealed: ACT of July 1, 1932, p. 41

b. No additional irrigation systems shall be constructed on the Crow Reservation without the consent of the Tribal Council.

c. Operation and maintenance charges shall be handled as follows:

(i} The amount of operation and maintenance charges shall be set by the Secretary of Interior.

(ii) If an allottee fails to pay the charges, the Secretary may take the money owned from the allottee's per capita payments.

(iii) If the allottee obtains a fee patent and wants to sell the land, any unpaid operation and maintenance charges become a first lien upon the land, and the Secretary may foreclose to collect the charges.

d. Land owners, Indian and non-Indian, must obey rules concerning irrigation set by the Secretary of Interior before they have the right to receive water.

e. But no construction or operation and maintenance charges have to be paid until water is actually delivered.

Sec. 9. All land within the reservation allotted, unallotted, deeded, or otherwise, shall be subject to the Indian Liquor Laws.

Amended: ACT of August 15, 1953 (General Indian Act) Leaves it to tribes to open the reservation to introduction of Liquor or keep it closed. (p. 43)

Sec. 10. Land that is valuable for development of water shall not be allotted, but shall be reserved for the benefit of the Crow Tribe. (Big Horn Canyon)

Sec. 11. a. Section 2 of the Act of April 27, 1904 is repealed (Sec. 2. listed ways in which the Tribal Trust Fund was to be used).

b. Instead, the Tribal Trust Fund shall be used in the following manner:

(i) To pay the administrative expenses of the agency for five years, and to help pay the expenses of the hospital and the boarding school.

(ii) \$50,000 to be set aside for a revolving loan fund, for the use of individual tribal members to purchase seeds, animals, machinery, etc. All loans must be repaid to the Tribe by the individual by June 30, 1925.

Amended: ACT of March 4, 1925 (p. 39)

ACT of May 15, 1935 extending the time for repayment (p. 41}

ACT of June 1, 1944 (p. 42)

(iii) All remaining money in the trust fund shall be distributed in a per capita payment.

Amended: ACT of June 20, 1936, p. 41

c. Qualified Crow cattlemen shall have the right to take their share of cattle from the tribal herd if they plan to raise these cattle by themselves. The Secretary of Interior is to make sure that such cattle are properly cared for.

Sec. 12. a. The Secretary of Interior shall appoint an enrollment commission consisting of two Crows and one Government employee. The commission shall:

(i) Complete the enrollment.

(ii) Classify the members of the tribe as competent or incompetent.

b. All classification shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Interior.

Amended: ACT of March 3, 1931, p. 40

ACT of September 8, 1949, p. 43

Sec. 13. Every Crow shall set aside 640 acres of his allotment as a homestead, which will be unalienable (cannot be sold or transferred) for a period of 25 years. However, up to 320 acres may be sold with the approval of the Secretary of Interior.

Repealed: ACT of June 4, 1953, p. 43

Sec. 14. The exchange of allotments among members of the tribe shall be permitted if 1) the exchange is made with the purpose of enabling a member to group his lands, and 2) the exchange is done under the supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Sec. 15. The Secretary of Interior may sell allotted trust land, with the permission of the allottee, to any soldier, sailor, or marine who had served in World War I or in other wars.

Sec. 16. a. The Federal government shall give to the State of Montana two sections of land for school purposes (sections 16 and 36) in each township, but only on the condition that Indian children be permitted to attend Montana public schools on the same condition as white children.

Amended: ACT of April 14, 1926, p. 39

b. Mineral rights on these lands are reserved for the Crow Tribe.

c. The Federal government shall pay the Crow Tribe \$5 an acre for these sections.

Sec. 17. a. The Secretary of Interior, with the approval of the Crow Tribal Council, may set aside up to 80 acres each at Pryor and Crow Agency for administrative purposes. He may have this land surveyed into blocks and town lots and dispose of the lots under such regulations as he may prescribe. The purchase price from the sale of these town lots shall be paid to the credit of the Crow Tribe.

b. Up to 10 acres of this land may be set aside for school, park, or other purposes, and reserved and cared for by the municipality or school district using it.

Sec. 18. \$10,000 of Crow Tribal Funds shall be appropriated to pay per diem, and actual and necessary expenses for tribal delegations going to Washington on tribal business when requested to come by the Bureau of Indian Affairs or a Congressional Committee. No more than \$2,500 shall be spent for this purpose in one fiscal year.

Amended: ACT of May 26, 1926, Sec. 18. (repealed the \$2,500 yearly limit). (p. 40)

ACT of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 625). Two Leggins Canal

\$24,000 of Crow Tribal funds shall be used to acquire additional water rights for Indian allotments under the Two Leggins Canal.

ACT of June 2, 1924 Citizenship (General Indian Act)

1. All non-citizen Indians born within the territorial limits of the United States are declared to be citizens of the United States.

2. The granting of citizenship shall not in any manner impair or affect the rights of any Indian to tribal or other property.

ACT of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1301). Revolving Fund Amending the Act of 1920 Sec. 12.

The time for repayment of loans from the Tribal Revolving Credit Fund shall be extended until June 30 1935.

Amended: ACT of May 15, 1935, p. 41

ACT of June 1, 1944, p. 42

ACT of April 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 251). School Tuition Amending Act of 1920, Sec. 16.

Nothing in Sec. 16 of the 1920 Act (requiring the State of Montana to allow Indian children to attend school on the same condition as white children) shall prevent the Federal Government from paying subsidies for Indian children to the State of Montana.

ACT of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. 807). Further Allotments

The Secretary of Interior may allot to children of the Crow Tribe who have not previously been allotted any unallotted land which may become available. The mineral rights to these lands are reserved for the Crow Tribe. (see Sec. 6, 1920 Act)

ACT of May 26, 1926 (44 Stat. 658). Leasing Amendment Amending the 1920 Act, Secs. 1, 6, 8, and 18

Sec. 1. a. Competent allottees may lease their land and that of their minor children for farming or grazing purposes.

b. Incompetent Indians may also lease, but only with the approval of the Superintendent. Their lease money shall be paid by the lessor to the Superintendent for the benefit of the allottees.

c. No lease shall be made for a period of more than five years.

Amended: ACT of March 3, 1927, p. 40

ACT of June 25, 1946, p, 42

ACT of March 15, 1948, p. 42

Code of Federal Regulations Title 25, Indians 131.15. p. 44

Sec. 6. a. Mineral leases shall require the approval of the Crow Tribal Council as well as that of the Secretary of Interior.

b. Mineral lessees must develop and extract any minerals found as speedily as possible.

Sec. 8. The allottee no longer shall pay his full share of irrigation construction costs (see 1920 Act, Sec. 8.). He just pays: 1) His share of the amount spent from tribal funds where the tribe had not approved the expenditure, plus 2) The amount spent by the

United States Government on construction, the exact amount to be proclaimed by the Secretary of Interior.
Repealed: ACT of July 1, 1932 (General Act) p. 41
Sec. 18. The \$2,500 yearly limit on the amount to be spent by tribal delegations to Washington is repealed. (See Sec. 18, 1920 Act).

ACT of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 429). Crow Claims

Claims held by any tribe against the United States may be heard before the United States Court of Claims.

Amended: ACT of August 15, 1935, p. 41

ACT of March 3, 1927 (44 Stat. 1365). Leasing Renewal Limitation Amending Sec. 1. of the Act of May 26, 1926

In addition to the five year limit on leases 1) Leases on grazing land shall be renewed no earlier than one year before expiration of the lease, and 2) Competent leases on farm land shall be renewed no earlier than 18 months before expiration of the lease.

Amended: ACT of June 25, 1946, p. 42

(Note: This act was repealed by the ACT of March 15, 1948 which gave competent lessors full responsibility over their leases, However Title 25 Sec. 131.15 of the Code of Federal Regulations re-established this limitation and added additional ones). p. 44

ACT of April 14, 1928 (45 Stat. 429). St. X.-Hardin Road

\$7,500 shall be taken from Tribal funds for the construction of the Hardin St. Xavier road, but only on the condition that Big Horn County or the State of Montana appropriates \$15,000 to pay the remainder of the construction costs.

ACT of April 15, 1930 (46 Stat. 168). Custer National Cemetery

\$3,045 shall be appropriated by the Federal Government to pay for lands taken for the Custer Battlefield Cemetery. The Secretary of Interior shall distribute the money to those whose lands were taken.

ACT of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1495). Competency

The power given to the Secretary of Interior by the 1920 Act, Sec 12. to change from incompetent to competent any classifications made under the 1920 Act, shall be put into effect.

ACT of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1949). Adoption

1. No person shall be considered a legally adopted heir of a deceased Crow unless the adoption is both, decreed by a state court and approved and recorded by the Superintendent.

2. Adoptions made Prior to March 3, 1931 are not affected by this act

ACT of July 1, 1932 (47 Stat. 424)

If any non-taxable land trust or restricted) is a.) condemned or sold to a state, county or local government for public improvement, or b.) sold under existing law to any other person or corporation and the money received from the sale is used by the allottee to buy other land, the Secretary of Interior may place these newly purchased lands under the same non-taxable restrictions as the land which was sold.

ACT of July 1, 1932. Irrigation Construction Costs "Leavitt Act"

The collection of construction cost against any Indian owned land for government irrigation projects shall be deferred until the land is no longer under Indian ownership.

ACT of May 15, 1935 Revolving Credit Fund

The time for repayment of loans from the Tribal Revolving Credit Fund shall be extended until June 30, 1945. (see Sec. 11, 1920 Act)

Amended: ACT of June 1, 1944, p. 42

ACT of August 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 429). Crow Claims

Claims held by the Crow Tribe or any other tribe against the United States Government which have been tried by the United States Court of Claims may be reviewed by the United States Supreme Court.

ACT of June 20, 1936. Use of Tribal Funds

Funds credited to the Crow Tribe may be used for per capita payments or other purposes decided on by the Crow Tribe and approved by the Secretary of Interior.

ACT of August 31, 1937 (50 Stat. 884). Hardin Area

The Hardin area is eliminated from the Reservation. (No reason given or compensation mentioned).

(See map Appendix A, p. 50).

ACT of April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 106). Extension of the Trust Period

The Trust Period, which expired July 1, 1931, shall be extended until May 23, 1940, After that date, the Trust period may be further extended by the President in his discretion.

ACT of June 8, 1940 (54 Stat. 252)

Amending Sec. 2 of the 1920 Act

The prohibition against conveyance of land on the Reservation to anyone owning more than 640 acres of farm

land or 1280 acres of grazing land (Sec. 2, 1920 Act) is waived for members of the Crow Tribe, but only when the conveyance is for the purpose of consolidating or grouping restricted land holdings of an individual Indian or his family. Land so obtained for the purpose of consolidating may be made trust patent land by the Secretary of Interior.

**ACT of June 1, 1944 (56 Stat. 266). Revolving Credit Fund
Amending the Act of May 15, 1935**

The time for repayment of loans from the Tribal Revolving Credit Fund shall be extended until June 30, 1965. (see 1920 Act, Sec. 11)

ACT of June 25, 1946 (Public Law 441), Leases on Irrigated Land

The only leases which may be made for more than a five year period are those leases for irrigable lands in the Big Horn, unit. Such lands may be leased for no more than ten years.

**ACT of March 15, 1948 (62 Stat. 80). Leasing
Amending Sec. 1, of the May 26, 1926 Act**

1. Competent Crows have the full and sole responsibility for insuring that their lessees comply with the terms of any lease made.
2. However, leases on trust land owned by more than five competent heirs shall require the approval of the Superintendent.
3. All leases made under both sections of this act must be recorded at the office in Crow Agency.

**ACT of July 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 1215). Purchase and Sale of
Heirship Land by the Tribe**

Sec. 1. The Crow Tribe may buy heirship land and have the Secretary of Interior cause the title to the land to be changed to Crow Tribal restricted land:

1. If the heirs want to sell the land and agree to the price offered by the Tribe.
2. Any operation and maintenance liens shall remain with the land but do not have to be paid by the Tribe.
3. Preference in these purchases by the Tribe shall be given to those lands which are most fractionated.

Sec. 2. The Crow Tribe may then sell land upon the following conditions:

1. Preference shall be given to heirs of the allottee with the largest interests.
2. The lands shall remain restricted trust land.
3. If there are operation and maintenance charges on the land the buyer shall become responsible for them, but the charges shall be deferred for ten years and then

may be paid off over ten years in ten equal installments.

ACT of February 5, 1949. Right of Ways

The Secretary of Interior may grant right of ways for all purposes across Indian trust land upon the following conditions:

1. The approval of the individual Indian landowner is necessary.
2. If the land is owned by more than one person, the consent of a majority of the owners is sufficient for approval.
3. If the landowners are unknown or too numerous to make the obtaining of consent practical, then the Secretary may grant the right of way without the consent. In such cases the landowners are to be compensated as the Secretary of Interior determines to be just.

ACT of August 17, 1949 (63 Stat. 904), Grant of Taxing Power to Lodge Grass

All restricted Indian land within the incorporated limits of Lodge Grass, acquired either by an individual Indian or by the Crow Tribe after August 17, 1949 shall be subject to taxes to assist in the financing and maintaining of a municipal water supply and sewerage system.

ACT of September 8, 1949 (63 Stat. 695). Classification

1. All Crows born to a parent or parents who were or are competent members of the Crow Tribe shall automatically become competent upon attaining their majority (for girls 18, for boys 21.)
2. The Secretary may classify un-enrolled Crow and add their names to the rolls.

ACT of October 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 904). Buffalo

1. The Secretary of Interior shall transfer to the Crow Indians equitable title to all buffalo owned by the United States on the Crow Reservation.
2. Legal title shall be held in trust by the United States for the Crow Tribe, but the Secretary may grant the Tribe unrestricted title in the buffalo in his discretion.

ACT of June 4, 1953 (67 Stat. 42). Homestead Repealing Sec. 13, 1920 Act

All homestead land on the Crow Reservation may be sold or issued fee patents upon the written request of the Indian owner and the approval of the Secretary of Interior.

ACT of August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 587). Repeal of Liquor Prohibition Amending Sec. 9, 1920 Act

Prohibition against liquor on reservations shall not apply to any Indian country where use of liquor is in conformity with an ordinance duly adopted by the tribe, certified by the Secretary of Interior, and published in the Federal Register.

Joint Resolution of July 18, 1958. Yellowtail Dam

The United States appropriates for the Crow Tribe \$2,500,000 as just compensation for transfer to the United States of all rights and interests of the Crow Tribe in the Yellowtail Reservoir are, except that:

1. Mineral rights are reserved for the Crow Tribe.
2. Tribal members may hunt and fish in the Reservoir area without a license.

ACT of September 15, 1959 (72 Stat. 361). Mineral Rights Amending Sec. 6, 1920 Act

In 1970 (50 years after the 1920 Act) mineral rights become the property of the allottee or his heir:

1. Subject to any mineral leases made by the tribe before 1970, which extend past 1970.
2. Regardless of any prior conveyance of the land.
3. Regardless of any prior conveyance of mineral rights.

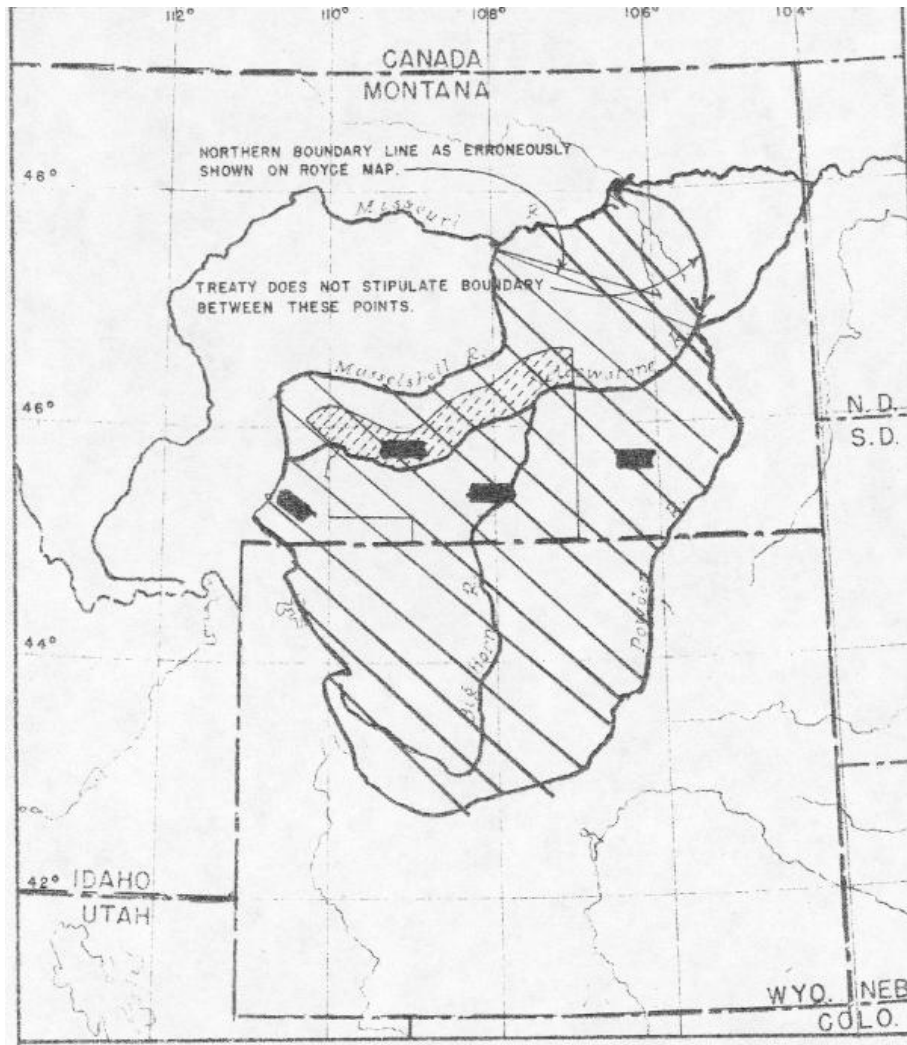
Code of Federal Regulations Title 25, Indians 131.15. Leasing

Under the special Crow Statutes (Acts of May 26, 1926 Sec. 1 and March 15, 1948) Crow Indians classified as competent are free to lease their property within certain limitations. The five year (ten year in case of lands under the Big Horn Canal) (Act of June 25 1946) limitation is intended to afford a protection to the Indians. The essence of this protection is the right to deal with the property free, clear, and unencumbered at intervals at least as often as those provided by law. If lessees are able to obtain new leases long before the termination of existing leases, they are in a position to set their own terms. In these circumstances, lessees could perpetuate their leaseholds and the protection of the statutory limitations would be destroyed. Therefore:

1. any competent lease which, on its face, is in violation of statutory limitations or requirements, or
2. any grazing lease executed more than 12 months, or any farming lease executed for more than 18 months, before the commencement of that lease, or
3. any competent lease which cancels an existing lease in the future and then takes effect upon cancellation of the first lease is invalid and will not be recorded.

APPENDIX A

MAPS

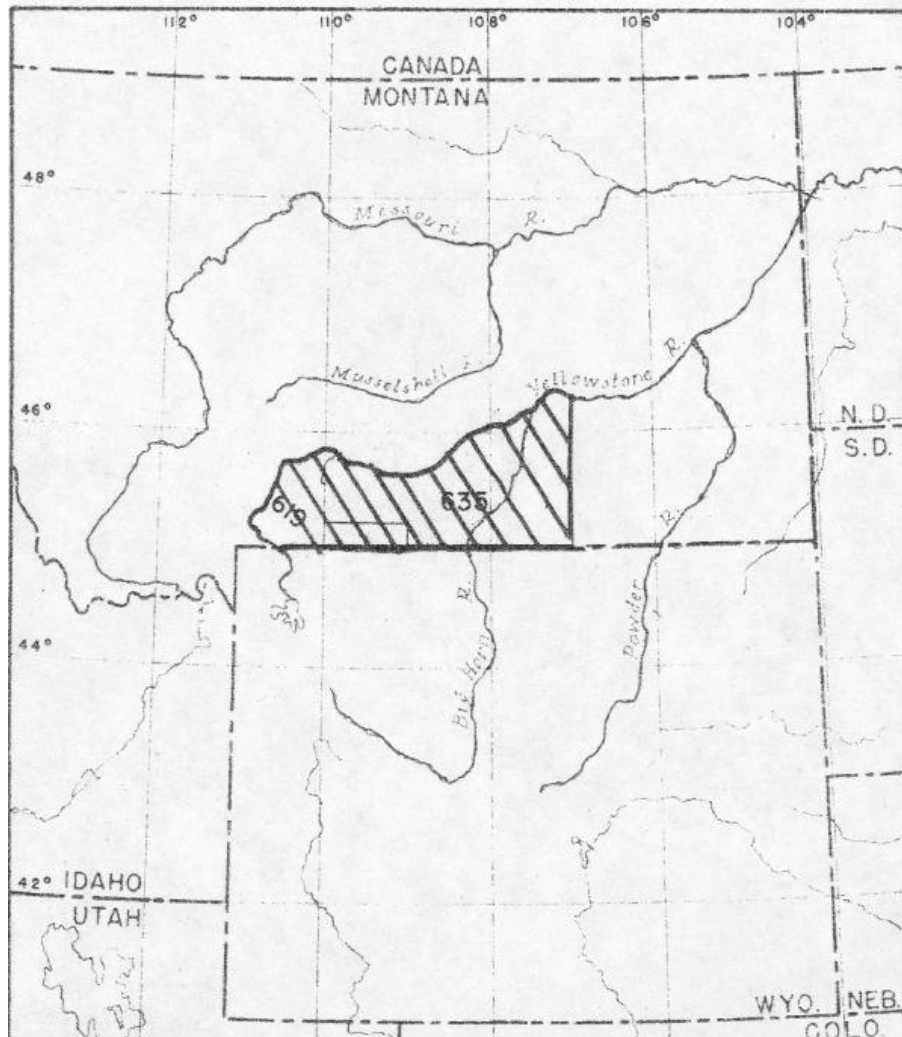


CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

MONTANA-WYOMING

AS ESTABLISHED BY TREATY OF SEPTEMBER 17, 1851

CHART 1

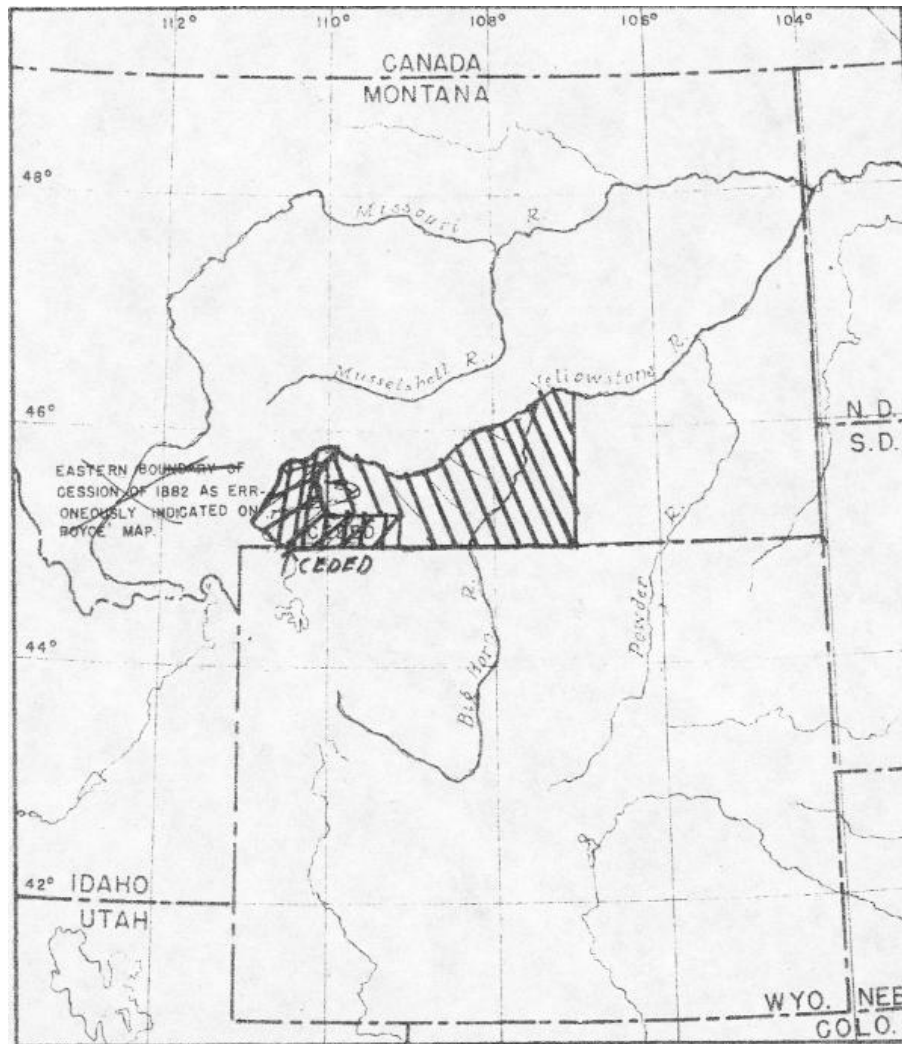


CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

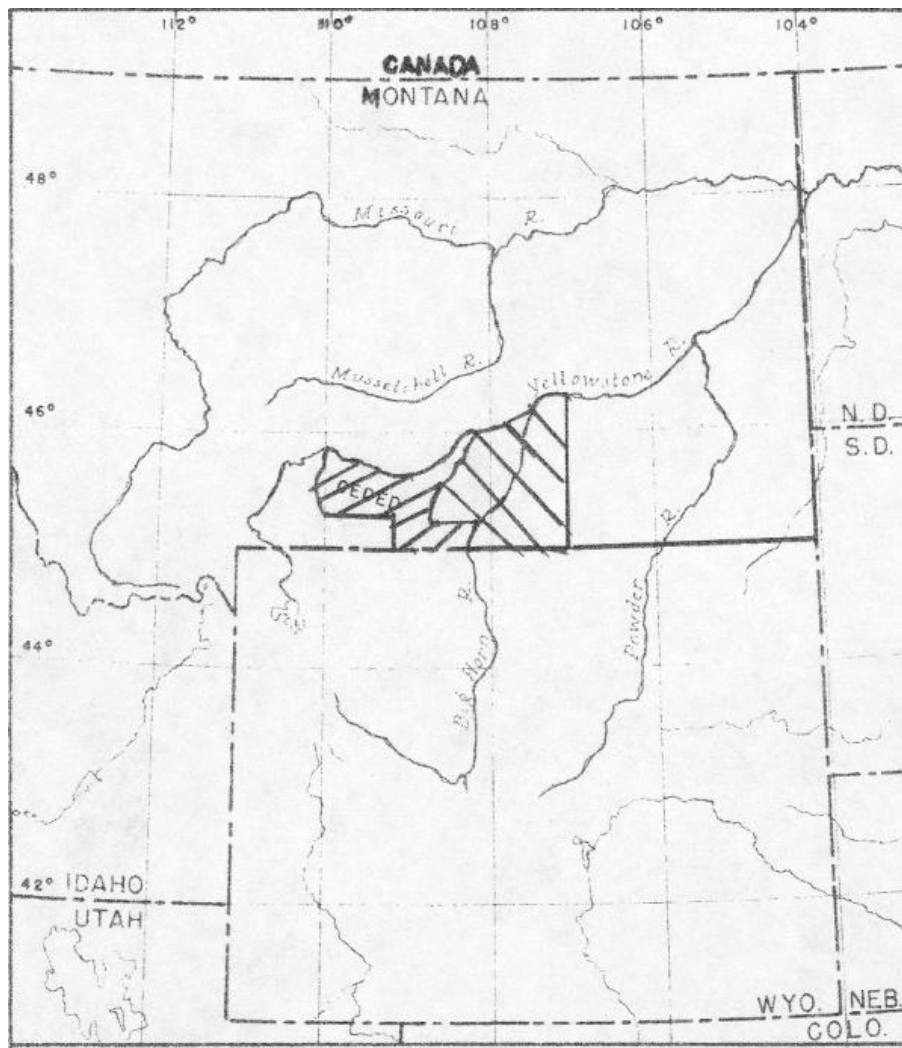
MONTANA

AS ESTABLISHED BY TREATY OF MAY 7, 1868

CHART 2



CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
MONTANA
AFTER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF APRIL 11, 1882
(22 STAT.42)
CHART 3



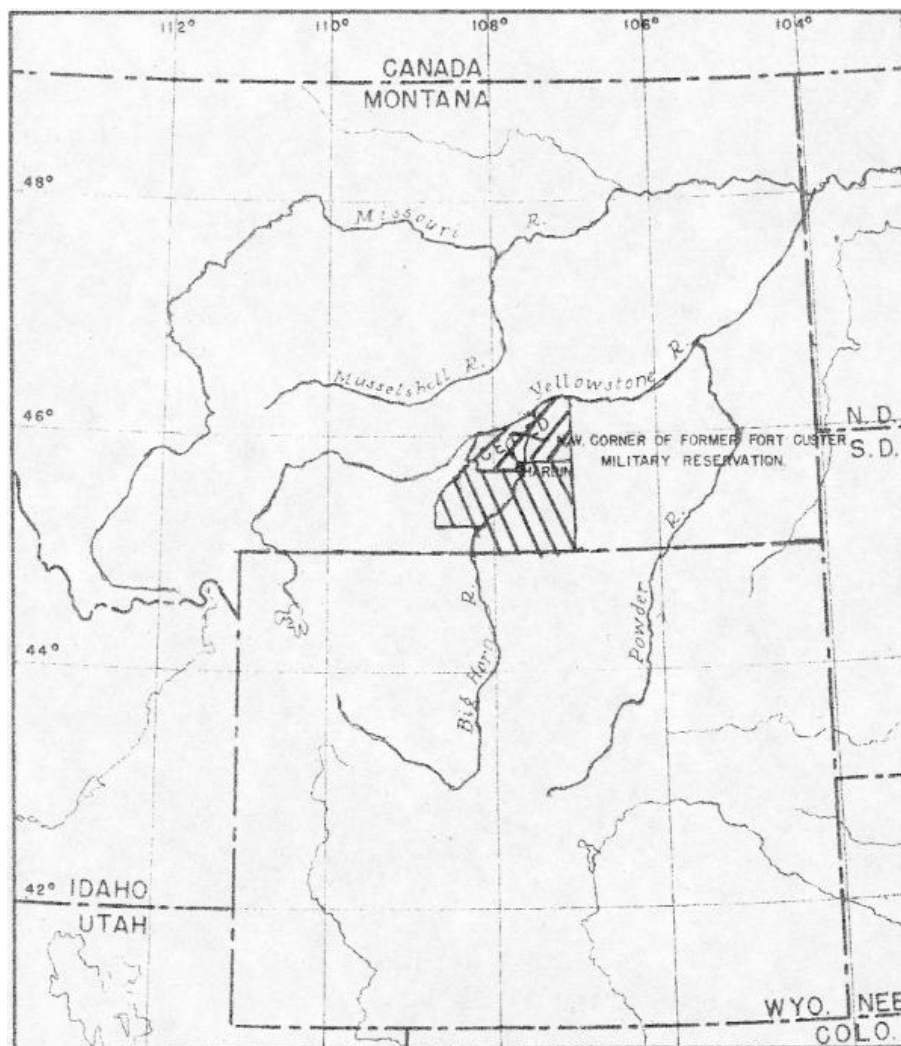
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

MONTANA

AFTER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 3, 1891

(26 STAT. 989)

CHART 4



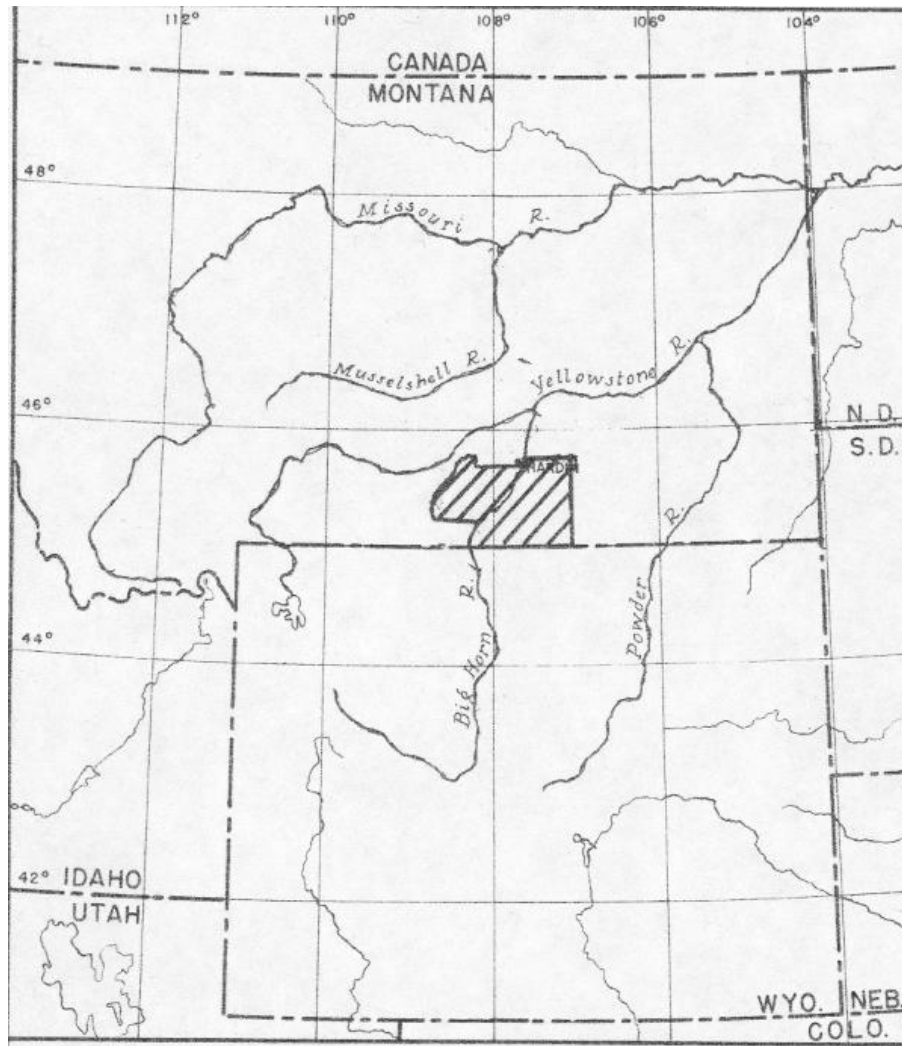
CROW INDIAN RESERVATION

MONTANA

AFTER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF APRIL 27, 1904

(33 STAT. 352)

CHART 5



CROW INDIAN RESERVATION
MONTANA
AFTER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 31, 1937
(50 STAT. 884)
CHART 6

APPENDIX B

June 4, 1920 An Act To provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to cause to be, allotted the surveyed lands and such un-surveyed lands as the commission hereinafter provided for may find to be suitable for allotment, within the Crow Indian Reservation in Montana (not including the Big Horn and Pryor Mountains, the boundaries where of to be determined by said commission with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior) and not herein reserved as hereinafter provided, among the members of the Crow Tribe, as follows namely, one hundred and sixty acres to the heirs of every enrolled member entitled to allotment, who died unallotted after December 31, 1905, and before the passage of this Act; next, one hundred and sixty acres to every allotted member living at the date of the passage of this Act, who may then be the head of a family and has not received allotment as such head of a family; and thereafter to prorate the remaining unallotted allottable lands and allot them so that every enrolled member living on the date of the passage of this Act and entitled to allotment shall receive in the aggregate an equal share of the allottable tribal lands for his total allotment of land of the Crow Tribe. Allotments made hereunder shall vest title in the allottee subject only to existing tribal leases, which leases in no event shall be renewed or extended by the Secretary of the Interior after the passage of this Act, and shall have hereinafter provided be evidenced by patents in fee to competent Indians, except as to homesteads as hereinafter provided, but by trust patent to minors and incompetent Indians, the force and legal effect of the trust patents to be as is prescribed by the General Allotment Act of February 8, 1887 (Twenty-fourth Statutes, page 388). Priority of selection, up to three hundred and twenty acres, is hereby given to the members of the tribe who have as yet received no allotment on the Crow Reservation, and thereafter all members enrolled for allotment hereunder shall in all respects be entitled to equal rights and privileges, as far as possible in regard to the time, manner, and amount of their respective selections; Provided, That Crow Indians who are found to be competent may elect, in writing, to have their allotments, except as here in provided, patented to them in fee. Other wise trust patents

shall be issued to them. No patent in fee shall be issued for homestead lands of a husband unless the wife joins in the application, who shall be examined separately and apart from her husband and a certificate of the officer taking her acknowledgment shall fully set forth compliance with this requirement.

Sec. 2. No conveyance of land by any Crow Indian shall be authorized or approved by the Secretary of the Interior to any person, company, or corporation who owns at least six hundred and forty acres of agricultural or one thousand two hundred and eighty acres of grazing land within the present boundaries of the Crow Indian Reservation, nor to any person who, with the land to be acquired by such conveyance, would become the owner of more than one thousand nine hundred and twenty acres of grazing land within said reservation. Any conveyance by any such Indian made either directly or indirectly to any such person, company, or corporation of any land within said reservation as the same now exists, whether held by trust patent or by patent in fee shall be void and the grantee accepting the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment not more than six months or by both such fine and imprisonment.

The classification of the lands of such reservation for the purpose of allotment and the allotment thereof shall be made as provided in the Act of Congress approved June 15, 1910 (Thirty-sixth Statutes at Large, page 859), which classification with any heretofore made by authority of law as to lands heretofore allotted shall be conclusive, for the purposes of this section, as to the character of the land involved.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall, as speedily as possible, after the passage of this Act, prepare a complete roll of the members of the Crow Tribe who died unallotted after December 31, 1905, and before the passage of this Act; also, a complete roll of the allotted members of the Grow Tribe who six months after the date hereof are living and are heads of families but have not received full allotments as such; also, a complete roll of the unallotted members of the tribe living six months after the approval of this Act who are entitled to allotments. Such rolls when completed shall be deemed the final allotment rolls of the Crow Tribe, on which allotment of all tribal lands and distribution of all tribal funds existing at said date shall be made. The rolls shall show the English, as well as the Indian, name of the allottee; the age, if living; the sex, whether

declared competent or incompetent; the description or descriptions of the allotments; and any other fact deemed by the Secretary of the Interior necessary or proper, Said rolls shall be completed within one year after the approval of this Act, and allotments shall be completed within one year and six months from the date of the approval of this Act.

Sec. 4. That any names found to be on the tribal rolls fraudulently, may, at any time within one year from the passage of this Act, be stricken there from by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, after giving all parties in interest a full opportunity to be heard in regard thereto; and any allotment made to such fraudulent allottee shall be canceled and shall then be subject to disposition under the provision of this Act: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any such Indians of the protection in the premises provided under existing law.

Sec. 5. That such of the unallotted lands as are now used for agency, school, cemetery, or religious purposes shall remain reserved from allotment so long as such agency, school, cemetery, or religious institutions, respectively, are maintained for the benefit of the tribe: Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, upon the request of the tribal council, is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be issued a patent in fee to the duly authorized missionary board or other proper authority of any religious organization heretofore engaged in mission or school work on the reservation for such lands thereon as have been heretofore set aside and are now occupied by such organizations for missionary or school purposes: Provided further, That not more than six hundred and forty acres may be reserved for administrative purposes at the Crow Agency, and six tracts of not exceeding eighty acres each, in different districts on the reservation may be reserved for recreation grounds for the common use of the tribe, or purchased from the tribal funds if no tribal lands are available, and all such lands shall be definitely described and made a matter of record by the Indian Office.

Sec. 6. That any and all minerals, including oil and gas, on any of the lands to be allotted hereunder are reserved for the benefit of the members of the tribe in common and may be leased for mining purposes, upon the request of the tribal council under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may

prescribe, but no lease shall be made for a longer period than ten years, but the lessees shall have the right to renewal thereof for a further period of ten years upon such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe: Provided, however, That allotments hereunder may be made of lands classified as valuable chiefly for coal or other minerals which may be patented as herein provided with a reservation, set forth in the patent, or the coal, oil, gas or other mineral deposits for the benefit of the Crow Tribe: And provided further, That at the expiration of fifty years from the date of approval of this Act unless otherwise ordered by Congress the coal, oil, gas, or other mineral deposits upon or beneath the surface of said allotted lands shall become the property of the individual allottee or his heirs.

Sec. 7. That there is hereby appropriated the sum of \$50,000, or so much there of as may be necessary, from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Crow Tribe of Indians not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of making the surveys and allotments and for other expenses provided for herein.

Sec. 8. That any allotment, or part of allotment, provided for under this Act, irrigable from any irrigation system now existing or hereafter constructed by the Government on the said reservation, shall bear its pro rata share, computed on a per acre basis, of the cost of constructing such system: Provided, That no additional irrigation system shall be established or constructed by the Government for the irrigation of Indian lands on the Crow Reservation until the consent of the tribal council thereto has been duly obtained. All charges against allotments authorized by this section shall be reimbursed in not less than twenty annual payments, and the Secretary of the Interior may fix such operation and maintenance charges against such allotments as may be reasonable and just, to be paid as provided in rules and regulations to be prescribed by him. Unless otherwise paid, these latter charges may be paid from or made a charge upon his individual share of the tribal fund, when said fund is available for distribution; and if any allottee shall receive patent in fee to his allotment before the amount so charged against his land has been paid, such unpaid amount shall become and be a lien upon his allotment, of which a record shall be kept in the office of the superintendent of the reservation at the agency; and should any Indian sell any part of his allotment, with the approval of the Secretary of the

Interior, the amount of such unpaid charges against the land so sold shall remain a first lien thereon, and may be enforced by the Secretary of the Interior by foreclosure as a mortgage. All expenditures for irrigation work on the Crow Reservation, Montana, heretofore or hereafter made, as hereby declared to be reimbursable under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and shall constitute a lien against the land benefited, regardless of ownership, and including all lands which have heretofore been sold or patented. All patents or other instruments of conveyance hereafter issued for lands under any irrigation project on the said Crow Indian Reservation, whether to individual Indians or to purchasers of Indian land, shall recite a lien for repayment of the irrigation charges, if any, remaining unpaid at the time of issuance of such patent or other instrument of conveyance, and such lien may be enforced or, upon payment of the delinquent charges, may be released by the Secretary of the Interior. In the case of lands under any project purchased in the bonafide belief on the part of the purchaser that by his purchase he acquired a right to have water from the system for the irrigation of the land purchased by him in the same manner as the Indian owner, the Secretary may, after notice to the Indians interested, determine the value of the land at the time of the purchase from the Indian, and give to the purchaser or his assigns credit on the charge for construction against the land to the amount of the difference between the price paid and the value as so determined, and shall withhold for the benefit of the tribe from the Indian or Indians of whom the purchase was made, an equal amount from any funds which may be due or distributable to them hereunder. Delivery of water to such land may be refused, within the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, until all dues are paid: Provided, That no right to water or to the use of any irrigation ditch or other on said reservation shall vest until the owner of the land to be irrigated shall comply with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be deemed reasonable and proper for making effective the foregoing provisions: Provided, however, That in no case shall any allottee be required to pay either construction, operation, or maintenance charges for such irrigation privileges, or any of them, until water has been actually delivered to his allotment: Provided

further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be made immediately, if not already made, an itemized statement showing in detail the cost of the construction of the several irrigation systems now existing on the Crow Indian Reservation separately, the same to be placed at the Crow Agency, and with the Government farmers of each of the districts of the reservation, for the information of the Indians affected by this section.

Sec. 9. That lands within said reservation, whether allotted, unallotted, or otherwise disposed of, shall be subject to all laws of the United States prohibiting the introduction of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country until otherwise provided by Congress.

Sec. 10. That any unallotted lands on the Crow Reservation chiefly valuable for the development of water power shall be reserved from allotment or other disposition hereunder, for the benefit of the Crow Tribe of Indians.

Sec. 11. That so much of article 2 of the Act of April 27, 1904, entitled "An Act to ratify and amend an agreement with the Indians of the Crow Reservation in Montana, and making appropriations to carry the same into effect" (Thirty-third Statutes, page 353), as relates to the disposition of the trust funds of the tribe at the expiration of the fifteen-year period named in the Act, to the purchase of cattle, to the distribution of cattle among the Indians of the reservation, to the purchase of jackasses, stallions, and ewes, to the building of fences, the erection of school houses and hospitals, the purchase of additional cattle or sheep, the construction of ditches, dams, and canals, and to the establishment of a trust fund for the benefit of the Crow Indians there under, be, and the same is hereby, repealed, effective from and after June 30, 1920: Provided, That all unexpended balances of trust funds arising under said agreement shall thereupon be consolidated into one fund to the credit of the tribe, the same to bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum: Provided further, That there shall be reserved and set aside from such consolidated fund, or any other funds to the credit of the tribe, a sufficient sum to pay the administrative expenses of the agency for a period of five years: \$100,000 for the support of the agency boarding school; \$50,000 for the support of the agency hospital, and not to exceed \$4,000 of this amount shall be expended in any one year for the support of said hospital; and \$50,000 for a revolving fund to be used for the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment for sale to individual members of the tribe,

under conditions to be proscribed by the Secretary of the Interior for its repayment to the tribe on or before June 30, 1925: Provided further, That the expenditure of the sums so reserved are hereby specifically authorized, except those for administrative expenses of the agency, which shall be subject to annual appropriations by Congress: Provided further, That after said sums have been reserved and set aside together with a sufficient amount to pay all other expenses authorized by this Act, the balance of such consolidated fund, and all other funds to the credit of the tribe or placed to its credit thereafter, shall be distributed per capita to the Indians entitled: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to permit competent Indians who have received patents in fee and other Indians who have demonstrated their ability to properly care for live stock to withdraw their pro rata share of cattle out of the tribal herd within one year after the approval of this Act, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and on condition that said Indians shall execute a stipulation relinquishing all their right, title, and interest in said tribal herd thereafter: Provided further, That any Indian who has received his share of live stock in accordance with the above provision and who has also demonstrated his ability to properly care for and handle live stock may also be permitted to withdraw the pro rata shares of his wife and minor children under the same rules and regulations as applied to the live stock already issued to him and on condition that such cattle be branded with the individual brands of his wife and minor children, which shall be recorded in the names of the respective members of his family. It shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Crow Reservation to observe closely the manner in which such stock are handled and cared for, and in case of failure or neglect to properly care for the same the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to take charge of such shares and sell them for the benefit of the individual owners, to whose credit the proceeds of the sale shall be placed, or return them to the tribal herd or handle them with tribal cattle for the minor or incompetent owners and charge a fee to cover the cost of caring for such live stock.

Sec. 12. That upon the approval of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall forthwith appoint a commission consisting of three persons to complete the enrollment of the members of the tribe as herein provided for, and to divide them into two classes, competents and

incompetents, said commission to be constituted as follows: Two of said commissioners shall be enrolled members of the Crow Indian Tribe and shall be selected by a majority vote of three delegates from each of the districts on the Crow Reservation; and one commissioner shall be a representative of the Department of the Interior, to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior. Said commission shall be governed by regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and the classification of the members of the tribe hereunder shall be subject to his approval. That within thirty days after their appointment said commissioners shall meet at some point within the Crow Indian Reservation and organize by the election of one of their number as chairman. That said commissioners shall then proceed personally to classify the members as above indicated. They shall be paid a salary of not to exceed \$10 per day each, and necessary expenses while actually employed in the work of making this classification, exclusive of subsistence, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, such classification to be completed within six months from the date of organizing the commission.

Sec. 13. That every member of the Crow Tribe shall designate as a homestead six hundred and forty acres, already allotted or to be allotted hereunder, which homestead shall remain inalienable for a period of twenty-five years from the date of issuance of patent therefore, or until the death of the allottee: Provided, That the trust period on such homestead allotments of incompetent Indians may be extended in accordance with the provisions of existing law: Provided further, That any Crow Indian allottee may sell not to exceed three hundred and twenty acres of his homestead, upon his application in writing and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe further, That said land to be sold by said Indian allottee shall not exceed more than one-half of his irrigable nor more than one-half of his agricultural land and shall not include the improvements consisting of his home.

Sec. 14. That exchanges of allotments by and among the members of the tribe may be made under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior with a view to enabling allottees to group their allotted lands on the Crow Reservation, but always with due regard for the value of the lands involved. And in case where patents have already been issued for such allotments proper conveyance shall be made back to the United States by the allottee,

whereupon the land shall become subject to disposition in the same manner as other lands under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 15. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to sell allotted and inherited Indian land held in trust by the United States on the Crow Reservation, Montana, with the consent of the Indian allottee or the heirs, respectively, to any soldier, seaman, or marine who served under the President of the United States for ninety days during the late war against the Imperial German Government, or in any war in which the United States was engaged with a foreign power, or in the Civil War, who will actually settle on said land, an annual payments covering a period not to exceed twenty years, as may be agreed upon under such rules, regulations, and conditions as the said Secretary of the Interior may prescribe and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 16. That there is hereby granted to the State of Montana for common-school purposes sections sixteen and thirty-six, within the territory described herein, or such parts of said sections as may be nonmineral or nontimbered, and for which the said State has not heretofore received indemnity lands under existing laws; and in case either of said sections or parts thereof is lost to the State by reason of allotment or otherwise, the governor of said State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to select other unoccupied, unreserved, nonmineral, nontimbered lands within said reservation, not exceeding two sections in any one township. The United States shall pay the Indians for the lands so granted \$5 per acre, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated to pay for said school lands granted to the said State: Provided, That the mineral rights in said school lands are hereby reserved for the benefit of the Crow Tribe of Indians as herein authorized: Provided further, That the Crow Indian children shall be permitted to attend the public schools of said State on the same condition as the children of white citizens of said State.

Sec. 17. That the Secretary of the Interior (with the approval of the Crow Tribal Council) is authorized to set aside for administrative purposes (at the Crow Agency and at Pryor subagency) such tracts for town-site purposes as in his opinion may be required for the public interests, not to exceed eighty acres at each town site, and he may cause the same to be surveyed into lots and block and

disposed of under such regulations as he may prescribe; and he is authorized also to set apart and reserve for school, park, and other public purposes not more than ten acres in said town sites; and patents shall be issued for the lands so set apart and reserved for school, park, and other purposes to the municipality or school district legally charged with the care and custody of lands donated for such purposes: Provided, however, That the present park at Crow Agency shall not be included in such town site or be subject to such disposition. The purchase price of all town lots sold in town sites shall be paid at such time as the Secretary of the Interior may direct and placed to the credit of the Crow Tribe of Indians.

Sec. 18. That the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the tribal funds of the Crow Indians of the State of Montana, is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the general council, or councils, or business committee, in looking after the affairs of said tribe, including the actual and necessary expenses and the per diems paid its legislative committee when visiting Washington on tribal business at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs or a committee of Congress, said sum and the actual and necessary expenses to be approved by and certified by the Secretary of the Interior, and when so approved and certified to be paid: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be expended in any one fiscal year.

Approved, June 4, 1920. (41 Stat. 751)

CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX TO TREATIES, LAWS, PROCLAMATIONS EFFECTING CROWS

I. TREATIES

1. Treaty of August 4, 1825 (7 Stat. 266). Initial recognition and pledge of friendship between the Crow Indians and United States.
2. Treaty of September 17, 1851 at Ft. Laramie (11 Stat. 749). Setting aside area of about 38 million acres for Crows.
3. Treaty of May 7, 1868 at Ft. Laramie (15 Stat. 649) reducing above area to about 8 million, establishing agency, allotment of lands, etc.

II. ACT AMENDING, ACCEPTING, AND RATIFYING AGREEMENTS

1. ACT of April 11, 1882 (22 Stat. 42). Ratifying Agreement of June 12, 1880 to cede the western most portion of the reservation, allotment of lands, etc.

2. ACT of July 10, 1882 (22 Stat. 157). Ratifying Agreement of August 22, 1881 to sell land to the Northern Pacific Railroad.
3. ACT of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 989). Ratifying Agreement of December 8, 1890 to cede the western part of the reservation; reservation projects, etc.
4. ACT of July 13, 1892 (27 Stat. 120). Amending Sec. 34 of the Act of March 3, 1891 and modifying Agreement of December 8, 1890 which was previously ratified by Act of March 3, 1891 regards selection of allotments located in the area to be ceded, changes in irrigation and annuity funds, etc.
5. ACT of April 27, 1904 (Public Law #183, 33 Stat. 352) Amending and ratifying Agreement of August 14, 1899 ceding the northern part of the reservation, formulating a reservation program, etc.

III. ACTS OF CONGRESS (Specific)

1. ACT of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat, 545). Granting R/W to the Rocky Fork-Cook City Railway Co. from Laurel to Red Lodge up Rock Creek.
2. ACT of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat. 167). Granting R/W to the Billings -Clark's Fork-Cook City Railroad Co. up Clark's Fork, up Bear Creek, etc.
3. ACT of February 12, 1889 (25 Stat. 660). Granting R/W to the Big Horn Southern Railroad Co., up Big Horn, up Little Horn into Wyoming.
4. ACT of March 1, 1893 (27 Stat. 529). Extending to Big Horn Southern Railroad Ca. two additional years to complete its line.
5. ACT of June 4, 1920 (41 Stat. 751). To provide for the allotment of lands of the Crow Tribe, for the distribution of tribal funds, and for other purposes. A comprehensive legislation for the administration of the Crow Reservation. Act of June 4, 1920 (amended as follows):
 - A. Public Law #625 (68th Cong.), approved March 4, 1925-
Amending Sec. 11 to extend the time for repayment of the revolving fund to June 30, 1935.
 - a. Public Law #58 (74th Cong.), approved May 15, 1935-
Amending above to extend the repayment time to June 30, 1945.
 - b. Public Law #324 (78th Cong.), approved June 1, 1944-

Amending above to extend the repayment time to June 30, 1965.

B. Public Law #299 (69th Cong.), approved May 26, 1926-

Amending sections 1 (allotments), 5 (reserves), 6 (minerals), 8 (irrigation), and 18 (fund for council and delegates).

a. Public Law #728 (69th Cong.), approved March 3, 1927-

Amending above to add that leases be limited to 5 years in term.

b. Public Law #441 (79th Cong.), approved June 25, 1946-

Further amending Sec. 1 to provide 10 year leases for irrigated lands under the Big Horn Unit.

c. Public Law #444 (80th Cong.), approved March 15, 1948-

Amending the last proviso of Sec. 1 to enable "competent" Crows to manage the leasing of their individual lands and heirship lands with less than 6 heirs.

C. Public Law #801 (71st Cong.), approved March 3, 1931-

Putting into effect Sec. 12 authorizing Sec. of Interior to change the classification of Crow Indians (competency).

Public Law #303 (81st Cong.), approved September 8, 1949-

Amending above to provide automatic classification of present enrollees to "competent" status if a parent was previously classified as "competent" and same for future enrollees.

D. Public Law #718 (74th Cong.), approved June 20, 1936-

Modifying Sec. 11 to provide use of tribal funds for per capita payments with approval of Sec. of Interior.

E. Public Law #569 (76th Cong.), approved June 8, 1940-

Amending Sec. 2 to provide for negotiated sales of land between members of the Crow Tribe without regard to the acreage limitations specified.

F. Public Law #49 (83rd Cong.), approved June 4, 1953-
Amending Sec. 13 to eliminate the restrictions against disposal of Homestead allotments.

G. ACT of August 15, 1953 (67 Stat. 625) replacing Sec. 9 repealing prohibition on introduction of intoxicating liquors into Indian country.

6. ACT of June 10, 1922 (42 Stat. 625). To provide for acquiring additional water rights for Indian allotments irrigable under the Two Leggins Canal.
7. ACT of April 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 251). To authorize payment of tuition of Crow Indian children attending Montana state public schools.
8. ACT of May 19, 1926 (44 Stat. 566). To provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Crow children from available tribal lands (Ceded Strip).
Act of May 2, 1928 (45 Stat. 482) amending above for additional allotments:
9. ACT of July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 807). Conferring jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to adjudicate claims of the Crow Indians under Treaty of May 7, 1868.
Act of August 15, 1935 (49 Stat. 429). Above amended calling for the Supreme Court to review the whole case an appeal from the Court of Claims.
10. ACT of April 14, 1928 (45 Stat. 429). To authorize an appropriation of \$7500.00 from tribal funds to pay part of the cost of the road between Hardin and St. Xavier.
11. ACT of March 2, 1929 (45 Stat. 1496). To authorize the appropriation from tribal funds \$5000.00 for the expenses of tribal councils and expenses of delegation to Washington when authorized by the Sec. of Interior or Commissioner of Indian Affairs.
12. ACT of April 15, 1930 (46 Stat. 168). Authorizing appropriation of \$3,045.00 to compensate Crow allottees for lands taken for the Custer Battlefield Cemetery.
13. ACT of March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1494). Requiring a court decree or a written adoption approved and recorded by the Superintendent of the Crow Indian Agency for recognition of an adopted heir of a deceased Crow Indian.
14. ACT of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 420). Authorizing Sec. of Interior to expend \$5000.00 from tribal funds for the expenses of the Tribal Council and authorizing delegation to Washington.
15. ACT of June 25, 1934 (48 Stat. 1437). Authorizing Secretary of Interior to pay out of tribal funds the sum of \$600.00 to E. C. Sampson, irrigation engineer, employed by the Crow Tribe to investigate, report, and testify in the matter of the claims pending in the Court of Claims regards construction of irrigation projects within the Crow Indian Reservation with tribal funds.
16. ACT of August 31, 1937 (50 Stat. 884). Eliminating certain lands from the Crow Reservation (Hardin area).

17. ACT of April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 106). Extension of trust periods expiring in July 1931 to May 23, 1940 with further extension in the discretion of the Secretary.
18. ACT of June 28, 1946 (60 Stat. 336). Required the consent of the Crow Tribe for any further irrigation construction work on the Crow Reservation.
19. ACT of July 1, 1948 (62 Stat. 1215). Authorized the Secretary, upon request of the Crow General Council, to sell inherited Crow lands to the United States in trust for the tribe and to sell such trust lands to members of the tribe, preference to be given to the individual heirs of the deceased allottees with the largest interests.
20. ACT of August 17, 1949 (63 Stat. 613). Authorized taxation of all Indian land (whether restricted land or land purchased with restricted funds of Indians) within Lodge Grass, Montana, in the Crow Reservation, for a municipal water supply and sewage system.
21. Act of October 25, 1949 (63 Stat. 904). Authorizing the Secretary to transfer title to buffalo on the Crow Indian Reservation to the United States in trust for the Crow Indian Tribe and in his discretion to grant to the tribe unrestricted title to any or all such buffalo.
22. ACT of May 29, 1958 (72 Stat. 121; Public Law 85-420). To provide compensation to the Crow Tribe for certain ceded lands embraced within and otherwise required in connection with the Huntley Reclamation Project, Montana, and for other purposes.
23. ACT of July 18, 1958 (Public Law 85-523). To provide for the transfer of Right of Way for Yellowtail Dam and Reservoir, Hardin, Unit . . . and payment to Crow Indian Tribe in connection herewith (5,677.94 acres).
24. ACT of Sept. 15, 1959 (72 Stat. 361). Mineral rights. In 1970 mineral rights to pass to original allottees and heirs subject to tribal mineral leases.

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