

No. _____

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

THOMAS ROYE WAHPEKECHE,
Petitioner,

V.

DAVID ROGERS, WARDEN,
Respondent.

ON PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE
TENTH CIRCUIT

APPENDIX TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Appendix A:	<i>Thomas Roye Wahpekeche v. Luke Pettigrew</i> , No. 23-6176 (10th Cir. 2026), United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, Opinion entered on March 11, 2026	A001
Appendix B:	<i>Thomas Roye Wahpekeche v. Luke Pettigrew</i> , No. 23-6176 (10th Cir. 2026), United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit, Order denying petition for rehearing <i>en banc</i> entered on May 8, 2026.....	A021
Appendix C:	<i>Thomas Roy Wahpekeche v. Luke Pettigrew</i> , <i>Warden</i> , No. 5:21-cv-01106-PRW, W.D. Okla., Report and Recommendation dated June 8, 2022	A022
	<i>Thomas Roy Wahpekeche v. Luke Pettigrew</i> , <i>Warden</i> , No. 5:21-cv-01106-PRW, W.D. Okla., Order adopting (in part) Report and Recommendation and dismissing the petition dated October 20, 2023	A049
Appendix D:	28 U.S.C. § 2254	A057
	Act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1016.....	A060
Appendix E:	<i>State of Oklahoma v. Thomas Roy Wahpekeche</i> , No. CF-2013-236 District Court of Cleveland County, Oklahoma, Transcript from January 29, 2015	A116

Appendix F: Special Warranty Deed, dated October 3, 2013, recorded February 5, 2014, in Document No. R 2014 3820, Book RB 5258 and Page 884 in Cleveland County, State of Oklahoma **A138**

Correction Special Warranty Deed, dated June 18, 2014 record on July 18, 2014, in Document No. R 2014 24233, Book RB 5315 and Page 921 in Cleveland Couty, State of Oklahoma **A139**

Warranty Deed, dated July 22, 1911recorded on January 5, 1915, in Book 36, Page 249 in, Cleveland County, State of Oklahoma .. **A140**

DATED this 26th day of August 2026.

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**ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER
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FILED

United States Court of Appeals
Tenth Circuit

PUBLISH

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

March 11, 2026

FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

Christopher M. Wolpert
Clerk of Court

THOMAS ROYE WAHPEKECHE,

Petitioner - Appellant,

v.

No. 23-6176

LUKE PETTIGREW, Warden,

Respondent - Appellee.

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA
(D.C. No. 5:21-CV-01106-PRW)

Submitted on the briefs*:

Jason B. Wesoky, Ogborn Mihm, LLP, Denver, Colorado, for Petitioner-Appellant.

Gentner F. Drummond, Attorney General of Oklahoma and Tessa L. Henry, Assistant Attorney General, for Respondent-Appellee.

Before **HARTZ**, **BACHARACH**, and **CARSON**, Circuit Judges.

BACHARACH, Circuit Judge.

* Oral argument would not materially help us decide this appeal, so we have decided the appeal based on the briefs. See Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(2); 10th Cir. R. 34.1(G).

This case involves challenges to convictions for state crimes.¹ The petitioner, Mr. Thomas Roye Wahpekeche, claims that the state court lacked jurisdiction because he's an *Indian* and the crimes took place in *Indian country*.²

Land can constitute *Indian country* through status as an Indian reservation, a dependent Indian community, or an Indian allotment. *See* 18 U.S.C. § 1151(a)–(c). Considering these types of Indian country, we conclude that

- Congress disestablished the pertinent reservation and
- Mr. Wahpekeche waived his characterization of the land as a dependent Indian community or an Indian allotment.

¹ Mr. Wahpekeche was convicted of

- first-degree rape of a victim younger than fourteen (Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1114),
- forcible sodomy (Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 888),
- lewd or indecent acts to a child younger than sixteen (Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1123(A)(2)),
- rape by instrumentation (Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1114(A)(7)), and
- commission of a lewd act in front of a minor (Okla. Stat. tit. 21, § 1123(A)(5)).

² Mr. Wahpekeche alleges membership in the Kickapoo Tribe and the presence of at least some “Indian blood.” The State takes no position on Mr. Wahpekeche’s status as an Indian.

1. We decline to vacate the certificate of appealability.

Mr. Wahpekeche challenges not only the existence of state-court jurisdiction but also the rulings on his claims of ineffective assistance of counsel, denial of due process, and violation of a federal statute. *See* pp. 15–16, below. He could appeal the rulings only if a judge were to issue a certificate of appealability. 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c)(1)(A). So he requested a certificate and obtained one “on all issues.” Order (10th Cir. Nov. 20, 2024).

The State asks us to vacate the certificate, pointing out that

- we generally disfavor blanket certificates of appealability on all issues, *see Thomas v. Gibson*, 218 F.3d 1213, 1219 n.1 (10th Cir. 2000) (stating that “‘blanket’ [certificates of appealability] . . . are at odds with the statutory provision governing appeals in § 2254 petitions”), and
- we have occasionally vacated certificates of appealability as improperly granted, *e.g.*, *Childers v. Crow*, 1 F.4th 792, 797–801 (10th Cir. 2021).

But we have also recognized that

- a certificate of appealability “is a screening device, helping to conserve judicial and (prosecutorial) resources” and
- “there is little point in scrutinizing the certificate” after the parties have briefed the merits.

United States v. Talk, 158 F.3d 1064, 1068 (10th Cir. 1998) (quoting *Young v. United States*, 124 F.3d 794, 799 (7th Cir. 1997)). Given the extensive briefing on the merits, we decline to reconsider the issuance of a certificate on all issues.

2. Congress disestablished the Citizen Potawatomi reservation.

Indian country can exist through a reservation, and no one doubts that the Citizen Potawatomi tribe had a reservation at one time. 18 U.S.C. § 1151(a); *Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Okla. v. Collier*, 142 F.3d 1325, 1327 (10th Cir. 1998). But in 1891, Congress enacted a statute addressing the status of this reservation. The question is whether this statute *disestablished* the reservation.³

The Supreme Court explained in *McGirt v. Oklahoma* that *disestablishment* requires clear congressional expression of an “intent to [disestablish], commonly with an explicit reference to cession or other language evidencing the present and total surrender of all tribal interests.” 591 U.S. 894, 904 (2020) (cleaned up). So we consider the language in the 1891 statute.

There Congress recognized that the Citizen Potawatomi Tribe had agreed to “cede, relinquish, and forever and absolutely surrender to the United States all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to [a tract of land described in detail].” Act of March 3, 1891, § 8, art. I, 26 Stat. 989, 1016. The statute described the tribe’s surrender of

³ Federal law restricts the availability of habeas relief when the state appellate court rejected a claim after adjudicating it on the merits. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(d)(1)–(2). The parties disagree about the applicability of this restraint: The State argues that the restraint applies; Mr. Wahpekeche argues that it doesn’t. For the sake of argument, we assume that Mr. Wahpekeche is right.

interests as *forever* and *absolute*, *id.*, and the Supreme Court has characterized this language as sufficiently clear to disestablish a reservation, *DeCoteau v. Dist. Cnty. Court for Tenth Judicial Dist.*, 420 U.S. 425, 439 & n.22 (1975) (citing 26 Stat. 1016, 1019).

Given that characterization of the statutory language, we’ve referred to the Citizen Potawatomi reservation as a thing of the past. *Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Okla. v. Collier*, 142 F.3d 1325, 1326–27, 1334 (10th Cir. 1998) (referring to the Citizen Potawatomi reservation as a “former” reservation). And scholars have often recognized termination of the Citizen Potawatomi Tribe’s reservation. Mark Welliver, *CP 87 and CP 100: Allotment and Fractionation within the Citizen Potawatomi Nation*, 2 Tribal L.J. 1, 10 (2001) (“The immediate impact of the [1890] Citizen Potawatomi Agreement was the termination of the reservation”); Berlin B. Chapman, *The Pottawatomie and Absentee Shawnee Reservation*, 24 *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 293, 305 (1946) (“In 1891 Congress ratified agreements with the Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees under which allotment was completed and the reservation dissolved.”); Lisa Kraft, *Thrice Purchased: Acquisition and Allotment of the Citizen Potawatomi Reservation*, 86 *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 64, 80–82 (2008) (stating that the 1891 statute terminated the Citizen Potawatomi reservation).

Despite this chorus of authority, Mr. Wahpekeche argues that the district court should have considered *disestablishment* under the framework

set out in *Solem v. Bartlett*, 465 U.S. 463 (1984). In *Solem*, the Court considered not only statutory language, but also surrounding events. *Solem*, 465 U.S. at 471; *see also* *Murphy v. Royal*, 875 F.3d 896, 920–21 (10th Cir. 2016) (discussing the framework under *Solem*), *aff'd sub nom. Sharp v. Murphy*, 591 U.S. 977 (2020).

These events include the government’s payment of \$160,000 in exchange for the tribe’s “relinquishment of all title, claim, and interest of every kind and character in an[d] to said lands.” 1891 Act, 26 Stat. 989, 1016, 1018; *see* H.R. Rep. No. 3481, 51st Cong., 2d Sess. 2 (1891) (characterizing the payment of \$160,000 as compensation to the Citizen Band of Potawatomi Indians “for the relinquishment of whatever right the Indians might have”). That payment, coupled with the statutory language of cession, created “an almost insurmountable presumption that Congress meant for the tribe’s reservation to be diminished.” *Solem v. Bartlett*, 465 U.S. 463, 470–71 (1984); *see also* *South Dakota v. Yankton Sioux Tribe*, 522 U.S. 329, 357 (1998) (“The 1894 Act contains the most certain statutory language, evincing Congress’ intent to diminish the Yankton Sioux Reservation by providing for total cession and fixed compensation.”). Mr. Wahpekeche hasn’t rebutted that heavy presumption of congressional intent to diminish the reservation.

The resulting question is the scope of that diminution: The State argues that the diminution did away with the entire reservation, and

Mr. Wahpekeche contends that the 1891 statute left part of the reservation intact. For this contention, Mr. Wahpekeche says that the statute ceded only excess lands of the reservation, which consisted of roughly 575,870.42 acres. Pet'r's Supp. Opening Br. at 23. But that was the acreage of the entire reservation. *See* H.R. Rep. No. 51-3481, at 1 (1891) (stating that the "Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians are now and . . . have been, occupying a reservation in the Indian Territory (now within the territorial limits of Oklahoma about 30 miles square, and containing an area of 575,870.42 acres)"); Lisa Kraft, *Acquisition and Allotment of the Citizen Potawatomi Reservation*, 86 *Chronicles of Oklahoma* 64, 81–82 (2008) (stating that the Citizen Potawatomi reservation originally consisted of 575,870 acres).

Though the 1891 statute appeared to cover all the land in the reservation, Mr. Wahpekeche points out that the Supreme Court has referred twice to the reservation in the 20th and 21st centuries⁴:

⁴ Mr. Wahpekeche also points to a summary disposition in *Bentley v. Oklahoma*, 141 S. Ct. 191 (2020) (Mem.), stating that the remand implied the continued existence of the Citizen Potawatomi reservation. But the summary disposition stated only that the Court was remanding based on *McGirt*; nothing suggests consideration of an issue involving disestablishment of the reservation. *See United States v. L.A. Tucker Truck Lines, Inc.*, 344 U.S. 33, 37–38 (1952) (stating that a prior opinion's implicit resolution of an issue doesn't constitute "binding precedent" when the issue wasn't discussed in the opinion or raised by the parties).

1. *Oklahoma Tax Commission v. Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma*, 498 U.S. 505 (1991); and
2. *C & L Enterprises, Inc. v. Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma*, 532 U.S. 411 (2001).

From these references, Mr. Wahpekeche assumes that the Supreme Court must have thought that the tribe still had a reservation. But neither opinion discusses disestablishment or the continued existence of a reservation. And “questions which merely lurk in the record, neither brought to the attention of the court nor ruled upon, are not to be considered as having been so decided as to constitute precedents.” *Webster v. Fall*, 266 U.S. 507, 511 (1924).

Because these references don’t constitute applicable precedents, we conclude that the 1891 statute unambiguously disestablished the entire reservation.

3. Mr. Wahpekeche’s remaining jurisdictional arguments were unpreserved or unexplained.

Mr. Wahpekeche raises three other challenges to the state court’s jurisdiction:

1. His crimes occurred in a dependent Indian community.
2. His crimes occurred on allotted land.
3. The Oklahoma Enabling Act deprived the state court of jurisdiction.

In our view, Mr. Wahpekeche didn’t preserve the first two arguments and hasn’t explained the third.

a. Mr. Wahpekeche waived an argument that his crimes had occurred in a dependent Indian community.

The first argument involves the possible existence of a *dependent Indian community*. Status as a *dependent Indian community* would have rendered the land *Indian country*. See 18 U.S.C. § 1151(b). But Mr. Wahpekeche’s habeas petition didn’t mention the possible existence of a dependent Indian community. And in Mr. Wahpekeche’s brief supporting his habeas petition, he mentioned a dependent Indian community only when describing an earlier argument made in state court. R. vol. 1, at 85 (stating that Mr. Wahpekeche had earlier pointed out that the community of Little Axe was a *dependent Indian community*). But Mr. Wahpekeche didn’t say in either the habeas petition or supporting brief that he was continuing to characterize the land as a dependent Indian community.

This characterization surfaced in federal court for the first time when Mr. Wahpekeche objected to the magistrate judge’s recommendation. And “[i]ssues raised for the first time in objections to the magistrate judge’s recommendation are deemed waived.” *Marshall v. Chater*, 75 F.3d 1421, 1426 (10th Cir. 1996).⁵

⁵ In the objection, Mr. Wahpekeche also argued that the Absentee Shawnee tribe enjoyed exclusive jurisdiction because he had bought his home from the Absentee Shawnee Tribal Housing Authority. On appeal, Mr. Wahpekeche theorizes that the crimes took place in a dependent Indian community. But Mr. Wahpekeche failed to preserve this theory in his habeas petition. See *Owens v. Trammell*, 792 F.3d 1234, 1245–46 (10th Cir. 2015).

In response, Mr. Wahpekeche contends that the state court promised that he could raise jurisdictional arguments any time. He bases this contention on the state district court's observation that he could raise the issue with the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals.⁶ But the state district court didn't tell Mr. Wahpekeche that he could bypass procedural requirements in federal court.

b. Mr. Wahpekeche didn't preserve an argument that his crimes had occurred on allotted land.

Mr. Wahpekeche also argues that the state court lacked jurisdiction because the crimes had occurred on allotted land. Continued status as an allotment would render the land *Indian country*. See 18 U.S.C. § 1151(c). But Mr. Wahpekeche didn't preserve an argument involving status as an allotment.

⁶ Following arguments on the jurisdictional issue, the trial court ruled against Mr. Wahpekeche and told his attorney: "I will reserve all of the objections for appeal with regard to that issue." R. vol. 2, at 955. This statement suggested that Mr. Wahpekeche had properly preserved the issue. When the issue reappeared just before sentencing, the trial court again ruled against Mr. Wahpekeche and said:

- "You may reserve all of your appeal rights with regard to that decision."
- "I am going to allow the defense to reserve any argument they want to make on that."

Id. at 979.

To preserve this argument, Mr. Wahpekeche needed to object to the magistrate judge's recommendation by focusing specifically "on the factual and legal issues that [were] truly in dispute." *United States v. 2121 E. 30th St.*, 73 F.3d 1057, 1060 (10th Cir. 1996).

Mr. Wahpekeche did make an allotment argument in the habeas petition. But the magistrate judge rejected this argument, and Mr. Wahpekeche did not challenge that part of the magistrate judge's report. Instead, Mr. Wahpekeche referred to an allotment only to show continuation of the reservation. As a result, the district judge construed Mr. Wahpekeche's jurisdictional claims to involve only the status of the reservation.

Given Mr. Wahpekeche's failure to raise the allotment issue when objecting to the magistrate judge's report, we wouldn't ordinarily consider granting relief on this issue. *See Moore v. United States*, 950 F.2d 656, 659 (10th Cir. 1991). But we may consider granting relief when the interests of justice require review. *Morales-Fernandez v. I.N.S.*, 418 F.3d 1116, 1119 (10th Cir. 2005). In assessing the interests of justice, we apply the plain-error standard. *Id.* at 1122. Under this standard, Mr. Wahpekeche bears the burden of proving not only that the magistrate judge had erred but also that the error would be clear or obvious. *See United States v. B.N.M.*, 107 F.4th 1152, 1169–70 (10th Cir. 2024).

To apply this standard, we must consider whether the magistrate judge clearly or obviously erred in determining that the land had lost its status as an allotment. This status could involve either a *trust allotment* or a *restricted allotment*. *Miami Tribe of Okla. v. United States*, 656 F.3d 1129, 1133 n.4 (10th Cir. 2011). In a *trust allotment*, the government

- conveys land in trust for the allottee’s sole use during a specified period and
- grants an unrestricted fee when that period ends.

Id. In a *restricted allotment*, the government conveys the land through a patent, which allows the allottee to hold the land in fee with a restriction on alienation. *Id.*

Here the government appeared to create a trust allotment by establishing a trust for the land and designating the beneficiaries. The trust allotment “retain[ed] . . . a distinctively Indian character” “during the trust period.” *United States v. Pelican*, 232 U.S. 442, 449 (1914). But “the Secretary of the Interior [had] discretion to remove allotted land from trust status and to issue fee simple patents” *Yankton Sioux Tribe v. Podhradsky*, 606 F.3d 994, 1000 (8th Cir. 2010). So the trust allotment would end if the government were to allow a purchaser to obtain a fee simple patent. *Larkin v. Paugh*, 276 U.S. 431, 439 (1928); *Cohen’s Handbook of Federal Indian Law* § 18.03[4][a][ii], at 1174 (2024 ed.).

The magistrate judge characterized the continued status of the allotment as a factual matter and resolved the issue against Mr. Wahpekeche, finding that the land had lost its status as an allotment before his purchase. R. vol. 2, at 954–55.⁷ This factual finding was presumptively correct under federal law, 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1), and the magistrate judge concluded that Mr. Wahpekeche hadn't overcome the presumption, R. vol. 4, at 234–36.

If the magistrate judge had erred in this conclusion, the error wouldn't have been clear or obvious given the trial testimony and incomplete title history. A tribal officer testified that Mr. Wahpekeche's land didn't lie in any of the county's tribal trust land. Similarly, the title history didn't show the trust status when the crimes had taken place.

Mr. Wahpekeche argues that no one could remove the land from trust status by obtaining a patent in fee because ownership of the land had come with restrictions on alienation.⁸ But the Department of Interior stated twice that there were “no reservations or withdrawals covering” the land.

⁷ Similarly, the state appellate court concluded that the record doesn't support a claim that Mr. Wahpekeche's land was part of an allotment. R. vol. 2, at 152–53.

⁸ Restrictions on alienation exist with both a trust allotment and restricted allotment. *United States v. Ramsey*, 271 U.S. 467, 470 (1926).

R. vol. 4, at 184–85.⁹ And Mr. Wahpekeche refers only to his own purchase in 2013 and a sale 102 years earlier. He doesn’t cite or provide any evidence regarding the effect of various sales during the 102-year period. So any possible error by the magistrate judge wouldn’t have been *plain*. And absent a plain error, Mr. Wahpekeche waived his allotment argument by failing to raise the issue when objecting to the magistrate judge’s report.

c. Mr. Wahpekeche does not explain how the Oklahoma Enabling Act deprived the state court of jurisdiction.

Mr. Wahpekeche also argues that the state court lacked jurisdiction because of the Oklahoma Enabling Act.¹⁰ This Act states “[t]hat the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title in or to . . . all lands lying within [the State]

⁹ The first reference appears to relate to a geological survey. R. vol. 4, at 184. But the second reference appears separately from the geological survey, explaining a recommendation for the Department of Interior to approve the deed. *Id.* at 185.

¹⁰ Mr. Wahpekeche also claims that his convictions violated the Oklahoma Constitution. Habeas relief must be based on a violation of the federal constitution, not a state constitution. *Lewis v. Jeffers*, 497 U.S. 764, 780 (1990).

Granted, the Oklahoma Constitution could conceivably affect Mr. Wahpekeche’s title, which could in turn bear on characterization of the property as an allotment. But Mr. Wahpekeche doesn’t argue that the Oklahoma Constitution supports status as an allotment.

owned or held by any Indian, tribe, or nation.” Act of June 16, 1906, 34 Stat. 267, 270.

Mr. Wahpekeche has not explained the meaning of the statutory language or said why the Oklahoma Enabling Act deprived the state court of jurisdiction. At times, he implies that the Act refers to all Oklahoma land that had been held by a Native American or tribe. At other times, he suggests

- that the Act shows the existence of the Citizen Potawatomi reservation or
- that the crimes occurred in a dependent Indian community or on allotted land.

In any case, Mr. Wahpekeche has not explained how the Act deprived the state court of jurisdiction. Absent such an explanation, he hasn’t shown an error involving application of the Act.

4. Mr. Wahpekeche failed to properly preserve his other claims.

Mr. Wahpekeche also presents five other claims:

1. The State’s investigation violated the Indian Child Welfare Act.
2. Mr. Wahpekeche’s trial counsel was ineffective in failing to challenge the state court’s jurisdiction.
3. The State improperly questioned him after he had requested counsel.
4. The State violated due process by failing to properly store evidence.

5. The prosecutor violated due process by invoking a rape-shield law and curtailing Mr. Wahpekeche's presentation of a defense.¹¹

In state court, Mr. Wahpekeche never raised the second or fourth claim (ineffective assistance of trial counsel or failure to properly store evidence).

Mr. Wahpekeche did raise the first and third claims in state court, but not in a procedurally proper way. For example, he raised these claims when he appealed the denial of post-conviction relief. But that appeal was late and dismissed as out of time. Mr. Wahpekeche obtained leave to appeal out of time, which allowed him to reassert the first and third claims. But he didn't take the next step of reasserting these claims. So the state appellate court never had a chance to address the first or third claim in a

¹¹ The State argues that Mr. Wahpekeche's counsel waived these claims by declining to address them in his supplemental opening brief. A waiver takes place when a party deliberately considers an issue and intentionally decides to forgo it. *Tesone v. Empire Mktg. Strategies*, 942 F.3d 979, 991 (10th Cir. 2019).

Mr. Wahpekeche's counsel never said anything to suggest a waiver of his client's non-jurisdictional arguments. The order for additional briefing allowed the attorney to file a "supplemental Opening brief." Order at 2 (10th Cir. Nov. 20, 2024) ("Appellant, through appointed counsel, may file a supplemental opening brief within 40 days of the date of this order."). In allowing a supplemental brief, the order didn't suggest that the attorney would waive Mr. Wahpekeche's earlier arguments by declining to reassert them.

procedurally proper appeal.¹² *See Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 730–31 (1991) (stating that a habeas petitioner must satisfy the state’s procedural requirements for purposes of exhaustion).

For the fifth claim, Mr. Wahpekeche alleged that the state prosecutor had violated due process by using a rape shield law to urge exclusion of relevant evidence. R. vol. 1, at 55–57. He did mention the rape shield law in state court when he appealed his convictions. R. vol. 2, at 183–89. But in that appeal, he used the rape shield law only to claim ineffectiveness of counsel, not to claim a denial of due process. *See id.*; *see also* R. vol. 4, at 244–45 (magistrate judge’s explanation of the differences between Mr. Wahpekeche’s claims in state court and in support of habeas relief).

Given the differences between the challenges in state and federal court, Mr. Wahpekeche failed to exhaust the five claims. *See Dever v. Kan. State Penitentiary*, 36 F.3d 1531, 1534 (10th Cir. 1994). Though Mr. Wahpekeche could ordinarily try to exhaust the claims now, the state appeals court would undoubtedly regard all of the claims as waived. Okla. Stat. tit. 22, § 1086; *see Fontenot v. Crow*, 4 F.4th 982, 1024 (10th Cir.

¹² The appeal was dismissed because of an error in the clerk’s office for the state district court. Because Mr. Wahpekeche wasn’t at fault for the dismissal, he argues that he couldn’t have known that he would need to reassert arguments that he had presented earlier. But when Mr. Wahpekeche obtained leave to appeal out of time, the state appeals court told him that he needed to file a new supporting brief. R. vol. 2, at 765–66.

2021). So the failure to exhaust the claims would ordinarily trigger an anticipatory procedural bar. *See Anderson v. Sirmons*, 476 F.3d 1131, 1139 n.7 (10th Cir. 2007) (“Anticipatory procedural bar occurs when the federal courts apply procedural bar to an unexhausted claim that would be procedurally barred under state law if the petitioner returned to state court to exhaust it.” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

Mr. Wahpekeche disputes an anticipatory procedural bar, arguing that (1) the State conceded exhaustion by addressing all the claims on their merits, (2) the magistrate judge shouldn’t have considered exhaustion *sua sponte*, and (3) he showed a fundamental miscarriage of justice. We reject these arguments.

First, the State didn’t concede exhaustion. To the contrary, the State

- noted that it was addressing the merits even “where claims [were] clearly not properly exhausted” and
- argued that Mr. Wahpekeche had not exhausted the first four claims.

R. vol. 2, at 54, 117, 128–29, 135.

Second, the magistrate judge didn’t err by considering exhaustion *sua sponte*. This issue involves the fifth claim (violation of the rape-shield law and curtailment of a defense). For this claim, the State didn’t raise exhaustion. But the magistrate judge raised exhaustion *sua sponte*, concluding that Mr. Wahpekeche hadn’t previously alleged a denial of due process.

Mr. Wahpekeche argues that the magistrate judge shouldn't have considered exhaustion sua sponte. But "[s]ua sponte consideration of exhaustion of state remedies . . . is explicitly permitted by Supreme Court precedent." *United States v. Mitchell*, 518 F.3d 740, 746 n.8 (10th Cir. 2008) (citing *Granberry v. Greer*, 481 U.S. 129, 133 (1987) and *Caspari v. Bohlen*, 510 U.S. 383, 389 (1994)).

Granted, the federal district court needed to give Mr. Wahpekeche "a fair opportunity to present his position." *Wood v. Milyard*, 566 U.S. 463, 472 (2012). But the court did so, giving Mr. Wahpekeche a chance to object to the magistrate judge's report. *See Magouirk v. Phillips*, 144 F.3d 348, 359 (5th Cir. 1998) (holding that the opportunity to object to a magistrate judge's invocation of procedural default qualified as adequate "notice and a reasonable opportunity to oppose application of the procedural default doctrine"); *Paez v. Sec'y, Fla. Dep't of Corr.*, 947 F.3d 649, 655 (11th Cir. 2020) (adopting the Fifth Circuit's reasoning in *Magouirk* to uphold a magistrate judge's consideration of timeliness).¹³

Finally, Mr. Wahpekeche hasn't overcome the anticipatory procedural bar. To do so, he needed to show (1) cause and prejudice or (2) a fundamental miscarriage of justice. *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S.

¹³ Mr. Wahpekeche did object to the magistrate judge's report. But his only objection was that the court should not reach the issue sua sponte given the State's purported waiver.

722, 750 (1991). Mr. Wahpekeche tries to show a fundamental miscarriage of justice through an affidavit from his son, who testified for the prosecution. In the affidavit, the son states that he thinks his father is innocent and that an adverse witness was coached. These statements don't establish a fundamental miscarriage of justice. *See McQuiggin v. Perkins*, 569 U.S. 383, 401 (2013) (stating that a showing of a fundamental miscarriage of justice requires “evidence of innocence so strong that a court cannot have confidence in the outcome unless the court is also satisfied that the trial was free of nonharmless constitutional error” (citations omitted)).

Given the anticipatory procedural bar, the district court couldn't grant habeas relief on the five claims.

* * *

We conclude that Congress disestablished the reservation, Mr. Wahpekeche didn't preserve his characterization of the land as an allotment or a dependent Indian community, and an anticipatory procedural bar prevents habeas relief on the five other claims. So we affirm the denial of habeas relief.

FILED
United States Court of Appeals
Tenth Circuit

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT

May 8, 2026

Christopher M. Wolpert
Clerk of Court

THOMAS ROYE WAHPEKECHE,

Petitioner - Appellant,

v.

LUKE PETTIGREW, Warden,

Respondent - Appellee.

No. 23-6176
(D.C. No. 5:21-CV-01106-PRW)
(W.D. Okla.)

ORDER

Before **HARTZ**, **BACHARACH**, and **CARSON**, Circuit Judges.

Appellant's petition for rehearing is denied.

The petition for rehearing en banc was transmitted to all of the judges of the court who are in regular active service. As no member of the panel and no judge in regular active service on the court requested that the court be polled, that petition is also denied.

Entered for the Court

Per Curiam

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

THOMAS ROYE WAHPEKECHE,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v.	)	No. CIV-21-1106-PRW
	)	
LUKE PETTIGREW,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

Petitioner Thomas Roye Wahpekeche, a state prisoner, has filed a Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 and Brief in Support, challenging the constitutionality of his state court conviction. (ECF Nos. 1 & 2). Respondent has filed his Response to Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus (ECF No. 14) and Mr. Wahpekeche has filed a Reply. (ECF No. 23). For the reasons set forth below, it is recommended that the Court **DENY** the Petition.

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

In Case No. CF-2013-236, a Cleveland County jury convicted Petitioner of: (1) four counts of first-degree rape (victim under age 14); (2) two counts of forcible sodomy; (3) three counts of lewd or indecent acts to a child under 16; (4) one count of rape by instrumentation; and (4) one count of performing a lewd act in the presence of a minor. (ECF Nos. 1:1; 14-1:1). Petitioner filed a direct appeal, arguing, in part, that the trial court lacked jurisdiction over the criminal matter based on the fact that the alleged crimes

occurred in “Indian Country” as that term is defined under the Major Crimes Act (MCA).¹ (ECF No. 14-2:43-46). The Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals (OCCA) denied the appeal and affirmed the conviction. (ECF No. 14-1). Beyond Petitioner’s direct appeal, his pathway through state court is convoluted to say the least.

On February 16, 2018, Petitioner filed an Application for Post-Conviction Relief in the Cleveland County District Court. (ECF No. 14-6). In the Application, Petitioner again challenged the trial court’s jurisdiction, expounding his argument that the alleged crimes had occurred in “Indian Country” for purposes of the MCA. (ECF No. 14-6). Specifically, Mr. Wahpekeche argued ineffective assistance of appellate counsel for failure to argue a lack of jurisdiction in the trial court/that the crimes allegedly occurred in “Indian Country” based on:

- An 1867 treaty between the federal government and Pottawatomie Nation,
- The Organic Act of 1890,
- The Enabling Act,
- The Oklahoma Constitution, and
- The fact that the title to the residence where the alleged crimes occurred was held by the Absentee Shawnee Tribal Housing Authority, rendering it an Indian allotment under the MCA.

(ECF No. 14-6).

¹ The Major Crimes Act provides, in relevant part, that when certain enumerated crimes, including an assault against an individual under 16 years old, are committed by an Indian “within Indian country,” he shall be subject exclusively to federal, rather than state, jurisdiction. 18 U.S.C. § 1153(a).

On June 18, 2018, the district court denied post-conviction relief, finding that the issues were procedurally barred under a theory of res judicata—the issues had been previously raised and denied on direct appeal. (ECF No. 14-9).² Petitioner filed an appeal, but on September 19, 2018, the OCCA dismissed the appeal as untimely. (ECF No. 14-12). As a result, on October 3, 2018, Mr. Wahpekeche filed an Application for Out-of-Time Post-Conviction Appeal. (ECF No. 14-13).³ On July 31, 2020, the Cleveland County District Court recommended Petitioner be granted an appeal out-of-time and on September 11, 2020, the OCCA granted the same.⁴ (ECF Nos. 14-23 & 14-29). On October 16, 2020, in OCCA Case No. PC-2020-717, Petitioner appealed the Cleveland County

² To be sure, an inmate's first opportunity to assert a claim of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel is in a post-conviction proceeding, which technically renders the district court's finding of res judicata incorrect. However, when considering a claim of ineffective assistance of appellate counsel for failure to raise an issue, the court looks to the merits of the omitted issue. *See Neill v. Gibson*, 278 F.3d 1044, 1057 (10th Cir. 2001). Here, the underlying/omitted issue involved whether the site of the alleged crime qualified as "Indian Country" for purposes of the MCA. *See* ECF No. 14-6. And, as stated by the district court in denying post-conviction relief, this issue had been previously decided on direct appeal. *See* ECF No. 14-1.

³ While waiting for a ruling on his application to file an out-of-time appeal, Mr. Wahpekeche filed a Motion to Dismiss based on lack of jurisdiction in the Cleveland County District Court, which the court construed as a second Application for Post-Conviction Relief. *See* ECF Nos. 14-17 & 14-29. The district court denied relief, but Petitioner did not thereafter appeal. (ECF No. 14-23).

⁴ In an attempt to obtain a ruling on his application to file an out-of-time post-conviction appeal, Mr. Wahpekeche filed a Motion to Dismiss and Petition for Writ of Mandamus. *See* ECF Nos. 14-17 & 14-20. The Cleveland County District Court denied the Motion to Dismiss, after construing the pleading as a second Application for Post-Conviction Relief. (ECF No. 14-23). In the same order, the Cleveland County District Court recommended Petitioner be granted a post-conviction appeal out-of-time. (ECF No. 14-23). As a result of the District Court's ruling, the OCCA dismissed the mandamus petition as moot. (ECF No. 14-24).

District Court's denial of his Application for Post-Conviction Relief. (ECF No. 14-30).⁵ On appeal, Petitioner presented additional theories that the alleged crime occurred in "Indian Country," arguing that:

- The land was considered an Indian reservation for purposes of the MCA, 18 U.S.C. § 1151(a) and
- The Court should have applied the multi-factor test set forth in *Solem v. Bartlett*, 465 U.S. 463 (1984) to determine whether the residence at issue qualified as "Indian Country" for purposes of the MCA.

(ECF No. 14-30). Petitioner also argued that because the land was "Indian Country," the Cleveland County Sheriff's Office did not have jurisdiction to conduct an "out-of-jurisdiction" search warrant on his residence, which resulted in evidence being seized. (ECF No. 14-30). On September 30, 2021, the OCCA affirmed the Cleveland County District Court's June 18, 2018 denial of Petitioner's Application for Post-Conviction Relief. (ECF No. 14-36).

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (the "AEDPA") governs this Court's power to grant habeas corpus relief. Under the AEDPA, the standard of review applicable to each claim depends upon how that claim was resolved by the state courts. *Alverson v. Workman*, 595 F.3d 1142, 1146 (10th Cir. 2010). "When a federal claim has been presented to a state court and the state court has denied relief, it may be presumed

⁵ In an attempt to obtain a ruling on his post-conviction appeal, Mr. Wahpekeche filed two Petitions for Mandamus in the Oklahoma Supreme Court. See ECF Nos. 14-31 & 14-32. The Oklahoma Supreme Court: (1) dismissed the first Petition for lack of jurisdiction and (2) transferred the second Petition to the OCCA where it was docketed as MA-2021-581 and ruled on in the same Order denying post-conviction relief. (ECF Nos. 14-33, 14-34, 14-35, 14-36).

that the state court adjudicated the claim on the merits in the absence of any indication or state-law procedural principles to the contrary." *Harrington v. Richter*, 562 U.S. 86, 98 (2011).

For claims adjudicated on the merits, "this [C]ourt may grant ... habeas [relief] only if the [OCCA's] decision 'was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States' or 'resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.'" *Hanson v. Sherrod*, 797 F.3d 810, 814 (10th Cir. 2015) (citation omitted). "It is the petitioner's burden to make this showing and it is a burden intentionally designed to be 'difficult to meet.'" *Owens v. Trammell*, 792 F.3d 1234, 1242 (10th Cir. 2015) (citation omitted). The deference embodied in § 2254(d) "reflects the view that habeas corpus is a 'guard against extreme malfunctions in the state criminal justice systems,' not a substitute for ordinary error correction through appeal." *Harrington*, 562 F.3d at 102-103 (citation omitted).

On review of such claims, this Court first determines "whether the petitioner's claim is based on clearly established federal law, focusing exclusively on Supreme Court decisions." *Hanson v. Sherrod*, 797 F.3d at 824. "A legal principle is 'clearly established' within the meaning of this provision only when it is embodied in a holding of [the United States Supreme Court.]" *Thaler v. Haynes*, 559 U.S. 43, 47 (2010). If clearly established federal law exists, this Court then considers whether the state court decision was contrary to or an unreasonable application of clearly established federal law. *See Owens*, 792 F.3d at 1242.

"A state court's decision is 'contrary to' clearly established federal law 'if the state court arrives at a conclusion opposite to that reached by the Supreme Court on a question of law or if the state court decides a case differently than the Court has on a set of materially indistinguishable facts.'" *Id.* (citations omitted). Notably, "[i]t is not enough that the state court decided an issue contrary to a lower federal court's conception of how the rule should be applied; the state court decision must be 'diametrically different' and 'mutually opposed' to the Supreme Court decision itself." *Id.* (citation omitted).

The "'unreasonable application' prong requires [the petitioner to prove] that the state court 'identified the correct governing legal principle from Supreme Court decisions but unreasonably applied that principle to the facts of the prisoner's case.'" *Id.* (citations and internal brackets omitted). On this point, "the relevant inquiry is not whether the state court's application of federal law was *incorrect*, but whether it was 'objectively unreasonable.'" *Id.* (citations omitted). So, to qualify for habeas relief on this prong, a petitioner must show "there was no reasonable basis for the state court's determination." *Id.* at 1242-43 (citation omitted). "The question under AEDPA is not whether a federal court believes the state court's determination was incorrect but whether that determination was unreasonable—a substantially higher threshold." *Schriro v. Landrigan*, 550 U.S. 465, 473 (2007).

In sum, "[u]nder § 2254(d), a habeas court must determine what arguments or theories supported ... the state court's decision; and then it must ask whether it is possible fairminded jurists could disagree that those arguments or theories are inconsistent with the holding in a prior decision of [the Supreme] Court." *Harrington*, 562 U.S. at 101–02.

Relief is warranted only “where there is no possibility fairminded jurists could disagree that the state court’s decision conflicts with [the Supreme] Court’s precedents.” *Id.* at 102.

Finally, a federal habeas court must “accept a state-court [factual] finding unless it was based on ‘an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.’ ” *Davis v. Ayala*, 135 S. Ct. 2187, 2199 (2015). In other words, when the state appellate court makes a factual finding, the Court presumes the determination to be correct; a petitioner can only rebut this presumption with clear and convincing evidence. *See id.* at 2199-2200; *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1).

If the state appellate court has not addressed the merits of a claim, the Court exercises its independent judgment. *See Littlejohn v. Trammell*, 704 F.3d 817, 825 (10th Cir. 2013) (“For federal habeas claims not adjudicated on the merits in state-court proceedings, we exercise our ‘independent judgment[.]’ ” (citation omitted). “And, even in the setting where we lack a state court merits determination, ‘[a]ny state-court findings of fact that bear upon the claim are entitled to a presumption of correctness rebuttable only by clear and convincing evidence.’ ” *Grant v. Royal*, 886 F.3d 874, 889 (10th Cir. 2018) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1)) (citation omitted).

III. PETITIONER’S HABEAS CLAIMS

On November 18, 2021, Mr. Wahpekeche filed a habeas Petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, seeking relief on the following eleven grounds:

Ground One: Petitioner’s state conviction was in violation of Article 6, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution due to a treaty in 1867 which exempted

the Citizen Potawatomi Nation (CPN) reservation (where the crimes allegedly occurred) from state prosecutorial authority;⁶

Ground Two: His state conviction was obtained in violation of the Major Crimes Act (MCA) which mandates exclusive jurisdiction in federal court under 18 U.S.C. § 1153 for certain enumerated crimes which occurred on "Indian land;"

Ground Three: Petitioner's state conviction was obtained in violation of the Enabling Act, the Organic Act, and the Oklahoma Constitution which specifically disavow jurisdiction by the State of Oklahoma over "Indian land," where the crimes allegedly occurred;

Ground Four: A violation of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) occurred during the questioning of Indian children by the State without a tribal representative present;

Ground Five: Petitioner's state conviction was obtained in violation of various "Federal Judicial Decisions regarding Indian Country," namely, that the trial court failed to apply the "*Solem* test" to determine whether the CPN reservation had been disestablished;

Ground Six: Ineffective assistance of trial counsel for failing to challenge the trial court's jurisdiction based on the aforementioned arguments;

Ground Seven: The Cleveland County Sherriff's Office interviewed Petitioner after ignoring his request for counsel, in violation of Mr. Wahpekeche's 14th Amendment rights;

Ground Eight: The Cleveland County Sherriff's Office conducted an "out-of-jurisdiction" search on Petitioner's home, which was in the exclusive jurisdiction of the CPN reservation, in violation of Mr. Wahpekeche's 14th Amendment rights;

Ground Nine: The evidence obtained from the illegal search warrant was not stored properly, in violation of rules pertaining to the chain of custody of evidence, in violation of Mr. Wahpekeche's 14th Amendment rights;

Ground Ten: The OCCA improperly applied *State ex rel. Matloff v. Wallace*, 2021 OK CR 21, ___ P.3d ___, to bar Petitioner's jurisdictional challenges

⁶ Petitioner actually cites Article I, Section 6 of the United States Constitution as the constitutional provision allegedly violated, but he quotes Article 6, Clause 2, which states that "all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land." U.S. Const. art. I, cl. 2.

when he appealed the district court's denial of his First Application for Post-Conviction Relief; and

Ground Eleven: The State filed a "Rape Shield Act" application with the district court which prevented Petitioner from presenting evidence related to "prior unsubstantiated claims by the alleged victim, and issues of behavior directly related to case filed against Petitioner."

See ECF No. 1:11-20, 22-25, 27-30, 32-34, 36-38, 40-42, 44-47, 49-51; ECF No. 2:2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 26; ECF No. 23:37-57.

IV. GROUNDS ONE, TWO, THREE, FIVE, AND EIGHT

Grounds One, Two, Three, Five, and Eight all involve challenges to the trial court's jurisdiction over Petitioner's state criminal case. See ECF No. 1:11-17, 22-25, 27-30, 36-38 & ECF No. 2:2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 26; ECF No. 23:37-57. Petitioner alleges:

Ground One: His state conviction was in violation of Article 6, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution due to a treaty in 1867 which exempted the Citizen Potawatomi Nation (CPN) reservation (where the crimes allegedly occurred) from state prosecutorial authority;

Ground Two: His state conviction was obtained in violation of the Major Crimes Act (MCA) which mandates exclusive jurisdiction in federal court under 18 U.S.C. § 1153 for certain enumerated crimes which occurred on "Indian land;"

Ground Three: His state conviction was obtained in violation of the Enabling Act, the Organic Act and the Oklahoma Constitution which specifically disavow jurisdiction by the State of Oklahoma over "Indian land," where the crimes allegedly occurred;

Ground Five: His state conviction was obtained in violation of various "Federal Judicial Decisions regarding Indian Country," namely, that the trial court failed to apply the "*Solem* test" to determine whether the CPN had been disestablished; and

Ground Eight: The Cleveland County Sherriff's Office conducted an "out-of-jurisdiction" search on Petitioner's home, which was in the exclusive jurisdiction of the CPN reservation, in violation of Mr. Wahpekeche's 14th Amendment rights.

(ECF Nos. 1:11-17, 22-25, 36-38; 2:2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 12, 13, 16, 26; 23:37-57).

These arguments were presented to the OCCA in Petitioner's post-conviction appeal out-of-time. *See* ECF No. 14-30. The OCCA: (1) lumped the entirety of Petitioner's arguments under a sole theory—a challenge to the state court's jurisdiction pursuant to *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, 140 S.Ct. 2452 (2020)⁷ and (2) affirmed the district court's denial of post-conviction relief, finding that *McGirt* was not retroactive and did not void final state convictions. *See* ECF No. 14-36. In doing so, the Court stated:

Petitioner, pro se, appealed to this Court from an order of the District Court of Cleveland County in Case No. CF-2013-236 denying his request for post-conviction relief pursuant to *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, 140 S.Ct. 2452 (2020). In *State ex rel. Matloff v. Wallace*, 2021 OK CR 21, ___ P.3d ___, this Court determined that the United States Supreme Court decision in *McGirt*, because it is a new procedural rule, is not retroactive and does not void final state convictions. *See Matloff*, 2021 OK CR 21, ¶¶ 27-28, 40.

The conviction in this matter was final before the July 9, 2020 decision in *McGirt*, and the United States Supreme Court's holding in *McGirt* does not apply, Therefore, the trial court's denial of post-conviction relief is **AFFIRMED**.

(ECF No. 14-36:1-2).

This Court's standard of review hinges on whether the OCCA had adjudicated the merits of Petitioner's claims. *See supra*. "When a federal claim has been presented to a state court and the state court has denied relief, it may be presumed that the state court adjudicated the claim on the merits in the absence of any indication or state-law

⁷ In *McGirt*, the United States Supreme Court held that Oklahoma lacked jurisdiction to prosecute the criminal defendant in that case because the defendant was Native American and he committed his crime within the boundaries of the Muscogee Creek Nation Reservation, a reservation that the *McGirt* Court determined was "Indian country" for purposes of the MCA, because Congress never disestablished the reservation. *McGirt*, 140 S. Ct. at 2459-60, 2474.

procedural principles to the contrary. But the petitioner may rebut the presumption that the state court adjudicated the petitioner's claim on the merits." *Smith v. Sharp*, 935 F.3d 1064, 1072 (10th Cir. 2019).

In an attempt to rebut the presumption, Petitioner states:

[T]he Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals erred in applying the court's decision in state ex rel. Ma[t]loff v. Wallace 2021 OK CR 21 ____ P.3d ____ to the case at bar, Petitioner did not rely on the *McGirt* decision as the basis for relief. **Petitioner raised original arguments [sic] that were independent of McGirt.** Petitioner was neither a co-defendant to *McGirt*/Ma[t]loff, nor utilized either for a collateral attack.

(ECF No. 23:2) (emphasis added).

For two reasons, the Court should conclude that Mr. Wahpekeche met his burden to rebut the presumption that the OCCA had adjudicated the post-conviction appeal claims on the merits. First, the issue in *McGirt* was whether the Creek reservation had been disestablished by Congress or was still considered "Indian Country" for purposes of the MCA. As noted by Petitioner, his arguments concerned whether the land in question qualified as "Indian Country" for purposes of the MCA under theories separate and apart from those argued in *McGirt*. This point is underscored by two facts: (1) Mr. Wahpekeche had presented his arguments years before *McGirt* was decided and (2) Petitioner insists that the theories are distinct.

Second, based on the OCCA's rationale for denying relief—that *McGirt* announced a new procedural rule that was not retroactive to void state convictions—indicates that the OCCA did not adjudicate Mr. Wahpekeche's claims on the merits. The presumption that a claim was adjudicated on the merits "may be overcome when there is reason to think some other explanation for the state court's decision is more likely." *Harrington v.*

Richter, 562 U.S. 86, at 99-100 (2011). Here, instead of addressing the merits of Petitioner’s jurisdictional arguments (e.g., whether the 1867 treaty with the Pottawatomie merited a finding that the land in question was “Indian Country”), the OCCA instead offered “[an]other explanation”—that being the nonretroactivity of *McGirt*. Based on the forgoing, the Court should conclude that the OCCA did not address the merits of the Grounds One, Two, Three, Five, and Eight, triggering a *de novo* review.

A. Basis of Claims

In Grounds One, Two, and Three, Petitioner alleges that the land in question where the alleged crimes occurred is considered “Indian Country” for purposes of exclusive federal jurisdiction under the MCA. *See* ECF Nos. 1, 2, 23, *passim*. In Ground Five, Petitioner argues that the court erred in failing to apply a multi-factor test set forth in *Solem v. Bartlett* (the *Solem* test) to determine whether the land in question was “Indian Country” for purposes of the MCA. *See id.* And in Ground Eight, Petitioner argues that the Cleveland County Sheriff’s Office conducted an illegal “out-of-jurisdiction” search warrant on his residence because federal authorities maintained exclusive jurisdiction over the premises. *See id.* The basis of Petitioner’s claims boils down to a single question—was the land in question considered “Indian Country” under the MCA which would have triggered exclusive federal jurisdiction? Petitioner answers this question affirmatively, stating that the land in question is both part of the Citizen Pottawatomie Nation reservation and was an Indian allotment to the Citizen Pottawatomie Nation and the Absentee Shawnee tribes. (ECF Nos. 1, 2, 23, *passim*). Petitioner’s theory is two-fold. First, Mr. Wahpekeche cites various pieces of evidence—maps, land deeds, etc.—to

establish that the land in question qualifies as “Indian Country” as that term is defined in the MCA. And second, Petitioner relies on various laws—the Oklahoma Constitution, the Organic Act, the Enabling Act, the Supremacy Clause, and an 1867 treaty between the federal government and the Pottawatomie tribe—which require exclusive federal jurisdiction over anything deemed “Indian Country.” The Court should reject Petitioner’s arguments and find that habeas relief is not warranted on Grounds One, Two, Three, Five, and Eight.

B. State Court Factual Findings

As stated, all of Petitioner’s jurisdictional arguments are based on his theory that the alleged crimes occurred in the boundaries of the historical CPN reservation and/or an allotment which was given to the CPN and Absentee Shawnee tribes. *See supra*. This issue was litigated extensively in state court, with repeated findings that jurisdiction was properly exercised by the State of Oklahoma.

On the fourth day of trial, outside the presence of the jury, the trial court heard testimony on the issue. Proceedings had on January 29th of 2015, Vol. IV, *State of Oklahoma v. Wahpekeche*, Case No. CF-2013-236 (Cleveland Co. Dist. Ct. Jan. 28, 2015) (Trial TR. Vol. IV). At that hearing, Chief of Police of the Absentee Shawnee Tribal Police Department Brad Jackson testified on behalf of the State. According to Chief Jackson, he exercised tribal jurisdiction over “federal trust land” in Cleveland County, but the address of where the alleged crimes occurred was outside that jurisdiction. Trial TR. Vol. IV 6-8. Mr. Jackson also testified that the Absentee Shawnee Tribal Housing Authority’s ownership of the land where the alleged crimes occurred did not mandate tribal

jurisdiction. *Id.* at 8-13. Finally, Chief Jackson testified that the land in question had never been classified by the government as a “dependent Indian community”—a fact which would also trigger tribal jurisdiction. *Id.* at 13-20.

Ultimately, the trial court stated:

Based upon the evidence I have received, it appears that this is not land explicitly set aside for Indian use by Congress, or its designee, and that it’s not federally superintendent, In addition, the title showing that it is housing authority land up until the time it passed title to Mr. Wahpekeche, it appears that it is under a 1057 state agency; and, therefore, state jurisdiction would apply. This Court is going to find that jurisdiction is proper in Cleveland County, and that the state jurisdiction prevails and it is not a federally preempted issue.

Id. at 24-25.

Following his conviction, on June 15, 2015, the trial court held a hearing on Mr. Wahpekeche’s sentencing, Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction, and Motion for New Trial. Proceedings had on June 15th of 2015, *State of Oklahoma v. Wahpekeche*, Case No. CF-2013-236 (Cleveland Co. Dist. Ct. June 15, 2015). At that hearing, defense counsel challenged Chief Jackson’s testimony, stating that he had not been authorized to testify and that “[t]he only way to truly be sure of whether or not this Court is truly vested with subject matter jurisdiction over these charges is an abstract and the proper credentialed witnesses to present that abstract to the Court.” *Id.* at 6. The matter was continued to December 21, 2015.

At the December 21st hearing, the State relied on the evidence they had presented at the hearing at trial—a map from the Bureau of Indian Affairs which showed that the land in question was not under federal jurisdiction and the testimony from Chief Jackson regarding lack of jurisdiction. Proceedings had on December 21st of 2015, *State of*

Oklahoma v. Wahpekeche, Case No. CF-2013-236 (Cleveland Co. Dist. Ct. Dec. 21, 2015) at 6-7. The State also pointed out that the land itself was owned by the Absentee Shawnee Housing Authority and sold to Mr. Wahpekeche, but before that, it was bought from the county at auction, deeming it land not held by the federal government, but within the jurisdiction of Cleveland County, State of Oklahoma. *Id.* at 10.

As evidentiary support for the jurisdictional argument, the defense presented:

1. A Special Warranty Deed which showed the transfer of the land in question from the Absentee Shawnee Tribal Housing Authority to Mr. Wahpekeche;
2. Proof that the land in question was located within the historical boundaries of the CPN reservation;
3. A warranty deed showing that the land was sold to John Wilson on July 22, 1912, which did not identify that the restrictions to alienation were ever lifted;
4. A letter from President Benjamin Harrison, dated January 5, 1915 which showed that the land in issue was originally an allotment to John Sloan, a member of the Absentee Shawnee tribe; and
5. A map issued by the State of Oklahoma through the Oklahoma Department of Transportation and the Office of the Tribal Liaison which recognized the land at issue was within the jurisdiction of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe and the CPN.

(ECF No. 14-38:6-56). Following argument and the presentation of evidence, the trial court overruled the Motion to Dismiss and concluded that jurisdiction over Petitioner's residence was proper by the State of Oklahoma, Cleveland County. Proceedings had on December 21st of 2015, *State of Oklahoma v. Wahpekeche*, Case No. CF-2013-236 (Cleveland Co. Dist. Ct. Dec. 21, 2015) at 12.

C. Habeas Relief is not Warranted for Grounds One, Two, Three, Five, and Eight

In his habeas Petition, Brief in Support, and Reply brief, Petitioner re-argues the jurisdictional issue which has already been litigated in state court, without offering any additional argument or evidence regarding why the land in question is considered “Indian Country.” In fact, in his Reply Brief and in support of his jurisdictional argument before this court, Mr. Wahpekeche re-asserts his reliance on the “complete land file” which he had previously provided to the Cleveland County District Court in support of the Motion to Dismiss. *See* ECF No. 23:12.

“[E]ven in the setting where we lack a state court merits determination, ‘[a]ny state-court findings of fact that bear upon the claim are entitled to a presumption of correctness rebuttable only by clear and convincing evidence.’ ” *Grant v. Royal*, 886 F.3d 874, 889 (10th Cir. 2018) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1)) (citation omitted). Here, Mr. Wahpekeche has not rebutted the presumption of correctness afforded to the state-court findings on the jurisdictional issue because he has presented no additional information or argument in support of his claims. As a result, the Court should conclude that the land in question is not subject to exclusive federal jurisdiction as “Indian Country” which would trigger the MCA (Grounds One, Two, Three, and Five) and, as a result, the search warrant for Petitioner’s residence was not “out-of-jurisdiction” in violation of Petitioner’s Due Process rights (Ground Eight).

V. GROUNDS FOUR, SIX, SEVEN, NINE, ELEVEN

The Court should conclude that Grounds Four, Six, Seven, Nine, and Eleven are procedurally barred from federal habeas review.

A. Exhaustion as a Preliminary Consideration

The exhaustion doctrine, a matter of comity which has long been a part of habeas corpus jurisprudence, requires the court to consider in the first instance whether petitioner has presented his grounds for relief to the OCCA. “[I]n a federal system, the States should have the first opportunity to address and correct alleged violations of [a] state prisoner’s federal rights.” *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. 722, 731 (1991); *see Bland v. Sirmons*, 459 F.3d 999, 1011 (10th Cir. 1999) (“A state prisoner generally must exhaust available state-court remedies before a federal court can consider a habeas corpus petition.”); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1)(A).

“Exhaustion requires that the claim be ‘fairly presented’ to the state court, which means that the petitioner has raised the ‘substance’ of the federal claim in state court.” *Fairchild v. Workman*, 579 F.3d 1134, 1151 (10th Cir. 2009) (citation omitted). This means “a federal habeas petitioner [must] provide the state courts with a ‘fair opportunity’ to apply controlling legal principles to the facts bearing upon his constitutional claim.” *Anderson v. Harless*, 459 U.S. 4, 6 (1982) (citation omitted).

B. Procedural Bar/Anticipatory Procedural Bar

Beyond the issue of exhaustion, the Court must also examine how the OCCA adjudicated each of a petitioner’s grounds for relief, i.e., whether the OCCA addressed the merits of a petitioner’s grounds or declined to consider them based on a state procedural rule. “It is well established that federal courts will not review questions of federal law presented in a habeas petition when the state court’s decision rests upon a state-law ground that ‘is independent of the federal question and adequate to support

the judgment.' " *Cone v. Bell*, 556 U.S. 449, 465 (2009) (quoting *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. at 729). "The doctrine applies to bar federal habeas [relief] when a state court declined to address a prisoner's federal claims because the prisoner had failed to meet a state procedural requirement." *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. at 729-30; *see also Banks v. Workman*, 692 F.3d 1133, 1144 (10th Cir. 2012) ("When a state court dismisses a federal claim on the basis of noncompliance with adequate and independent state procedural rules, federal courts ordinarily consider such claims procedurally barred and refuse to consider them."). "Anticipatory procedural bar occurs when the federal courts apply a procedural bar to an unexhausted claim that would be procedurally barred under state law if the petitioner returned to state court to exhaust it." *Anderson v. Sirmons*, 476 F.3d 1131, 1139 n.7 (10th Cir. 2007) (citation omitted).

C. Grounds Four, Six, Seven, Nine, and Eleven Have not Been Exhausted and are Subject to an Anticipatory Procedural Bar

The Court should find Grounds Four, Six, Seven, Nine, and Eleven procedurally barred.

1. Ground Four

In Ground Four, Petitioner alleges that his conviction was invalid based on a violation of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA). (ECF No. 1:18-20). According to Mr. Wahpekeche, the ICWA requires the presence of a tribal representative during questioning of a Native American child in a situation where the child could possibly be removed from the home, and this precaution was not taken in the instant case. (ECF No. 1:18-20). Petitioner claims that he exhausted this claim by raising it in his Direct Appeal;

his Application for Post-Conviction Relief; a Motion to Dismiss, “PC-2020-0541,” and a “bar complaint.” (ECF No. 1:19, 21). Petitioner is wrong.

An examination of Petitioner’s Direct Appeal brief reveals no discussion/argument regarding the ICWA he raises in Ground Four. *See* ECF No. 14-2. And although Mr. Wahpekeche raised the issue in his initial appeal of the Cleveland County District Court’s denial of his Application for Post-Conviction Relief, *see* ECF No. 14-11, that appeal was dismissed because it was untimely, with no ruling from the OCCA. *See* ECF No. 14-12. When Petitioner was finally granted an appeal out of time, Petitioner did not raise the issue in his Petition in Error. *See* ECF No. 14-30. Mr. Wahpekeche states that he raised the issue in the “Motion to Dismiss,” which the Cleveland County District Court construed as a Second Application for Post-Conviction Relief, but a review of that pleading belies Petitioner’s contention. *See* ECF No. 14-17. But even if he had, Petitioner never appealed the district court’s denial of relief, so the issue was never ruled on by the OCCA, a necessary requisite for exhaustion. Finally, Petitioner states that he raised the issue in a “bar complaint,” but such action is insufficient to satisfy the exhaustion requirement which requires a presentation of claims to the state’s highest court—in this case, the OCCA. *See supra*.

Because Ground Four has not been presented to the OCCA for adjudication, the Court should conclude that it is unexhausted. To exhaust Ground Four, Petitioner would have to return to state court and file an additional post-conviction application. *See* 22 O.S. § 1086. However, if Petitioner did so, the OCCA would likely find that the claim was procedurally barred under a theory of waiver. *See* 22 O.S. § 1086 (“Any ground finally

adjudicated or not so raised, or knowingly, voluntarily, and intelligently waived in the proceeding that resulted in the conviction or sentence or in any other proceeding the applicant has taken to secure relief may not be the basis for a subsequent application[.]”).

The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals has recognized the OCCA’s finding of waiver to be an “independent and adequate ground” barring habeas review. *See Thacker v. Workman*, 678 F.3d 820, 835 (10th Cir. 2012) (finding Oklahoma’s doctrine of waiver to be independent and adequate). Under similar circumstances, the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals has applied an anticipatory procedural bar to prevent habeas review. *See Grant v. Royal*, 886 F.3d 874, 893 (10th Cir. 2018) (“if Mr. Grant attempted to pursue this procedural competency claim in state court, that court would deem the claim procedurally barred under Oklahoma law because Mr. Grant could have raised it on direct appeal.”).

As a result, Mr. Wahpekeche can only overcome the anticipatory procedural bar if he is able to demonstrate: (1) “cause and prejudice” for the default, or (2) that a fundamental miscarriage of justice has occurred. *See Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. at 750. “Cause” under the cause and prejudice test must be something *external* to the petitioner, something that cannot fairly be attributed to him, with the result being prejudice to the petitioner. *Coleman v. Thompson*, 501 U.S. at 753. To demonstrate a fundamental miscarriage of justice, a petitioner must make a “‘credible’ showing of actual innocence.” *Frost v. Pryor*, 749 F.3d 1212, 1231 (10th Cir. 2014). That is, he must “support his allegations of constitutional error with new reliable evidence—whether it be exculpatory scientific evidence, trustworthy eyewitness accounts, or critical physical evidence—that was not presented at trial.” *Id.* at 1232 (citation omitted). “The gateway

should open only when a petition presents 'evidence of innocence so strong that a court cannot have confidence in the outcome of the trial unless the court is also satisfied that the trial was free of nonharmless constitutional error.'" *McQuiggin v. Perkins*, 569 U.S. 383, 401 (2013) (citation omitted). Here, Mr. Wahpekeche offers no "cause and prejudice" to excuse the default, nor does he make any argument that a fundamental miscarriage of justice had occurred. *See* ECF Nos. 1, 2, 23. As a result, the Court should find that Ground Four is procedurally barred from consideration on habeas review. *See Grant v. Royal*, 886 F. 3d at 902 ("Mr. Grant makes no effort to overcome this bar by arguing cause and prejudice, or a fundamental miscarriage of justice. Consequently, we hold that we are precluded from considering Mr. Grant's procedural due process competency claim.").

2. Ground Six

In Ground Six, Petitioner argues ineffective assistance of trial counsel for failing to challenge the trial court's jurisdiction based on the jurisdictional arguments asserted in Grounds One, Two, Three, Five, and Eight, aforementioned arguments. But nowhere in his state court pleadings—his direct appeal and/or post-conviction application and appeal—did Petitioner raise this issue. *See* ECF Nos. 14-2, 14-6, or 14-30. If Mr. Wahpekeche were to return to state court to exhaust the issue, it would likely be deemed "waived." As a result, the Court may apply an anticipatory procedural default to bar federal habeas review. Because Petitioner does not argue "cause and prejudice" or a "fundamental miscarriage of justice,"⁸ he cannot overcome the procedural bar.

⁸ *See* ECF Nos. 1, 2, 23.

3. Ground Seven

In Ground Seven, Petitioner contends that his Fourteenth Amendment rights were violated when Cleveland County Sheriff's Office employees: (1) began questioning him without reading his *Miranda* rights and (2) ignored his request for an attorney. (ECF No. 1:32-34). Petitioner claims that he exhausted this claim by raising it in his Direct Appeal, a Motion to Dismiss, "PC-2020-0541," and a "bar complaint." (ECF No. 1:33, 35). Petitioner is wrong. Nowhere in the Direct Appeal brief is the issue raised. *See* ECF No. 14-2. Even so, Petitioner raised the issue as part of an ineffective assistance of appellate counsel claim in Petitioner's initial post-conviction appeal to the Cleveland County District Court. *See* ECF No. 14-6:19. To exhaust the issue, even indirectly through an ineffective assistance of counsel claim, Mr. Wahpekeche was required to raise the issue on appeal following the district court's denial. Although Petitioner did raise the issue in his initial appeal, *see* ECF No. 14-11, that appeal was dismissed as untimely. *See* ECF No. 14-12. When Mr. Wahpekeche was finally granted an appeal out of time, however, he did not raise Ground Seven in the Petition in Error. *See* ECF No. 14-30. And contrary to Petitioner's claims, the issue was not raised in the Motion to Dismiss, *see* ECF No. 14-17, or the Petition in Error filed in PC-2020-541. *See* ECF No. 14-26. Finally, raising the issue in a bar complaint is insufficient for exhaustion purposes, as discussed. *See supra*.

Because Ground Seven has not been presented to the OCCA for adjudication, the Court should conclude that it is unexhausted. Like Ground Five, the Court should also conclude that Ground Seven is subject to an anticipatory procedural bar based on the theory of waiver if Mr. Wahpekeche were to return to state court in an attempt to exhaust

the claim. *See supra*. Petitioner can overcome the anticipatory procedural bar if he is able to demonstrate “cause and prejudice” for the default, or that a fundamental miscarriage of justice has occurred. *See supra*. However, in this case, Mr. Wahpekeche offers no cause and prejudice to excuse the default, nor does he make any argument that a fundamental miscarriage of justice had occurred. *See* ECF Nos. 1, 2, 23. As a result, the Court should find that Ground Seven is procedurally barred from consideration on habeas review. *See supra, Grant*.

4. Ground Nine

In Ground Nine, Petitioner alleges a violation of the 14th Amendment because the State could not establish a proper chain of custody for physical evidence which was obtained following a search and seizure at Petitioner’s home. (ECF No. 1:40-42). Petitioner claims that he raised this issue on Direct Appeal, the Motion to Dismiss, the initial and out-of-time appeals from the Cleveland County District Court’s denial of post-conviction relief, a “Motion for reconsideration,” and “numerous” writs of mandamus. (ECF No. 1:41, 43). The Court should reject Petitioner’s exhaustion arguments.

First, he did not raise the issue on Direct Appeal, or in either the initial or out-of-time-appeal granted following the Cleveland County District Court’s denial of post-conviction relief. *See* ECF Nos. 14-2, 14-6, 14-30. Second, in an attempt to obtain rulings on his first post-conviction application and Motion to Dismiss (which the Cleveland County District Court construed as a second post-conviction application), Mr. Wahpekeche filed three petitions for mandamus, *see* 14-20, 14-31 & 14-32. But he did not raise Ground Nine in any of the petitions, nor did the OCCA issue any substantive findings when ruling

on the same. *See* ECF No. 14-24, 14-33, 14-34. If Mr. Wahpekeche were to return to state court to properly exhaust the issue, it would likely be deemed waived. *See supra*. Because the theory of waiver is considered “independent” and “adequate,” and Mr. Wahpekeche is unable to demonstrate cause and prejudice or a fundamental miscarriage of justice will occur absent a consideration of the claim,⁹ the Court should find Ground Nine procedurally barred under the theory of “anticipatory procedural default.”

5. Ground Eleven

In Ground Eleven, Petitioner argues a violation of the 14th Amendment because the State filed a “[Rape] Shield Act” application with the trial court which prevented Petitioner “from bringing forth documentation of prior ‘unsubstantiated’ claims by alleged victim and issue of behavior directly related to [the] case.” (ECF No. 1:49-50). Petitioner claims that he raised this issue on Direct Appeal, the Motion to Dismiss, the initial and out-of-time appeals from the Cleveland County District Court’s denial of post-conviction relief, and a “bar complaint.” (ECF No. 1:41, 43). The Court should disagree and find Ground Eleven unexhausted.

Although Petitioner raised a somewhat related issue on Direct Appeal, the argument there was different enough from the issue as Petitioner presents it in the habeas Petition, that the Court could not find that Ground Eleven had been “fairly presented” to the OCCA for purposes of exhaustion. On Direct Appeal, Mr. Wahpekeche argued that his trial counsel was ineffective for failing to file an application/notice with the trial court which would allow the introduction of evidence related to the alleged victim

⁹ *See* ECF Nos. 1, 2, 23.

as an exception to the “Rape Shield Act.” (ECF No. 14-2:28-32). But in his habeas Petition, Mr. Wahpekeche challenged actions by the State, rather than his own attorney. *See* ECF No. 1:49-50).

The Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals has held that a petitioner “cannot assert entirely different arguments [in his or her request for habeas relief] from those raised before the state court.” *Bland*, 459 F.3d at 1011. That is, there is no fair presentation if the claim before the state court was only “somewhat similar” to the claim pressed in the habeas petition. *Duncan v. Henry*, 513 U.S. 364, 366 (1995); *see also Bland*, 459 F.3d at 1012 (finding failure to exhaust “[b]ecause presentation of a ‘somewhat similar’ claim is insufficient to ‘fairly present’ a federal claim”). Indeed, “mere similarity of claims is insufficient to exhaust.” *Id.* And the assertion of a general claim before the state court is insufficient to exhaust a more specific claim asserted for habeas relief. *See Gray v. Netherland*, 518 U.S. 152, 163 (1996) (“[I]t is not enough to make a general appeal to a constitutional guarantee as broad as due process to present the ‘substance’ of such a claim to a state court.”); *see also Thomas v. Gibson*, 218 F.3d 1213, 1221 n.6 (10th Cir. 2000) (holding petitioner’s “generalized” state-court ineffective-assistance claim was insufficient to exhaust his later, more specific federal habeas claim). As a result, the Court should conclude that Petitioner did not exhaust Ground Eleven by presenting a related claim on Direct Appeal.

Petitioner’s claim that he raised the issue in a bar complaint is insufficient for purposes of exhaustion, *see supra*, and Mr. Wahpekeche’s claims that he presented the issue in the Motion to Dismiss, the initial and out-of-time appeals from the Cleveland

County District Court's denial of post-conviction relief are simply untrue. *See* ECF Nos. 14-6, 14-17, 14-30. If Mr. Wahpekeche were to return to state court to properly exhaust Ground Eleven, it would likely be deemed waived. *See supra*. Because the theory of waiver is considered "independent" and "adequate," and Mr. Wahpekeche is unable to demonstrate cause and prejudice or a fundamental miscarriage of justice will occur absent a consideration of the claim,¹⁰ the Court should find Ground Eleven procedurally barred under the theory of anticipatory procedural default.

VI. GROUND TEN

In Ground Ten, Petitioner claims that The OCCA improperly applied *State ex rel. Matloff v. Wallace*, 2021 OK CR 21, ___ P.3d ___, to bar Petitioner's jurisdictional challenges when he appealed the district court's denial of his First Application for Post-Conviction Relief. (ECF No. 1:44-47). But because Ground Ten essentially presents a collateral challenge to the OCCA's decision on Petitioner's post-conviction appeal, the Court should conclude that this Ground is not cognizable and no habeas relief is warranted. *See Sellers v. Ward*, 135 F.3d 1333, 1339 (10th Cir. 1998) ("because the constitutional error [Petitioner] raises focuses only on the State's post-conviction remedy and not the judgment which provides the basis for his incarceration, it states no cognizable federal habeas claim"); *Mooney v. Allbaugh*, No. 15-CV-0197-TCK-PJC, 2018 WL 4855213, at *8 (N.D. Okla. Oct. 5, 2018) ("a collateral attack on the OCCA's decision denying his request for an out-of-time appeal or other post-conviction relief, ... fails to state a cognizable habeas claim.").

¹⁰ *See* ECF Nos. 1, 2, 23.

VII. RECOMMENDATION AND NOTICE OF RIGHT TO OBJECT

Based upon the foregoing analysis, it is recommended that the Petition be **DENIED**.

Petitioner is advised of his right to file an objection to this Report and Recommendation with the Clerk of this Court by **July 15, 2022**, in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 636 and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72. Petitioner is further advised that failure to make timely objection to this Report and Recommendation waives the right to appellate review of both factual and legal issues contained herein. *Casanova v. Ulibarri*, 595 F.3d 1120, 1123 (10th Cir. 2010).

ENTERED on June 28, 2022.



SHON T. ERWIN
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA**

THOMAS ROYE WAHPEKECHE,	)	
	)	
Petitioner,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Case No. CIV-21-1106-PRW
	)	
LUKE PETTIGREW, Warden,	)	
	)	
Respondent.	)	

ORDER

Before the Court is United States Magistrate Judge Shon T. Erwin's Report & Recommendation (Dkt. 30), recommending the Petition in the above titled case be denied in its entirety, and Petitioner Thomas Roye Wahpekeche's Objections to the Report & Recommendation (Dkt. 31). For the reasons below, the Court **ADOPTS** the Report & Recommendation (Dkt. 30) in part and **DISMISSES** the Petition (Dkt. 1).

Background

On December 21, 2015, a Cleveland County jury convicted Petitioner Wahpekeche of four counts of First-Degree Rape (Victim Under Age 14), two counts of Forcible Sodomy, three counts of Lewd or Indecent Acts to a Child Under 16, one count of Rape by Instrumentation, and one count of Performing a Lewd Act in the Presence of a Minor. Petitioner is currently an inmate at the Joseph Harp Correctional Center where he is serving a life sentence.

On April 27, 2017, the Oklahoma Court of Criminal Appeals ("OCCA") affirmed Petitioner's convictions on direct appeal. Petitioner filed an Application for Post-

Conviction Relief in Cleveland County District Court that was denied. Petitioner appealed this decision, and the OCCA dismissed the appeal as untimely. Petitioner then filed an Application for Out-of-Time Post-Conviction Appeal, which the Cleveland County District Court and then the OCCA granted. Petitioner appealed the Cleveland County District Court's denial of his Application for Post-Conviction Relief to the OCCA, which affirmed the lower court's denial.¹

On September 18, 2021, Petitioner brought a habeas petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2254 in this Court. He raises several claims related to his conviction including challenges to the state court's jurisdiction over his criminal proceedings, as well as claims based on the Indian Child Welfare Act ("ICWA") and ineffective assistance of trial and appellate counsel.

Discussion

In his Report & Recommendation, Magistrate Judge Erwin divides Petitioner's grounds for relief into two categories, the first involving challenges to the state trial court's jurisdiction over Petitioner's criminal case, and the second involving challenges that are procedurally barred. Regarding the first category, the Report & Recommendation found that the OCCA did not address the merits of these claims on direct appeal. The Court

¹ While awaiting a decision on his Application for Out-of-Time Post-Conviction Appeal, Petitioner filed a Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction that the Cleveland County District Court construed as a second application for post-conviction relief. That court denied the Motion to Dismiss, and Petitioner did not appeal the denial.

agrees,² and must therefore exercise its independent judgment over federal habeas claims not adjudicated on the merits in state-court proceedings.³ “Any state-court findings of fact that bear upon the claim[s] are entitled to a presumption of correctness rebuttable only by clear and convincing evidence.”⁴

The central dispute underlying the Petitioner’s jurisdictional claims is whether his crimes occurred on Indian land.⁵ Petitioner argues that, because his alleged crimes occurred on Indian land, the State of Oklahoma lacked jurisdiction to prosecute him. The Cleveland County District Court held two hearings on this issue and twice found that the land in question was not Indian land. The Report & Recommendation concluded that the state court’s determination on this issue is a factual finding entitled to a presumption of correctness that Petitioner has failed to rebut since he has not presented any new evidence or arguments that were not previously before the state court. Petitioner objects that the Report & Recommendation erred by not applying the test the Supreme Court set forth in *Solem v. Bartlett* to determine whether the land at issue is “Indian Country.”⁶ Petitioner

² As the Report & Recommendation points out, the OCCA construed all of Petitioner’s jurisdictional claims as a request to void his conviction under *McGirt v. Oklahoma*, 140 S. Ct. 2452 (2020). But Petitioner first presented his jurisdictional claims before *McGirt* was decided and maintains that his arguments are distinct from *McGirt*.

³ *McCracken v. Gibson*, 268 F.3d 970, 975 (10th Cir. 2001).

⁴ *Grant v. Royal*, 886 F.3d 874, 889 (10th Cir. 2018) (quoting 28 U.S.C. § 2254(e)(1)).

⁵ Specifically, Petitioner’s jurisdictional claims are labeled as Grounds One, Two, Three, Five, and Eight in the Petition.

⁶ 465 U.S. 463 (1984).

insists that the Cleveland County District Court would have found that the land at issue was Indian land if it had applied the *Solem* test.

To be clear, Petitioner has raised two lines of jurisdictional arguments throughout various filings and hearings. Petitioner first argued at trial and on appeal of his conviction to the OCCA, that the land at issue was part of a “dependent Indian community” under 18 U.S.C. § 1151(b). The trial court and the OCCA rejected that argument. In his first and second Applications for Post-Conviction Relief, Petitioner argued that the land at issue was part of an Indian reservation, specifically the Citizen Potawatomi Nation (“CPN”) Reservation, under 18 U.S.C. § 1151(a). The OCCA did not address this argument in its Order Affirming Denial of Post-Conviction Relief. The Court construes the jurisdictional claims made in this Petition as falling within his § 1151(a) line of jurisdictional arguments.

The only instance in which a state court addressed Petitioner’s § 1151(a) arguments was the Cleveland County District Court’s Order Denying Petitioner’s Second Application for Post-Conviction Relief. Though the court did not explicitly apply the *Solem* test, it rejected Petitioner’s § 1151(a) arguments by finding that Congress disestablished the CPN Reservation through the 1891 Act. That Act reads:

The Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians of the Indian Territory, in consideration of the fulfillment of the promises hereinafter made, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever and absolutely surrender to the United States all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the following described tract of country⁷

⁷ Act of Mar. 3, 1891, ch. 543, 26 Stat. 989, 1016 (“1891 Act”).

The court also cited the Supreme Court’s decision in *DeCoteau v. Dist. County Court for Tenth Judicial Dist.*, which held that the 1891 Act disestablished the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation.⁸ The language that Act used to disestablish the Lake Traverse Indian Reservation is functionally identical to the language quoted above. Indeed, it appears the Tenth Circuit decided this issue in *Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe v. Collier*, where it described the 1891 Act as “embod[ying] the agreements under which the [CPN] reservation was ceded to the government.”⁹ *Collier* also repeatedly referred to the CPN Reservation as “the former Potawatomi reservation.”¹⁰ Petitioner’s § 1151(a) jurisdictional claims thus fail under Tenth Circuit precedent regardless of whether any court applied the *Solem* test to those claims.¹¹

Turning to the Petition’s second category of claims, the Court agrees with the Report & Recommendation that these claims are unexhausted.¹² “The exhaustion of available administrative remedies is a prerequisite for § 2241 habeas relief.”¹³ Thus, if an

⁸ 420 U.S. 425, 445 (1975).

⁹ 142 F.3d 1325, 1332 (10th Cir. 1998).

¹⁰ *Id.*, passim.

¹¹ The Court disagrees with the Report & Recommendation that this conclusion is a factual finding entitled to a presumption of correctness. The state court’s determination that the 1891 Act disestablished the CPN Reservation was a result of statutory interpretation, making it a legal finding rather than a factual one. Nonetheless, the state court’s conclusion is correct under Tenth Circuit precedent. *See id.*

¹² Specifically, these claims are labeled as Grounds Four, Six, Seven, Nine, and Eleven in the Petition.

¹³ *Garza v. Davis*, 596 F.3d 1198, 1203 (10th Cir. 2010). Exhaustion “means using all steps that the agency holds out and doing so properly (so that the agency addresses the issues on

administrative remedy was available to Petitioner, he was required to exhaust that remedy before filing his Petition.

Petitioner objects that each of his claims was raised on direct appeal to the OCCA by quoting Respondent's Response to his Petition. However, these quotes take the Response's language out of context. For example, regarding Ground Four, Petitioner argues that he did exhaust this claim by quoting language from the Response stating, "Petitioner is referring to the fact that he did at one point raise his ICWA argument to the OCCA[.]"¹⁴ But the Response goes on to correctly explain that this argument was not properly exhausted because the OCCA dismissed Petitioner's appeal containing the ICWA argument on procedural grounds.

This example is repeated for all of Petitioner's second category claims except for Ground Six. Ground Six reads: "Ineffective assistance of trial counsel for failing to challenge the trial court's jurisdiction based on the aforementioned arguments."¹⁵ To counter the Report & Recommendation's finding that this claim is unexhausted, Petitioner again objects by quoting the Response which states that this ground for relief "was briefly raised . . . in his Petition in Error and Brief in Support in OCCA Case No. PC-2020-717."¹⁶ This quote is not taken out of context, as the Response does not argue that this ground for

the merits)." *Woodford v. Ngo*, 548 U.S. 81, 90 (2006) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

¹⁴ Resp. to Pet. (Dkt. 14), at 96.

¹⁵ Pet. (Dkt. 1), at 27.

¹⁶ Resp. to Pet. (Dkt. 14), at 104.

relief is unexhausted. But the Petition in Error and Brief in Support states only that “Petitioner was denied the effective assistance of *Appellate* counsel” for failure to “properly and adequately raise the issue of federal jurisdiction over lands lying within the historical/former boundaries of an Indian tribe.”¹⁷ This claim refers only to Petitioner’s appellate counsel, unlike Ground Six of the instant Petition which refers only to Petitioner’s trial counsel. Even construing Petitioner’s claims and objections liberally, the Court cannot overlook the difference in these claims. Accordingly, the Court finds that Grounds Four, Six, Seven, Nine, and Eleven are unexhausted.¹⁸

Conclusion

Petitioner has failed to demonstrate that Magistrate Judge Erwin’s conclusion—that the Complaint must be dismissed—is erroneous. Accordingly, the Court **ADOPTS** the Report & Recommendation (Dkt. 30) and **DISMISSES** the Petition (Dkt. 1) in its entirety, without prejudice. Because the Petition is dismissed, the Court also **DENIES AS MOOT** Petitioner’s pending Motion to Appoint Counsel (Dkt. 32).

¹⁷ Ex. 30 (Dkt. 14), at 30 (emphasis added).

¹⁸ Ground Ten is the only claim in the Petition that is neither a jurisdictional claim nor procedurally barred. In that Ground, Petitioner argues that the OCCA improperly applied *State ex rel. Matloff v. Wallace* to bar Petitioner’s jurisdictional challenges when denying his Application for Post-Conviction Relief. 497 P.3d 686 (Okla. Crim. App. 2021). This is a collateral challenge to the OCCA’s decision on Petitioner’s post-conviction appeal. It thus fails to present a cognizable federal habeas claim. *See Sellers v. Ward*, 135 F.3d 1333, 1335 (10th Cir. 1998) (“[B]ecause the constitutional error [petitioner] raises focuses only on the State’s post-conviction remedy and not the judgment which provides the basis for his incarceration, it states no cognizable federal habeas claim.”).

IT IS SO ORDERED this 20th day of October 2023.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. Wyrick', is written above a horizontal line.

PATRICK R. WYRICK
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE



KeyCite Yellow Flag
Proposed Legislation

United States Code Annotated
Title 28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure (Refs & Annos)
Part VI. Particular Proceedings
Chapter 153. Habeas Corpus (Refs & Annos)

28 U.S.C.A. § 2254

§ 2254. State custody; remedies in Federal courts [Statutory Text & Notes of Decisions subdivisions I to XIV]

Effective: April 24, 1996

[Currentness](#)

<Notes of Decisions for [28 USCA § 2254](#) are displayed in multiple documents.>

(a) The Supreme Court, a Justice thereof, a circuit judge, or a district court shall entertain an application for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States.

(b)(1) An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted unless it appears that--

(A) the applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State; or

(B)(i) there is an absence of available State corrective process; or

(ii) circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant.

(2) An application for a writ of habeas corpus may be denied on the merits, notwithstanding the failure of the applicant to exhaust the remedies available in the courts of the State.

(3) A State shall not be deemed to have waived the exhaustion requirement or be estopped from reliance upon the requirement unless the State, through counsel, expressly waives the requirement.

(c) An applicant shall not be deemed to have exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State, within the meaning of this section, if he has the right under the law of the State to raise, by any available procedure, the question presented.

(d) An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted with respect to any claim that was adjudicated on the merits in State court proceedings unless the adjudication of the claim--

(1) resulted in a decision that was contrary to, or involved an unreasonable application of, clearly established Federal law, as determined by the Supreme Court of the United States; or

(2) resulted in a decision that was based on an unreasonable determination of the facts in light of the evidence presented in the State court proceeding.

(e)(1) In a proceeding instituted by an application for a writ of habeas corpus by a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court, a determination of a factual issue made by a State court shall be presumed to be correct. The applicant shall have the burden of rebutting the presumption of correctness by clear and convincing evidence.

(2) If the applicant has failed to develop the factual basis of a claim in State court proceedings, the court shall not hold an evidentiary hearing on the claim unless the applicant shows that--

(A) the claim relies on--

(i) a new rule of constitutional law, made retroactive to cases on collateral review by the Supreme Court, that was previously unavailable; or

(ii) a factual predicate that could not have been previously discovered through the exercise of due diligence; and

(B) the facts underlying the claim would be sufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that but for constitutional error, no reasonable factfinder would have found the applicant guilty of the underlying offense.

(f) If the applicant challenges the sufficiency of the evidence adduced in such State court proceeding to support the State court's determination of a factual issue made therein, the applicant, if able, shall produce that part of the record pertinent to a determination of the sufficiency of the evidence to support such determination. If the applicant, because of indigency or other reason is unable to produce such part of the record, then the State shall produce such part of the record and the Federal court shall direct the State to do so by order directed to an appropriate State official. If the State cannot provide such pertinent part of the record, then the court shall determine under the existing facts and circumstances what weight shall be given to the State court's factual determination.

(g) A copy of the official records of the State court, duly certified by the clerk of such court to be a true and correct copy of a finding, judicial opinion, or other reliable written indicia showing such a factual determination by the State court shall be admissible in the Federal court proceeding.

(h) Except as provided in section 408 of the Controlled Substances Act, in all proceedings brought under this section, and any subsequent proceedings on review, the court may appoint counsel for an applicant who is or becomes financially unable to

afford counsel, except as provided by a rule promulgated by the Supreme Court pursuant to statutory authority. Appointment of counsel under this section shall be governed by [section 3006A of title 18](#).

(i) The ineffectiveness or incompetence of counsel during Federal or State collateral post-conviction proceedings shall not be a ground for relief in a proceeding arising under [section 2254](#).

CREDIT(S)

(June 25, 1948, c. 646, 62 Stat. 967; [Pub.L. 89-711](#), § 2, Nov. 2, 1966, 80 Stat. 1105; [Pub.L. 104-132, Title I, § 104](#), Apr. 24, 1996, 110 Stat. 1218.)

[Notes of Decisions \(8999\)](#)

28 U.S.C.A. § 2254, 28 USCA § 2254

Current through P.L. 119-102. Some statute sections may be more current, see credits for details.

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For the Department of Justice, seven thousand dollars;

For the Post-Office Department, two hundred thousand dollars;

For the Agricultural Department, including ten thousand dollars for the Weather Bureau, seventy-five thousand dollars;

For the Department of Labor, eight thousand dollars;

For the Supreme Court of the United States, seven thousand dollars;

For the supreme court of the District of Columbia, one thousand five thousand dollars;

For the Court of Claims, twelve thousand dollars;

For the Library of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars;

For the Executive Office, three thousand dollars.

And no more than an allotment of one-half of the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended in the two first quarters of the fiscal year, and no more than one-fourth thereof may be expended in either of the two last quarters of the fiscal year, except that, in addition thereto, in either of said last quarters, the unexpended balances of allotments for preceding quarters may be expended.

Limited periods for expenditure of allotments.

Unexpended balances.

For purchase of new printing presses, one hundred thousand dollars;

New printing presses.

To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting thirty days' annual leave to the employees of the Government Printing Office, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary;

Annual leaves to employees of Government Printing Office.

To pay pro-rata leaves of absence to employees who resign or are discharged (decision of the First Comptroller), fifteen thousand dollars:

Pro-rata leaves upon resignation, etc.

Provided, That the appropriation made in the sundry civil appropriation act approved August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety, "to provide accommodations for the Government Printing Office," and the authority for the expenditure of the same, therein conferred, be and the same are hereby suspended.

Proviso.
Purchase, etc., of land for new Government Printing Office, suspended.
Ante, pp. 412, 413.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

CHAP. 543.—An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes.

March 3, 1891.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

Indian Department appropriations.

For pay of fifty-eight agents of Indian affairs at the following named agencies, at the rates respectively indicated, namely:

Pay of agents at specified agencies.

At the Warm Springs Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Klamath Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Grand Ronde Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Siletz Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Umatilla Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Neah Bay Agency, at one thousand two hundred;

At the Yakama Agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Colville Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Puyallup (consolidated) Agency, embracing Nisqually and

Pay of agents—Continued.

S'Kokomish and Quinaiaelt Agencies, at one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Tulalip Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Round Valley Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At Hoopa Valley Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Mission Tule River (consolidated) Agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars.

At the Nevada Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Western Shoshone Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Nez Perces Agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Lemhi Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Fort Hall Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Flathead Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Blackfeet Agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Crow Agency, at two thousand dollars;

At the Fort Peck Agency, at two thousand dollars;

At the Fort Belknap Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Tongue River Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Yankton Agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Standing Rock Agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Cheyenne River Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Fort Berthold Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Sisseton Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Devils Lake Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Pine Ridge Agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Rosebud Agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Shoshone Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Uintah and Ouray Agency (consolidated), at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Navajo Agency, at two thousand dollars;

At the Mescalero Agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Southern Ute Agency, at one thousand four hundred dollars;

At the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, at one thousand six hundred dollars;

At the Santee Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Ponca, Pawnee, Otoe, and Oakland Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars;

At the Sac and Fox Agency, Oklahoma Territory, at one thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Quapaw Agency, at one thousand five hundred dollars; and not more than one thousand two hundred dollars of any moneys appropriated by this act shall be expended for clerical labor at this agency;

At the Osage Agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency, at two thousand two hundred dollars;

At the Kiowa Agency, at two thousand dollars;

At the Union Agency, at Fifteen hundred dollars;

At the White Earth Agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;

At the Sac and Fox Agency, Iowa, at one thousand dollars;

At the Green Bay Agency, at two thousand dollars;

At the La Pointe Agency, at two thousand dollars;
 At the New York Agency, at one thousand dollars;
 At the Colorado River Agency, at one thousand five hundred dol-
 lars;

Pay of agents—Con-
 tinued.

At the Pima Agency, at one thousand eight hundred dollars;
 At the San Carlos Agency, at two thousand dollars;
 For the Eastern Cherokee Agency, eight hundred dollars; in all,
 ninety thousand two hundred dollars; and all provisions of law fix-
 ing compensation for Indian agents in excess of that herein provided
 are hereby repealed.

For the payment of necessary interpreters, to be distributed in the
 discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand
 dollars; but no person employed by the United States and paid for
 any other service shall be paid for interpreting.

Interpreters.

For pay of five Indian inspectors, at three thousand dollars per
 annum each, fifteen thousand dollars.

Inspectors.

For necessary traveling expenses of five Indian inspectors, in-
 cluding telegraphing and incidental expenses of inspection and in-
 vestigation, eight thousand dollars.

Traveling, etc., ex-
 penses.

Pay of one superintendent of Indian schools, four thousand dollars.

Superintendent of
 schools.
 Traveling, etc., ex-
 penses.

Necessary traveling expenses of one superintendent of Indian
 schools, including telegraphing and incidental expenses of inspection
 and investigation, two thousand dollars: *Provided*, that he shall be
 allowed three dollars per day for traveling expenses when actually
 on duty in the field, exclusive of cost of transportation and sleeping-
 car fare: *And provided*, That he shall perform such other duties as
 may be imposed upon him by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
 subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Providos.
 Allowance.

Other duties.

For buildings and repair of buildings at agencies, thirty thousand
 dollars.

Agency buildings.

For contingencies of the Indian service, including traveling and
 incidental expenses of Indian agents, and of their offices, and of the
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of such person as may be de-
 tailed to accompany him, also traveling and incidental expenses of
 five special agents, at three dollars per day when actually employed
 on duty in the field, exclusive of transportation and sleeping-car fare,
 in lieu of all other expenses now authorized by law; for pay of em-
 ployees not otherwise provided for, and for pay of five special agents
 at two thousand dollars per annum each, forty-five thousand dollars.

Contingent expenses.

Special agents, etc.

For the expenses of the commission of citizens, serving without
 compensation, appointed by the President under the provisions of the
 fourth section of the act of April tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-
 nine, five thousand dollars.

Citizen commission.

For reimbursing Anderson Healy for loss sustained by him as con-
 tractor on account of delay in the erection of a school building at
 Poplar Creek, Montana, such delay being caused by order of the
 Commissioner of Indian Affairs, fifty-nine dollars.

Anderson Healy.
 Reimbursement.

FULFILLING TREATY STIPULATIONS WITH AND SUP- PORT OF INDIAN TRIBES.

Fulfilling treaties.

APACHES, KIOWAS AND COMANCHES.

Apaches, Kiowas,
 and Comanches.

For twenty-fourth of thirty installments, as provided to be ex-
 pended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-first,
 eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, concluded at Medicine Lodge
 Creek, in Kansas, with the Kiowas and Comanches, and under the
 third article of treaty of the same date with the Apaches, thirty
 thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, pp. 590, 594.

For purchase of clothing, as provided in the same treaties, eleven
 thousand dollars;

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For pay of physician and two teachers, two thousand seven hundred dollars; in all, forty-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOS.

Vol. 15, p. 596.

For twenty-fourth of thirty installments, as provided to be expended under the tenth article of treaty of October twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, twenty thousand dollars;

For purchase of clothing, as per same article, twelve thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 597.

For pay of physician and teacher, as per thirteenth article of same treaty, two thousand dollars;

For pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, as per same article, four thousand five hundred dollars; in all, thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Chickasaws.

CHICKASAWS.

Vol. 1, p. 619.

For permanent annuity, in goods, three thousand dollars.

Chickasaw Nation.

CHICKASAW NATION.

Reimbursement of general fund.

Vol. 10, p. 974.

For reimbursement of the general fund of the Chickasaw Nation for moneys improperly disbursed from said fund, as ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior, as required by article four of the treaty with the Chickasaws, dated June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, fifty-six thousand and twenty-one dollars and forty-nine cents, being amount paid to assignee of W. M. Gwin, and omitted from the appropriation act of March second eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, for reconsideration by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That this shall be a permanent and continuous appropriation, not subject to lapse or to be covered into the Treasury; and said sum shall be paid from time to time, under requisition signed by the Chickasaw governor, national secretary, national treasurer, and auditor of public accounts.

Vol. 25, p. 983.

Proviso. Continuous appropriation.

Chippewas of the Mississippi.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Vol. 9, p. 904.

For forty-fifth of forty-six installments, to be paid to Chief Hole-in-the-Day, or his heirs, per third article of treaty of August second, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and fifth article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand dollars;

Vol. 16, p. 720.

For the support of a school or schools upon said reservation, during the pleasure of the President, in accordance with third article of treaty of March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, four thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Vol. 16, p. 720.

Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebago-shish bands.

CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGERS, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.

Vol. 10, p. 1163.

For thirty-seventh of forty installments of annuity, in money, per third article of treaty of February twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and third article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, ten thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents;

Vol. 13, p. 694.

For thirty-seventh of forty installments of annuity, in goods, per same articles of same treaties, eight thousand dollars;

For thirty-seventh of forty installments, for purpose of utility, per same articles of same treaties, four thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents.

CHOCTAWS

Choctaws.

For permanent annuity, per second article of treaty of November sixteenth, eighteen hundred and five, and fourteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars;

Permanent annuities.

Vol. 7, p. 99.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity for support of lighthorse men, per thirteenth article of treaty of October eighteen, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 213.

For permanent annuity, for support of blacksmith, per sixth article of treaty of October eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty, ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, six hundred dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 212.

Vol. 7, p. 236.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For permanent annuity for education, per second and thirteenth articles of last two treaties named above, six thousand dollars;

For permanent annuity for iron and steel, per ninth article of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three hundred and twenty dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 236.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

For interest on three hundred and ninety thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety two cents, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the ninth and thirteenth articles of treaty of January twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and treaty of June twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, nineteen thousand five hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-nine cents; in all, thirty thousand and thirty-two dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 236.

Vol. 11, p. 614.

COLUMBIAS AND COLVILLES

Columbias and Colvilles.

For annuity for Chief Moses, as per agreement of July seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, ratified by act approved July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one thousand dollars;

Chief Moses.

Vol. 23, p. 79.

For annuity for Chief Tonasket, as per same agreement, ratified by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, one hundred dollars;

Chief Tonasket.

For employees, as provided in said agreement, ratified by act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, six thousand dollars; in all, seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Employees.

CREEKS.

Creeks.

For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article of treaty of August seventh, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Permanent annuities

Vol. 7, p. 36.

Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, in money, per second article of treaty of June sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, three thousand dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 69.

Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, in money, per fourth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twenty thousand dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 287.

Vol. 11, p. 700.

For permanent annuity, for blacksmith and assistant and for shop and tools, per eighth article of treaty of January twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article of treaty of

August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For permanent annuity, for iron and steel for shop, per same articles and treaties, two hundred and seventy dollars;

For permanent annuity, for pay of a wheelwright, per same articles of same treaties, six hundred dollars;

Interest.
Vol. 11, p. 701. For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars, for purposes of education, per sixth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, ten thousand dollars;

Vol. 14, p. 787. For interest on two hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, under provisions of third article of treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents; in all, forty-nine thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight dollars and forty cents.

Crows.

CROWS.

Annuities.
Vol. 22, pp. 42, 43.

For tenth of twenty-five installments, as provided in agreement with Crows dated June twelfth, eighteen hundred and eighty, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior in such manner as the President may direct, thirty thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 651. For twenty-third of thirty installments, to supply male persons, six hundred in number, over fourteen years of age, with a suit of good substantial woolen clothing, consisting of a coat, hat, pantaloons, flannel shirt, and woolen socks, as per ninth article of treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand dollars;

For twenty-third of thirty installments, to supply each female, seven hundred in number, over twelve years of age, with a flannel skirt, or the goods necessary to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, twelve yards of calico, and twelve yards of cotton domestic, as per same article, four thousand dollars;

For twenty-third of thirty installments, to supply three hundred and fifty boys and three hundred and fifty girls, under the ages named, such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make each a suit as aforesaid, together with a pair of woolen hose for each, per same article, five thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 652. For pay of a physician, per tenth article of same treaty, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For pay of carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, under tenth article of same treaty, three thousand three hundred dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 651. For pay of second blacksmith, and iron and steel, as per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand five hundred dollars;

Food. For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to furnish such articles of food as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may require, forty thousand dollars; in all, ninety-one thousand dollars.

Fort Hall Indians.

FULFILLING TREATIES WITH FORT HALL INDIANS.

Annuity.
Vol. 25, p. 688.

For third of twenty installments, as provided in agreement with said Indians, approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, to be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the Indians in such manner as the President may direct, six thousand dollars.

Delawares.

DELAWARES.

Payment for lands

That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be

paid per capita to the members of the Delaware tribe of Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The sum of thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars, in payment for twenty-three sections of half-breed Kaw lands, as provided in the fourteenth article of the treaty of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

Vol. 14, p. 797.

The sum of twenty-six thousand four hundred and two dollars, in payment for stock stolen from said tribe, which payment is provided for in the fourteenth article of the said treaty of July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six: *Provided*, That said sum shall be paid per capita to the persons or their heirs at law who actually lost said stock, as shown by the report of the Secretary of the Interior to Congress, dated January thirty-first, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Payment for stolen stock.

Proviso.
To actual losers.

The sum of nine thousand five hundred dollars, for ponies and cattle stolen from said tribe, indemnity for which is provided in the sixth article of the treaty of May thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Vol. 12, p. 1181.

That the above and several sums be paid to said Delaware Indians as herein provided less the amount due the delegate or delegates of said Indians by virtue of contracts approved in Department of Interior, and to be immediately available.

Deductions from delegates.

INDIANS AT BLACKFEET AGENCY.

For fourth of ten installments of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the support and civilization of the Indians attached to the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, as per act approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Blackfeet Agency Indians.

Annuity.

Vol. 25, p. 114.

INDIANS AT FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.

For fourth of ten installments of one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the support and civilization of the Indians attached to the Fort Belknap Agency, Montana, as per act approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars.

Fort Belknap Agency Indians.

Annuity.

Vol. 25, p. 114.

INDIANS AT FORT PECK AGENCY.

For fourth of ten installments of one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the support and civilization of the Indians attached to the Fort Peck Agency, Montana, as per act approved May first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Peck Agency Indians.

Annuity.

Vol. 25, p. 114.

IOWAS.

Iowas.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President, per ninth article of treaty of May seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Interest.

Vol. 10, p. 1071.

KANSAS.

Kansas.

For interest in lieu of investment on two hundred thousand dollars, two hundred and three one thousand three hundred and thirty-sevenths of ten thousand dollars, being the pro rata amount due the

Interest.

Vol. 9, p. 842.

Kansas tribe of Indians, per second article of treaty of January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and two cents, together with the sum of twenty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and ninety cents accrued interest unappropriated for since eighteen hundred and eighty seven.

Kickapoos.

FULFILLING TREATY WITH KICKAPOOS.

Interest.

For interest on seventy-three thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and eighty-six cents, balance of one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for educational and other beneficial purposes, per treaty of May eighteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, three thousand six hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty-four cents.

Vol. 10, p. 1073.

Molels.

MOLELS.

Schools.

For pay of teachers and for manual-labor schools, and for all necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article of treaty of December twenty-first, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, three thousand dollars.

Vol. 12, p. 961.

Nez Perces.

NEZ PERCES.

Schools.

For salaries of two matrons, to take charge of the boarding schools, and two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers, per fifth article of treaty of June ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, six thousand dollars.

Vol. 14, p. 650.

Northern Cheyennes
and Arapahoes.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

Subsistence, etc.

For subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes as per agreement with the Sioux Indians, approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, fifty thousand dollars;

Vol. 19, p. 256.

Clothing.

For twenty-third of thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, twelve thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the amount in this and preceding paragraph shall be expended pro rata, as near as may be, for the Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Wyoming, and on the Tongue River, in Montana;

Vol. 15, p. 657.

Proviso.

Distribution.

Physician, teachers,
etc.

For pay of physician, two teachers, two carpenters, one miller, two farmers, a blacksmith, and engineer, per seventh article of same treaty, nine thousand dollars; in all, seventy one thousand dollars.

Vol. 15, p. 658.

Osages.

OSAGES.

Interest.

For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars at five per centum per annum, being value of fifty-four sections of land set apart by treaty of June second, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution of January ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, three thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 242.

Otoes and Missou-
rias.

OTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

Annuity.

For ninth of twelve installments, being the last series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article of treaty of March fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, five thousand dollars.

Vol. 10, p. 1039.

PAWNEES.

Pawnees.

For perpetual annuity, at least one-half of which is to be paid in goods and such articles as may be deemed necessary for them, per second article of treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, thirty thousand dollars;

For support of two manual-labor schools, per third article of same treaty, ten thousand dollars.

For pay of two farmers, two blacksmiths and two apprentices, one miller and apprentice, and two teachers, one shoe maker, and one carpenter, five thousand four hundred dollars.

For pay of physician and purchase of medicines, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessities for the shops, as per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, five hundred dollars; in all, forty-seven thousand one hundred dollars.

Perpetual annuity.

Vol. 11, p. 729.

Schools.

Farmers, etc.

Physician, etc.

Iron, steel, etc.

Vol. 11, p. 730.

POTTAWATOMIES.

Pottawatomies.

For permanent annuity, in silver, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents;

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and nine, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and ninety cents;

For permanent annuity, in silver, per third article of treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and eighteen, eight hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifty cents;

For permanent annuity, in money, per second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty eight, seven hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty cents;

For permanent annuity, in specie, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, and second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, five thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars and seventy-seven cents;

For permanent provision for payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth articles of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, one hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents;

For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and for iron and steel for shops, per third article of treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article of treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one thousand and eight dollars and ninety-nine cents;

For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty of July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-four cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary;

For interest on two hundred and thirty thousand and sixty-four dollars and twenty cents, at five per centum, in conformity with provisions of article seven of treaties of June fifth and seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, eleven thousand five hundred and three dollars and twenty-one cents; in all twenty thousand six hundred and forty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents.

That the sum of eighty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States of America, not otherwise appropriated, and that said sum be expended and paid to the Pottawatomie Indians, known as the Citizen

Permanent annuities.
Vol. 7, p. 51.

Vol. 7, p. 114.

Vol. 7, p. 185.

Vol. 7, p. 317.

Vol. 7, p. 320.

Vol. 7, p. 317.

Vol. 7, p. 318.

Vol. 9, p. 855.

Blacksmiths, etc.

Vol. 7, p. 296.

Vol. 7, pp. 317, 318.

Vol. 7, p. 321.

Salt.

Vol. 7, p. 320.

Interest.

Vol. 9, p. 854.

Citizen and Prairie Bands.

School fund.

and Prairie Bands, according to their respective rights and interest, by the Secretary of the Interior. This amount to be in full for the sums due said Indians for arrears under article three of treaty of October sixteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-six; article two, treaty of September twentieth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; article four, treaty of October twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; for educational purposes up to and including fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one. This amount to be set apart as specified in said several treaties as a school fund for said Indians, and paid out under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

Vol. 7, pp. 296, 317,
401.

Payment for depre-
dations.

That the sum of forty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-five cents be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, and that said sum be paid, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Pottawatomie Indians, known as Citizen and Prairie Bands, according to their respective rights, shares, and interest. This amount to be in full for the amount found due said Indians by supplemental report of commissioners appointed by the President of the United States under Senate amendment to article ten, treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, with said Pottawatomie Indians. In all, one hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and ninety-seven dollars and ninety-five cents, these several amounts to be paid as above directed, less the amount due the delegate or delegates, agent or agents, under contracts made with said Indians and approved in the Interior Department; this amount to be immediately available.

Vol. 15, p. 536.

Quapaws.

QUAPAWS.

Education, etc.

Vol. 7, p. 425.

For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article of treaty of May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistants, and tools, iron and steel for blacksmith shop, per same article and treaty, five hundred dollars; in all, one thousand five hundred dollars.

Payment for land.

Vol. 7, p. 424.

That there be and is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of thirty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-one cents, in lieu of and as full compensation for thirteen thousand one hundred and ninety-one and seventy-seven one hundredths acres of land guaranteed to be conveyed to the Quapaw tribe of Indians by the treaty concluded May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-three. Of the amount thus appropriated the sum of thirty thousand dollars shall be distributed, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per capita among the said Quapaw Indians, and the sum of nine thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-one cents shall be paid over to the treasurer of said tribe to be expended in the erection of schoolhouses and for such other purposes as the council of said tribe may direct.

Schoolhouses.

Sacs and Foxes of
the Mississippi.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Permanent annuity.

Vol. 7, p. 85.

For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third article of treaty of November third, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars;

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 541.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, ten thousand dollars;

Vol. 7, p. 596.

Proviso.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article of treaty of October eleventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two, forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the

sum of one thousand five hundred dollars of this amount shall be used for the pay of a physician and for purchase of medicine; in all, fifty-one thousand dollars.

Physician, etc.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article of treaty of October twenty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars: *Provided*, That in making payments under this appropriation no one shall be recognized as a member of the tribe whose name was not upon the roll January first, eighteen hundred and ninety, but this shall not be held to impair or otherwise affect the rights or equities of any person whose claim to membership in said tribe is now pending and being investigated.

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 541.

Proviso.

Tribal membership.

For support of a school, per fifth article of treaty of March sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, two hundred dollars; in all, eight thousand and seventy dollars.

School.

Vol. 12, p. 1173.

SEMINOLES.

Seminoles.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

Interest.

Vol. 11, p. 702.

For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity (they having joined their brethren west), per eighth article of treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of schools, as per third article of treaty of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, two thousand five hundred dollars;

Schools.

Vol. 14, p. 737.

For interest on twenty thousand dollars, at the rate of five per centum per annum, to be paid annually, for the support of the Seminole government, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand dollars; in all, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

Government.
Vol. 14, p. 757.

SENECAS.

Senecas.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars;

Permanent annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 161.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, five hundred dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 179.

For permanent annuity, for blacksmith and miller, per fourth article of treaty of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, to be annually paid to them as a national fund, to be expended by them for such articles and wants and improvements in agriculture as their chiefs (with the consent of their agent) may designate, as stipulated in the seventh article of the treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand six hundred and sixty dollars.

Blacksmith, etc.
Vol. 7, p. 349.

Vol. 15, p. 515.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars.

Vol. 7, p. 179.
Vol. 15, p. 515.

For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and

Vol. 7, p. 349.

Vol. 15, p. 515.

thirty-one, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and thirty dollars; in all, three thousand six hundred and ninety dollars.

Senecas of New
York.

SENECAS OF NEW YORK.

Permanent annuity.
Vol. 4, p. 442.

For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six thousand dollars;

Interest.
Vol. 9, p. 35.

For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For interest at five per centum on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury, per act of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-six, two thousand one hundred and fifty-two dollars and fifty cents; in all, eleven thousand nine hundred and two dollars and fifty cents.

Shawnees.

SHAWNEES.

Permanent annu-
ties.
Vol. 7, p. 51.
Vol. 10, p. 1056.

For permanent annuity, for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty of August third, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, one thousand dollars;

Education.
Vol. 7, p. 51.
Vol. 10, p. 1056.

For permanent annuity, in specie, for educational purposes, per fourth article of treaty of September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article of treaty of May tenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand dollars;

Interest.
Vol. 10, p. 1056.

For interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars, for educational purposes, per third article of last named treaty, two thousand dollars; in all, five thousand dollars.

Repayment to Miam-
ies of Kansas.

Vol. 10, p. 1093.

To pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the Western Miami Indians, generally known as the Miamies of Kansas (residing in the State of Kansas, in the Indian Territory, or elsewhere), the sum of eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy dollars and eighty-nine cents, which amount belonging to said Indians and in possession of the United States, was taken from their tribal funds, against their protest, and in violation of the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and paid to other persons not entitled to it; and the Secretary of the Treasury is also directed to pay to said Indians, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of forty-three thousand six hundred dollars and fourteen cents, for fourteen thousand five hundred and thirty-three acres of land which were occupied by said Indians and guarantied to them as a part of their permanent home by said treaty, and were taken and allotted to other persons not entitled to said lands and against the protest of the said Indians; both of which facts, including the value of said lands at the time of allotment, have been found and determined by the Court of Claims, in Congressional case numbered one thousand three hundred and forty-three, and reported to Congress, which sums shall be immediately available: *Provided, however*, that before the payment of any part of said sums to said Indians, there shall be deducted and paid to the attorney of record in the Court of Claims employed by the tribal portion of said Indians under a contract heretofore approved by the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the sum so agreed to be paid, if in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, such contract or agreement has been complied with or fulfilled.

Proviso.

Deductions for at-
torneys.

EASTERN SHAWNEES.

Eastern Shawnees.

For permanent annuity, in specie, per fourth article of treaty of September seventeenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars;

Permanent annuities.
Vol. 7, p. 179.
Vol. 15, p. 515.

For blacksmith and assistant, shops and tools, iron and steel, per fourth article of treaty of July twentieth, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, and fifth article of treaty of February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred and thirty dollars; in all, one thousand and thirty dollars.

Blacksmith, etc.
Vol. 7, p. 352.
Vol. 15, p. 515.

SHOSHONES AND BANNOCKS.

Shoshones and Bannocks.

Shoshones: For twenty-second of thirty installments, to purchase suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for females over the age of twelve years, and such goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls under the ages named, as per ninth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, ten thousand dollars;

Shoshones.
Supplies.

For pay of physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars;

Vol. 15, p. 676.

For pay of second blacksmith, and such iron and steel and other materials as may be required, per eighth article of the same treaty, one thousand dollars;

Physician, etc.
Vol. 15, p. 676.

Bannocks: For twenty-second of thirty installments, to purchase suits of clothing for males over fourteen years of age, flannel, hose, calico, and domestics for females over twelve years of age, and such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls under the ages named, as per ninth article of the same treaty, five thousand dollars;

Bannocks.
Supplies.

Vol. 15, p. 676.

For pay of a physician, teacher, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as per tenth article of treaty of July third, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, five thousand dollars; in all, twenty-six thousand dollars;

Physician, etc.
Vol. 15, p. 676.

SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.

Six Nations of New York.

For permanent annuity, in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article of treaty of November seventeenth, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, four thousand five hundred dollars.

Permanent annuity.
Vol. 7, p. 46.

SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX OF NEBRASKA.

Sioux of different tribes.

For twenty-second of thirty installments, to purchase clothing for males over fourteen years of age, for flannel, hose, and calico, and domestics required for females over twelve years of age, and for such flannel and cotton goods as may be needed to make suits for boys and girls, per tenth article of treaty of April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;

Supplies.

Vol. 15, p. 638.

For twenty-second of thirty installments, to purchase such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior, at twenty dollars per head, for persons engaged in agriculture, as per tenth article of same treaty, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary;

For pay of five teachers, one physician, one carpenter, one miller, one engineer, two farmers, and one blacksmith, per thirteenth article of same treaty, ten thousand four hundred dollars;

Teachers, etc.
Vol. 15, p. 640.

Employees.

For pay of additional employees at the several agencies for the Sioux in Nebraska and Dakota, twenty thousand dollars;

Schools.

For industrial schools at the Santee Sioux and Crow Creek Agencies, six thousand dollars;

Subsistence.

Vol. 19, p. 254.

For subsistence of the Sioux, and for purposes of their civilization, as per agreement ratified by act of Congress approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, one million one hundred thousand dollars; and out of this sum forty thousand dollars may be expended for the establishment of substations for the issue of supplies in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior:

Sub-stations.**Provisos.****Transportation, etc.****Census.**

Provided, That this sum shall include transportation of supplies from the termination of railroad or steamboat transportation: and in this service Indians shall be employed wherever practicable: *And provided*, That the expenses incident to the taking of the census provided for in the last annual Indian appropriation act shall be paid from the money hereby appropriated after July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Matron.**Iron, steel, etc.**

Vol. 15, p. 698.

For pay of matron at Santee Agency, five hundred dollars;

For pay of second blacksmith, and furnishing iron, steel, and other material, per eighth article of same treaty, one thousand six hundred dollars. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to pay to Alexander C. Johnson, the sum of seven thousand two hundred and thirty-seven dollars and eleven cents for beef furnished for the Sioux Indians at the Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota, December sixth, eighteen hundred and ninety, at the request of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, out of the appropriation made for the Sioux Indians for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in all, one million four hundred and twenty thousand seven hundred and thirty seven dollars and eleven cents.

Alexander C. Johnson.**Payment to.****Payment to friendly Indians, etc., for property destroyed.**

The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available, for the prompt payment to the friendly Sioux and legal residents on the Sioux Reservation, for property destroyed or appropriated by the roving bands of disaffected Indians during the recent Sioux trouble, to be expended under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, and upon satisfactory proof made to him in each case of the loss sustained.

Sioux Yankton tribe.**SIoux YANKTON TRIBE.**

Vol. 11, p. 744.

For third of twenty installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, per fourth article of treaty of April nineteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, fifteen thousand dollars;

Subsistence, etc.

Vol. 19, p. 237.

For Subsistence and Civilization of two thousand Yankton Sioux, heretofore provided for in appropriations under "Fulfilling treaty with Sioux of different tribes," thirty five thousand dollars; in all, fifty thousand dollars.

Confederated bands of Utes.**CONFEDERATE BANDS OF UTES.****Carpenters, etc.**

Vol. 13, p. 675.

Vol. 15, p. 622.

For pay of two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, and two blacksmiths as per tenth article of treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and fifteenth article of treaty of March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, six thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars;

Teachers.

For pay of two teachers, as per same article of same treaty, one thousand eight hundred dollars;

Iron and steel.

Vol. 15, p. 621.

For purchase of iron and steel, and the necessary tools for blacksmith shop, per ninth article of same treaty, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For twenty-third of thirty installments, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, and such other articles as he may deem proper and necessary, under eleventh article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For annual amount for the purchase of beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, and potatoes, or other necessary articles of food, as per twelfth article of same treaty, thirty thousand dollars;

For pay of employees at the several Ute agencies, five thousand dollars; in all, seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

Clothing.

Vol. 15, p. 622.

Food.

Vol. 15, p. 622.

Employees.

WINNEBAGOES.

Winnebagoes.

For interest on eight hundred and four thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and seventeen cents, at five per centum per annum, per fourth article of treaty of November first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and joint resolution of July seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to expend said interest for the support, education, and civilization of said Indians, forty thousand two hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents;

Interest.

Vol. 7, p. 545.

Vol. 12, p. 628.

Support, education, etc.

For interest on seventy-eight thousand three hundred and forty dollars and forty-one cents, at five per centum per annum, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the erection of houses, improvements of their allotments of land, purchase of stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and other beneficial objects, three thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and two cents; in all, forty-four thousand one hundred and sixty two dollars and forty-seven cents.

Improvements, etc.

Vol. 16, p. 355.

CHIPPEWAS.

Chippewas.

This amount as advance interest to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, as required by section seven of "An act for the relief of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota," to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the manner required by said act, reimbursable, ninety thousand dollars.

Advance interest.

Vol. 25, 645.

That the Secretary of the Interior pay to the Confederated Tribes of Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia, and Piankeshaw Indians, per capita, all moneys now held in trust for them by the United States, and all interest due thereon to date of payment: *Provided*, That before such per capita payments shall be made the suit now pending in the Court of Claims against said tribe by the Citizen, Wea, Peoria, Kaskaskia and Piankeshaw Indians, under authority of the act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall be settled out of said funds in accordance with final judgment or decree, or compromise judgment or decree, that may be rendered in said suit: *And provided further*, That any bonds in which any of the funds of said confederated tribes are now invested, and which are held by the United States in trust, shall, upon the approval of this act, become the property of the United States.

Weas, Peorias, Kaskaskias, and Piankeshaws.

Payment of money held in trust.

Proviso.

Settlement of pending claims.

Vol. 25, p. 1015.

Disposal of bonds.

And leases made by the members of the said Confederated tribes of Indians of mineral lands, for mining purposes, since the selection of their undivided allotments and subsequent to their becoming citizens of the United States, are declared to be valid for a period not to exceed twenty-five years; *Provided* that any lessee or person occupying lands under any lease may be removed therefrom and from the Indian Territory by the Secretary of the Interior, if in the judgment of the Secretary he is an improper person to reside or remain in such Territory.

Mining leases declared valid.

Proviso.

Removal of improper persons.

MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORTS.

Miscellaneous supports.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, etc.

For subsistence and civilization of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, and affiliated bands, who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans.

For subsistence and civilization of Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans: For this amount, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, in instructing in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in providing employees, educating children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, care for and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, for the helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement, thirty thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Support of Chippewas of Lake Superior: For support and civilization of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, to be expended for agricultural and educational purposes, pay of employees, including pay of physician at one thousand two hundred dollars; purchase of goods and provisions, and for such other purposes as may be deemed for the best interests of said Indians, six thousand dollars.

Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe.

For support and civilization of Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas, and for pay of employees, ten thousand dollars;

Chippewas on White Earth Reservation.

Support of Chippewas on White Earth Reservation: For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the care and support of the Otter Tail, Pillager, Pembina, and Mississippi Chippewa Indians on the White Earth Reservation, in Minnesota, to assist them in their agricultural operations, and for pay of physician (not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars), ten thousand dollars.

Turtle Mountain band.

For support and civilization of Turtle Mountain band of Chippewas, including seeds, thirteen thousand dollars.

Confederated bands, middle Oregon.

For support and civilization of the confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon, and pay of employees, six thousand dollars.

D'Wamish, etc., Washington.

For support and civilization of the D'Wamish and other allied tribes in the State of Washington, including pay of employees, seven thousand dollars.

Carlos' band, Flatheads.

For support and civilization of Carlos' band of Flathead Indians, including pay of employees, twelve thousand dollars.

Flatheads, etc.

For support and civilization of the Flatheads and other confederated tribes, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Hualapais.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase subsistence and other necessities for the support of the Hualapais Indians in Arizona, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Shoshone Agency, Wyoming.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the actual cost of the flour furnished the Shoshone Indian Agency, Wyoming, for the use of the Indians at such agency, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Apache, etc., Arizona and New Mexico.

For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache and other Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, one hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Fort Hall Indians.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones and Bannocks, and other Indians of the Fort Hall Reservation, in Idaho, including pay of employees, thirteen thousand dollars.

Seminoles, Florida.

For the support, civilization, and instruction of the Seminole Indians in Florida, six thousand dollars.

Lemhi Agency Indians.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Shoshones, Bannocks, and Sheepeaters, and other Indians of the Lemhi Agency, in Idaho including pay of employees, fourteen thousand dollars.

Klamath Agency Indians.

For support, civilization, and instruction of the Klamaths and Mo-

docs, and other Indians of the Klamath Agency, in Oregon, including pay of employees, five thousand dollars.

For support and civilization of the Kansas Indians, including agricultural assistance and pay of employees, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Kansas.

For support and civilization of the Kickapoo Indians in the Indian Territory, five thousand dollars.

Kickapoos.

For support and civilization of the Makahs, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.

Makahs.

For support and civilization of the Menomonee Indians, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.

Menomonees.

For the civilization of the Moqui Indians, and the pay of employees, ten thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Moquis.

For support and civilization of the Modoc Indians now residing within the Indian Territory, four thousand dollars.

Modocs.

For support and civilization of the Navajo Indians, including pay of employees, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Navajos.

For purposes of irrigation and purchase of a sawmill on the Navajo Reservation, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For additional subsistence and civilization of the Northern Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians on the Tongue River, in Montana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Northern Cheyennes, etc., Montana.

For the purchase of agricultural implements and support and civilization of Joseph's band of Nez Percés Indians, twelve thousand dollars.

Nez Percés, Joseph's band.

For support and civilization of the Nez Percés Indians in Idaho, including pay of physician, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Nez Percés, Idaho.

For the purchase of machinery and erection of buildings for a flour mill at Pima agency, nine thousand dollars.

Flour mill, Pima agency.

For support and civilization of the Poncas, including pay of employees, eighteen thousand dollars: *Provided*, That this amount be divided pro rata among all the members of said tribe in the Indian Territory and in South Dakota.

Poncas.
Provido.
Division.

For support and civilization of the Quinaelts and Quillehutes, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.

Quinaelts and Quillehutes.

For the temporary support of the Shebit tribe of Indians in Washington County, Utah, and to enable them to become self-supporting, the purchase of improvements on lands situate near the Santa Clara River on which to locate said Indians, the purchase of animals, implements, seeds, clothing and other necessary articles, for the erection of houses and for the temporary employment of a person to supervise these purchases and their distribution to the Shebits, ten thousand dollars. This item to be immediately available.

Shebits, Utah.

For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Wyoming, fifteen thousand dollars.

Immediately available.
Shoshones, Wyoming.

For the establishment of a substation on the Shoshone Indian Agency, in Wyoming, five thousand dollars.

Sub-station.

For support and civilization of Shoshone Indians in Nevada, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Shoshones, Nevada.

For support and civilization of Sioux of Lake Traverse, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.

Sioux of Lake Traverse.

For support and civilization of Sioux of Devil's Lake, including pay of employees, six thousand dollars.

Sioux of Devil's Lake.

For support and civilization of the S'Klallam Indians, including pay of employees, four thousand dollars.

S'Klallams.

For support and civilization of the Tonkawa Indians, and for seeds and agricultural implements, five thousand dollars.

Tonkawas.

For support and civilization of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, including pay of employees, six thousand five hundred dollars.

Walla Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas.

For support and civilization of the Yakamas and other Indians at said agency, including pay of employees, ten thousand dollars.

Yakamas, etc.

Incidental expenses. **GENERAL INCIDENTAL EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN SERVICE.**

Arizona. Incidental expenses of Indian service in Arizona: For general incidental expenses of Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, in Arizona, and for the support and civilization of Indians at the Colorado River, Pima, and Maricopa and Moquis Pueblo Agencies, twelve thousand dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, eight thousand dollars; in all, twenty thousand dollars.

California. Incidental expenses of Indian service in California: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, in California, and support and civilization of Indians at the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Tule River, and Mission Agencies, eighteen thousand dollars; and pay of employees, including one carpenter (for Hoopa Valley Agency), at same agencies, ten thousand dollars; for carrying out the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian Reservation in the State of California," approved October first, eighteen hundred and ninety, one hundred thousand dollars, in all, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Ante, p. 658.

Colorado. Incidental expenses of Indian service in Colorado: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand five hundred dollars.

North Dakota. Incidental expenses of Indian service in North Dakota: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, at three agencies in North Dakota, one thousand five hundred dollars.

South Dakota. Incidental expenses of Indian service in South Dakota: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, at seven agencies in South Dakota, three thousand five hundred dollars.

Idaho. Incidental expenses of Indian service in Idaho: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars.

Montana. Incidental expenses of Indian service in Montana: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, four thousand dollars.

Nevada. Incidental expenses of Indian service in Nevada: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, in Nevada and support and civilization of Indians located on the Piute, Walker River, and Pyramid Lake Reservations, and Piutes on the Western Shoshone Reservation, sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; and pay of employees at same agencies, six thousand dollars; in all, twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

New Mexico. Incidental expenses of Indian service in New Mexico: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service including traveling expenses of agents, in New Mexico and support and civilization of Indians at Pueblo Agency, and pay of employees at said agency, five thousand dollars.

Oregon. Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents in Oregon, and support and civilization of Indians at Grand Ronde and Siletz Agencies, ten thousand dollars, and pay of employees at same agencies, six thousand dollars, in all sixteen thousand dollars.

Utah. Incidental expenses of Indian service in Utah: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents in Utah, support and civilization of Indians at Uintah Valley and Ouray Agencies, and pay of employees at said agencies, eight thousand dollars.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Washington: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents at seven agencies, and the support and civilization of Indians at Colville and Nisqually Agencies, and pay of employees, including a physician for Cœur d'Alene Reservation, sixteen thousand dollars.

Washington.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Wyoming: For general incidental expenses of the Indian service, including traveling expenses of agents, one thousand dollars.

Wyoming.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous.

Aiding Indian allottees under act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, reimbursable: This amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in aiding Indians who have taken land in severalty under the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," to establish themselves in homes thereon, to procure seed, farming implements, and other things necessary, in addition to means already provided by law or treaty, for the commencement of farming, fifteen thousand dollars. That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to apply the balance of the sum carried upon the books of the Treasury Department, under the title of Homesteads for Indians," in the employment of allotting agents and payment of their necessary expenses, to assist Indians desiring to take homesteads under section four of "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth eighteen hundred and eighty-seven.

Aiding Indian allottees.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

New allotments under act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, reimbursable: To enable the President to cause, under the provisions of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," such Indian reservations as in his judgment are advantageous for agricultural and grazing purposes to be surveyed, or resurveyed, for the purposes of said act, and to complete the allotment of the same, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the office of Indian Affairs, and delivery of trust patents, so far as allotments shall have been selected under said act, forty thousand dollars.

Expenses of allotting agents, etc.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

New allotments, etc., reimbursable.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

For completing the necessary surveys within the Chippewa Indian Reservations in Minnesota, under the provisions of the act approved January fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty nine, fifty thousand dollars, reimbursable.

Surveys for allotments.

Survey of Chippewa Reservation, Minn.

Vol. 25, p. 642.

Unfinished allotments under act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty seven, reimbursable: To enable the President to complete the work already undertaken and commenced under the third section of the act of February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty seven, including the necessary clerical work incident thereto in the field and in the office of Indian Affairs, and the delivery to the Indians entitled thereunder of the trust patents authorized under said acts to be immediately available, ten thousand dollars.

Unfinished allotments, completing.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

Sale and allotment of Umatilla Reservation, reimbursable: To carry into effect section two of "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon and grant patents therefor, and for other

Umatilla Reservation, Oreg. Sale and allotment. Vol. 23, p. 342.

purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Practical farmers.

Pay of farmers: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ practical farmers, in addition to the agency farmers now employed, at wages not exceeding seventy-five dollars each per month, to superintend and direct farming among such Indians as are making effort for self-support, seventy thousand dollars; and no person shall be employed as such farmer who has not been for at least five years previous to such employment practically engaged in the occupation of farming.

Indian police.

Pay of Indian police: For the service of privates, at ten dollars per month each, and officers, at fifteen dollars per month each, of Indian police to be employed in maintaining order and prohibiting illegal traffic in liquor on the several Indian reservations, and within the Territory of Alaska, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, and for the purchase of equipments and rations for policemen of non-rotation agencies, one hundred and fifty thousand and six hundred dollars.

Judges, Indian courts.

Pay of judges, Indian courts: For compensation of Judges of Indian courts, twelve thousand five hundred and forty dollars.

Vaccination.

Vaccination of Indians: For pure vaccine-matter and vaccination of Indians, one thousand dollars.

Indian supplies, telegraphing, etc.

Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies: To pay the expense of purchasing goods and supplies for the Indian service, including rent of warehouse and pay of necessary employees; advertising, at rates not exceeding regular commercial rates; inspection, and all other expenses connected therewith, including telegraphing, forty five thousand dollars.

Transportation of supplies.

Transportation of Indian supplies: For this amount for necessary expenses of transportation of such goods, provisions, and other articles for the various tribes of Indians provided for by this act, including pay and expenses of transportation agents, two hundred and ninety thousand dollars.

Survey, etc., of lands for allotment in severalty.

Surveying and allotting Indian reservations: For survey and subdivision of Indian reservations and of lands to be allotted to Indians, and to make allotments in severalty, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, forty thousand dollars.

Commission to Prairie band of Pottawatomies and Kickapoos continued. Reappropriation. Vol. 25, p. 1002.

That the Commission appointed by the President to treat with the Prairie band of Pottawatomies and the Kickapoo Indians in Kansas be continued, and that the balance of unexpended funds appropriated for that purpose by act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, is hereby reappropriated.

James Hollen, Hiram Avery and Joseph Tesson. Payment to.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the claims of James Hollen, Hiram Avery, and Joseph Tesson for services performed by them as farmer, teacher, and interpreter respectively, at the Tama County Sac and Fox Agency in Iowa, one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Cherokee Commission. Vol. 25, p. 1005.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to continue the Cherokee Commission, provided for by act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, fifteen thousand dollars.

J. K. Ozbun.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay J. K. Ozbun for services rendered as superintendent and teacher at the Osage Agency, Indian Territory, during the years eighteen hundred and eighty-five, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, six hundred and fifteen dollars, to be paid from the funds of the said Osage Indians.

Payment from Osage's fund.

Big Jim's band of Absentee Shawnees.

That the appropriation made by the last Indian Appropriation act to reimburse Big Jim's band of Absentee Shawnees for losses sustained by reason of the forcible removal of said band from the Kickapoo Reservation in the Indian Territory, may, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be paid to the members of said band per capita, or paid for their benefit as he may direct.

Manner of payment.

Ante, p. 353.

For the removal of the Agency and the construction of agency buildings at the new site to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior on the Missouri river for the Cheyenne River Agency, South Dakota, fifteen thousand dollars.

Cheyenne River Agency.
Removal of buildings.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to employ a stenographer and copyist in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at a rate of compensation not exceeding fourteen hundred dollars per annum, fourteen hundred dollars.

Stenographer for Commissioner.

To enable the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to employ suitable persons as matrons to teach Indian girls in house-keeping and other household duties, at a rate not exceeding sixty dollars per month, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Matron to teach house-keeping.

That the following sums, or so much thereof as may be required, are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine; first for the further compensation of Henry B. Carrington, special agent, for his services and his actual and necessary expenses while engaged in securing the consent of certain Indian patentees of lands in the Bitter Root Valley, in Montana, and in appraising said lands and improvements thereon, as provided in said act, the sum of one thousand and fifty-seven dollars; and, secondly, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove said Indian patentees with their families, and to settle them upon the Jocko Indian Reservation in Montana, as provided in section six of said act, five thousand five hundred dollars; in all, six thousand five hundred and fifty seven dollars.

Henry B. Carrington.
Payment to.

Removal of Indian patentees from Bitter Root Valley.

The accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized and empowered to settle the accounts of Isaac W. Patrick, late a United States agent at the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha Agency according to equity.

Isaac W. Patrick.
Settlement of accounts.

To reimburse Charles Adams, late Indian agent, Los Pinos Agency, for amounts expended by him for official advertising during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and the first and second quarters of eighteen hundred and seventy four, two hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty cents.

Charles Adams.
Reimbursement.

For continuing the investigation and examination of certain Indian depredation claims, originally authorized, and in the manner therein provided for, by the Indian appropriation acts approved March third, eighteen hundred and eighty five, and March second, eighteen hundred and eighteen-seven, twenty thousand dollars.

Indian depredation claims.

Vol. 23, p. 378.

Vol. 24, p. 464.

For the payment of balances due the Wyandotte Indians who became citizens of the United States under the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-five, as provided for under article fourteenth of the treaty of February twenty third, eighteen hundred and sixty seven, to be paid per capita to said citizen Wyandottes, or their heirs, now residing in Wyandotte County, Kansas, and elsewhere, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, thirteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Wyandotte Indians.

Payment to citizens.

Vol. 10, p. 1159.

Vol. 15, p. 517.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior in his discretion to negotiate with any Indians for the surrender of portions of their respective reservations, any agreement thus negotiated being subject to subsequent ratification by Congress, fifteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Negotiations for surrender of reservations.

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior, by negotiation, to adjust all differences between the Indians on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations in South Dakota in reference to the boundary lines of said reservations, their rations, annuities, and interest in the principal and interest of the permanent fund and to make such an arrangement with the Indians drawing rations on the Rosebud reservation as will be satisfactory to them, by which those of the lower Brule Indians who desire

Indians at Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations.
Adjusting differences.

to do so, may take lands in severalty upon the Rosebud reservation south of the White River, six thousand dollars.

Sioux, Sisseton, and
Wahpeton bands.

For the payment to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, of Devils Lake Reservation, in the State of North Dakota, for sixty-four thousand acres of land (being at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre) to which they are justly entitled under treaty of February nineteenth eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (Fifteenth Statutes, five hundred and five) but which were not included within their reservation boundaries, surveyed in eighteen hundred and seventy-five, this amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, and in promoting the comfort and improvement of said Indians, eighty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Immediately avail-
able.

Miami Town Com-
pany.

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized in his discretion to sell to the Miami Town Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of Kansas, for and on behalf of the Ottawa tribe of Indians, the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five township twenty-eight north, range twenty-two east; also the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said section; also lots five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten in said section; also the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section thirty, township twenty-eight north, range twenty-three east; also lots eight, nine, ten, and eleven, in said section; also lots one, two, and three, in said section thirty-one township twenty-eight north, range twenty-three east; also lots one, two, and three, in section thirty-six, township twenty-eight north, range twenty-two east, situated in the Indian Territory, and containing five hundred and fifty-seven and ninety-five one-hundredths acres, more or less.

Sale of Ottawa's
lands to.

Price.

Proceeds.

That said lands shall be sold to said company at not less than ten dollars per acre, and the proceeds of such sale shall be paid over under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to the Ottawa Indians per capita, as per request of said Indians now on file in the Department of the Interior.

Plat, etc.

That the said Miami Town Company shall, within ninety days from the approval of this act, file in the General Land Office a plat of said land, showing the same to have been surveyed and divided into lots, blocks, streets, and alleys; and immediately upon filing of said map, and the payment of the said sum of ten dollars per acre, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause a patent to be issued to said company for the several tracts herein described.

Creeks.

Payment of expense
of removal, etc.

This amount to be paid per capita to one hundred and twenty-nine citizens of the Creek Nation of Indians, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, who have removed themselves from the State of Alabama to the Creek Nation in the Indian Territory, and subsisted themselves for one year, in accordance with the twelfth article of the treaty with the Creek Nation, proclaimed April fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, seven thousand and ninety-five dollars, to be immediately available.

Vol. 7, p. 367.

Pottawatomies.

That the last clause of the subdivision entitled "Pottawatomies" in the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling the treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes," being chapter three hundred and forty one, of volume twenty-three, of the Statutes at Large, be amended to read as follows:

Vol. 23, p. 372, amend-
ed.

Claims of individual
members referred to
Court of Claims.

Vol. 15, p. 533.

That the claims of certain individual members of the Pottawatomie Nation of Indians, their heirs or legal representatives, for depredations committed by others upon their stock, timber, or other property reported to Congress under the tenth article of the treaty of August seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, be, and the same

are hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication. And said court shall, in determining said cause, ascertain the amounts due and to whom due by reason of actual damage sustained.

"And all papers, reports, evidences, records, and proceedings relating in anyway to said claims now on file or of record in the Department of the Interior, or any other Department or on file or of record in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, or the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall be delivered to said court, and in considering the merits of the claims presented to the court all testimony and reports of special agents or other officers and other papers now on file or of record in the Departments or Congress, shall be considered by the court, and such value awarded thereto as in its judgment is right and proper.

Papers, etc., to be delivered to court.

That the remaining proceeds or balances of the sales of the Cherokee Strip in Kansas, disposed of under the seventeenth section of the treaty of said nation with the United States of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and under acts of Congress approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and held for alleged charges for land office expenses not authorized by treaty, amounting to nineteen thousand eight hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-two cents, or thereabouts, shall be placed to the credit of the Secretary of the Interior as custodian of said trust funds, and shall be forwarded to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation as other funds of said tribe, to be immediately available.

Cherokee Strip,
Kans.
Disposition of proceeds.
Vol. 14, p. 894.
Vol. 17, p. 98.
Vol. 19, p. 265.

That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to grant rights of way into and across the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho to canal, ditch, or reservoir companies for the purpose of enabling the citizens of Pocatello to thereby receive the water supply, contemplated by section ten (10) of an act to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Shoshone and Bannock Indians, and for other purposes, being chapter nine hundred and thirty-six, laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and may also attach conditions as to the supply of surplus water to Indians on said Fort Hall Reservation as may be reasonable and prescribe rules and regulations for the same.

Fort Hall Reservation.
Ditch, right of way through.
Vol. 25, p. 455.

For the construction, purchase, and use of irrigating machinery and appliances in Arizona, Montana, and Nevada for the uses of Indian reservations, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior and subject to his control, thirty thousand dollars, to be immediately available.

Purchase of irrigation machinery.

That one half of all funds now held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Delaware tribe of Indians, in the Indian Territory, with one half of all interest due upon the same, including the school fund and interest thereon, and also one half of the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, which sum was invested by the United States in Florida and North Carolina bonds, which bonds are now held in trust for the benefit of said tribe, be paid per capita, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to said tribe: *Provided* "That hereafter said bonds shall be the property of the United States, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to sell one half of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds held in trust for the Delawares, and to pay to the said Indians per capita the proceeds, together with all uninvested funds and interest moneys to their credit and on deposit in the United States Treasury as herein provided, and the authority herein granted shall be in force from and after the approval of this act.

Delawares.
Payment of half of all funds held in trust.
Proviso.
Disposal of bonds.

To supply food and other necessities of life in cases of distress among the Indians arising from emergencies not foreseen or otherwise provided for, to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, twenty-five thousand dollars, and a report of all expenditures under this provision shall be made to Congress at its next session thereafter.

Emergencies.

FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Support of schools.

Day and industrial schools.

Draughtsman.

Buildings and repairs.

Provisos.

Mission Indians, Cal.

Horses, etc.

Limit of cost, buildings.

Albuquerque, N. Mex.

Carlisle, Pa.

Allowance to Capt. R. H. Pratt.

Chillico, Ind. T.

Carson City, Nev.

Pierre, S. Dak.

Flandreau, S. Dak.

Santa Fe, N. Mex.

For support of Indian day and industrial schools, and for other educational purposes not hereinafter provided for, including pay of draughtsman to be employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, one million dollars; for the construction on Indian reservations of school buildings and repair of school buildings, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That twenty-five thousand dollars of this amount may be used in the erection of buildings for an industrial school for the Mission Indians near the village of Perris, in California, upon a tract of land to be donated for that purpose of not less than eighty acres; and for purchase of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine for schools, fifteen thousand dollars, five thousand dollars of which shall be immediately available; in all, one million one hundred and forty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the entire cost of any boarding school building, exclusive of outbuildings, to be built from the moneys appropriated hereby, shall not exceed twelve thousand dollars, and the entire cost of any day-school building to be so built shall not exceed six hundred dollars.

For support and education of Indian pupils at Albuquerque, New Mexico, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum for each pupil, and for the erection and repairs of buildings, and pay of superintendent, at one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, sixty-six thousand dollars.

For support of Indian industrial school at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at not exceeding one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each pupil, for transportation of pupils to and from Carlisle school, and for the erection and repair of buildings, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars of this amount to be used in the erection of a new dormitory for girls.

For annual allowance to Captain R. H. Pratt in charge of said school, one thousand dollars; in all, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars.

For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and sixty seven dollars per annum each; purchase of material, erection of buildings, shops, barns, and necessary outbuildings, and of repairs of same at Indian school at Chillico, Indian Territory (formerly near Arkansas City, Kansas), and for pay of superintendent of said school, at two thousand dollars per annum, one hundred thousand dollars.

For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each; necessary outbuildings, repairs, and fencing at the Indian school at Carson City, Nevada, and for pay of superintendent of said school, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each; enlarging and improving buildings, necessary outbuildings, repairs, and fencing at the Indian school at Pierre, South Dakota, and for pay of superintendent of said school, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For the purpose of erecting, constructing, and completing suitable school buildings and for the support of an Indian industrial school near the village of Flandreau, South Dakota, twenty five thousand dollars. *Provided* any unexpended balance of former appropriations are hereby reappropriated not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each; necessary buildings, repairs, and fencing, and irrigation at the Indian school at Santa Fe, New Mexico, and for pay of superintendent of said school, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, forty thousand dollars.

For support of Indian pupils at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each; pay of superintendent, at two thousand dollars per annum; repairs and erection of buildings at Indian school, Genoa, Nebraska, including heating apparatus, sixty thousand dollars.	Genoa, Nebr.
For the erection and completion of buildings and for the support of an Indian industrial school at the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyoming, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Shoshone Reservation, Wyo.
For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each; for necessary repairs, furnishings, tools, and farm implements; and for pay of superintendent at the Indian school, Grand Junction, Colorado, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, twenty-five thousand dollars.	Grand Junction, Colo.
For support of Indian pupils at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each and repairs of buildings at the Indian school, Fort Totten, North Dakota, and for pay of superintendent of said school, at one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, forty thousand dollars.	Fort Totten, N. Dak.
For support and education of one hundred and twenty Indian pupils at the school at Hampton, Virginia, twenty thousand and forty dollars.	Hampton, Va.
For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each; necessary buildings, repairs at the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas, and for pay of superintendent of said school, at two thousand dollars per annum one hundred thousand dollars.	Lawrence, Kans.
For support and education of two hundred Indian pupils at Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, thirty-three thousand four hundred dollars.	Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia.
For support of pupils at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each, erection of buildings, purchase of lands or improvements, not to exceed six thousand dollars and pay of superintendent at Phoenix, Arizona, at one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, fifty thousand dollars.	Phoenix, Ariz.
For support of Indian pupils at one hundred and seventy-five dollars per annum each; necessary out-buildings, repairs, and fencing at the Indian school at Salem, Oregon (formerly Forest Grove school), and for pay of the superintendent of said school, at two thousand dollars per annum, fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars.	Salem, Oregon.
For support of three hundred Indian pupils at the Saint Ignatius Mission school, on the Jocko Reservations, in Montana, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum each, forty-five thousand dollars.	St. Ignatius Mission, Mont.
For support of sixty Indian pupils at White's Manual Labor Institute, of Wabash, Indiana, ten thousand and twenty dollars.	White's Manual Labor Institute, Wabash, Ind.
For support of eighty pupils at the Cherokee Training School at Cherokee, North Carolina, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each, thirteen thousand three hundred and sixty dollars.	Cherokee, N. C., training school.
For education and support of one hundred Chippewa boys and girls at Saint John's University, and at Saint Benedict's Academy, in Stearns County, State of Minnesota, at one hundred and fifty dollars each per annum, and for the education and support of one hundred Indian pupils at Saint Paul's Industrial School at Clontarf, in the State of Minnesota, thirty thousand dollars.	St. John's University and St. Benedict's Academy, Minn.
For support of Indian pupils, at one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per annum each; necessary buildings, repairs, fencing, and irrigation at the Indian school at Fort Mojave, Arizona, and for pay of superintendent of said school, at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, twenty thousand dollars.	St. Paul's Industrial School, Minn. Fort Mojave, Ariz.
For care, support, and education of Indian pupils at industrial, agricultural, mechanical, and other schools, other than those herein provided for, in any of the States or Territories of the United States, at a rate not to exceed one hundred and sixty-seven dollars for each pupil, seventy-five thousand dollars.	Other schools.

S. Joseph's Normal School, Ind.

For support and education of sixty Indian pupils at Saint Joseph's Normal School at Rensselaer, Indiana, eight thousand three hundred and thirty dollars.

S. Boniface's Industrial School, Cal.

For support and education of one hundred Indian pupils at Saint Boniface's Industrial School at Banning, California, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Holy Family School, Mont.

For the education and support of one hundred Indian children at the Holy Family Indian School, at Blackfoot Agency, Montana, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

Transporting, etc., pupils

For collecting and transportation of pupils to and from Indian schools, and also for the transportation of Indian pupils from all the Indian schools and placing of them, with the consent of their parents, under the care and control of such suitable white families as may in all respects be qualified to give such pupils moral, industrial, and educational training, under arrangements in which their proper care, support, and education shall be in exchange for their labor; forty thousand dollars. *Provided*, That at least five hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of the money appropriated for the support of schools by this act shall be used exclusively for the support and education of Indian pupils in industrial and day schools in operation under contracts with the Indian Bureau.

Proviso.

Contract schools.

Children of Indians taking lands in severalty not excluded.

That in the expenditure of money appropriated for any of the purposes of education of Indian children, those children of Indians who have taken lands in severalty under any existing law, shall not, by reason thereof, be excluded from the benefits of such appropriation.

Rules to secure attendance.

And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, subject to the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized and directed to make and enforce by proper means such rules and regulations as will secure the attendance of Indian children of suitable age and health at schools established and maintained for their benefit.

Expenditures under Secretary of the Interior.

That the expenditure of the money appropriated for school purposes in this act shall be at all times under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and in all respects in conformity with such conditions, rules, and regulations as to the conduct and methods of instruction and expenditure of money as may from time to time be prescribed by him.

Interest, trust fund stocks.

INTEREST ON TRUST FUND STOCKS.

SEC. 2. That for payment of interest on certain abstracted and non-paying State stocks belonging to the various Indian tribes, and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety one, namely:

Cherokee national fund.

For trust-fund interest due Cherokee national fund, twenty five thousand six hundred and forty dollars;

Cherokee school fund.

For trust fund interest due Cherokee school fund one thousand six hundred and thirty dollars;

Chickasaw national fund.

For trust fund interest due Chickasaw national fund, nineteen thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars;

Choctaw general fund.

For trust fund interest due Choctaw general fund, twenty seven thousand dollars;

Iowas.

For trust fund interest due Iowas, three thousand two hundred and eighty dollars;

Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws.

For trust fund interest due Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, two thousand four hundred and one dollars;

Ante, p. 1003.

School fund.

For trust-fund interest due Kaskaskia, Wea, Peoria, and Piankeshaw school-fund, one thousand four hundred and forty-nine dollars;

Delaware general fund.

For trust-fund interest due Delaware general fund, four thousand one hundred and thirty dollars.

Menomonees.

For trust fund interest due Menomonees, nine hundred and fifty dollars; in all eighty-six thousand three hundred dollars;

Purchase of supplies to be advertised; exceptions.

SEC. 3. That no purchase of supplies for which appropriations are herein made, exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars in value

at any one time, shall be made without first giving at least three weeks' public notice by advertisement, except in cases of exigency, when in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, who shall make official record of the facts constituting the exigency and shall report the same to Congress at its next session, he may direct that purchases may be made in open market in amount not exceeding three thousand dollars at any one purchase: *Provided*, That funds herein and heretofore appropriated for construction of ditches and other works for irrigating may be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, without advertising *Provided further*, That purchase in open market may be made from Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 4. That so much of the appropriations herein made as may be required to pay for goods and supplies, for expenses incident to their purchase, and for transportation of the same, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, shall be immediately available; but no such goods or supplies shall be distributed or delivered to any of said Indians prior to July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one. And hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is authorized to advertise in the spring of each year for bids, and enter into contracts, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, for goods and supplies for the Indian service required for the ensuing fiscal year, notwithstanding the fact that the appropriations for such fiscal year have not been made: *Provided*, That the contracts so made shall be on the basis of the appropriations for the preceding fiscal year, but not in excess of the estimates for such year. *And provided further*, That these contracts shall contain a clause that no deliveries shall be made under the same, and no liability attach to the United States in consequence of such execution, if Congress fails to make an appropriation for the fiscal year for which those supplies are required for the purpose of, and in an amount sufficient to meet the same. And the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any surplus that may remain in any of the said appropriations herein made for the purchase of subsistence for the several Indian tribes, to an amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars in the aggregate, to supply any subsistence deficiency that may occur: *Provided, however*, That funds appropriated to fulfill treaty obligations shall not be so used: *And provided further*, That any diversions which shall be made under authority of this section shall be reported in detail, and the reason therefor, to Congress, at the session of Congress next succeeding such diversion: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior, under the direction of the President, may use any sums appropriated in this act for subsistence, and not absolutely necessary for that purpose, for the purchase of stock cattle for the benefit of the tribe for which such appropriation is made, or for the assistance of such Indians to become farmers, and in aiding such Indians as have taken allotments to build houses and other buildings for residence or improvements of such allotments, and shall report to Congress, at its next session thereafter, on account of his action under this provision.

SEC. 5. That when not required for the purpose for which appropriated the funds herein provided for the pay of specified employees at any agency may be used by the Secretary of the Interior for the pay of other employees at such agency, but no deficiency shall be thereby created; and, when necessary, specified employees may be detailed for other service when not required for the duty for which they were engaged; and that the several appropriations herein made for millers, blacksmiths, engineers, carpenters, physicians, and other persons, and for various articles provided for by treaty stipulation for the several Indian tribes, may be diverted to other uses for the benefit of the said tribes, respectively, within, the discretion of the President, and with the consent of said tribes, expressed in

Provisos.

Irrigating works.

Purchases from Indians.

Immediately available.

Limit of distribution, etc.

Advertisements before appropriations.

Proviso.

Basis of contracts.

Conditions.

Use of surplus for subsistence deficiency.

Limit.

Treaty funds.

Report on diversions.

Stock cattle, etc.

Transfer of funds for employees.

Details for other service.

Diversion of appropriations.

Report.	the usual manner; and that he cause report to be made to Congress, at its next session thereafter, of his action under this provision.
Rejection of bids, etc.	SEC. 6. That whenever, after advertising for bids for supplies in accordance with section three of this act, those received for any article contain conditions detrimental to the interest of the Government, they may be rejected, and the articles specified in such bids purchased in open market, at prices not to exceed those of the lowest bidder, and not to exceed the market price of the same until such time as satisfactory bids can be obtained, for which immediate advertisement shall be made.
Purchases in open market.	SEC. 7. That at any of the Indian reservations where there is now on hand Government property not required for the use and benefit of the Indians at said reservation the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to move such property to other Indian reservations where it may be required, or to sell it and apply the proceeds of the same in the purchase of such articles as may be needed for the use of the Indians for whom said property was purchased, and he shall make report of his action hereunder to the next session of Congress thereafter.
Sales, etc., of property not used.	SEC. 8. The following agreement, made by David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians in Oklahoma on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, and now on file in the Department of the Interior, and signed by said commissioners on behalf of the United States, and by Alexander P. Peltier, Joseph Moose, Stephen Neg-a-hu-quit, John B. Hambago and Alexander Rhodd, Business Committee, and John L. Young and others, on behalf of the said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, to wit:
Application of proceeds.	"Articles of agreement made and entered into at Shawnee Town, in the Indian Territory, on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, in the Indian Territory,
Agreement with Citizen Band, Pottawatomie Indians, Oklahoma, ratified.	

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded.

Description.

The Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians of the Indian Territory, in consideration of the fulfillment of the promises hereinafter made, hereby cede, relinquish, and forever and absolutely surrender to the United States all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory—according to Morrill's survey, under contract of September third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two—to wit: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River, in section twenty-one, of township eleven north, range five east, where the western boundary line of the Seminole Reservation strikes said river; thence south with said boundary line to the left bank of the Canadian River; thence up said river along the left bank thereof, to a point on said left bank, in the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township six north, range one west, thirty-nine chains and eighty-two links (by the meanders of the river west), from the point where the Indian meridian intersects said river, or thirty-eight chains and fifty-two links due west from said Indian meridian; thence north as run by O. T. Morrill, under his contract of September third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to a point on the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river, along the right bank thereof, to the place of beginning, comprising the following, viz:

Fractional township five north, ranges one, two, three, four, and five east, north of the Canadian River. Fractional township six

north, ranges one, three, four, and five east, north of the Canadian River. Township six north, range two east.

Townships seven, eight, and nine, ranges one, two, three, and four east. Fractional townships seven, eight, and nine north, range five east.

Townships ten and eleven north, range one east. Fractional township ten north, ranges two, three, and four east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River. Fractional township ten north, range five east. Fractional township eleven north, ranges two, three, four, and five east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River. Fractional township twelve north, ranges one and two east, south of North Fork of the Canadian River.

Also that portion of sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, and twenty-five, and section thirty-six, north of the Canadian River in township six north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line of the said Pottawatomie Reservation as shown by the Morrill survey, and that portions of sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line aforesaid, and that portion of sections one and twelve south of the north fork of the Canadian River, and sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in township twelve north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line aforesaid, containing an area of five hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and seventy and forty-two one hundredths, acres of land.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Whereas certain allotments of land have been heretofore made, and are now being made to members of said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, according to instructions from the Department of the Interior at Washington, under the act of Congress entitled, "An act to provide for the allotment of lands, in severalty, to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and according to said instructions other allotments are to be made, it is further agreed that all such allotments so made shall be confirmed—all in process of being made shall be completed and confirmed, and all to be made shall be made under the same rules and regulations, as to persons, location and area, as those heretofore made, and when made shall be confirmed. When said allotments shall be so confirmed, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the title in each allottee shall be evidenced and protected in every particular, in the same manner and to the extent provided for in the above-mentioned act of Congress: *Provided*, That in allotments to be hereafter made, no person shall have the right to select his or her allotment in section sixteen and thirty-six in any Congressional township—nor upon any land heretofore set apart in said tract of country for any use by the United States, or for school, school farm, or religious purposes—nor shall said sections sixteen and thirty-six be subject to homestead entry but shall be kept and used for school purposes; nor shall any lands set apart for any use of the United States, or for school, school farm or religious purposes, be subject to homestead entry—but shall be held by the United States for such purposes, so long as the United States shall see fit to use them: *And provided further*, That all such allotments shall be taken on or before February eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, when any right to allotment, in any one, shall be deemed waived and forever cease to exist.

Confirmation of allotments.

Vol. 24, p. 368.

Proviso.

School sections, etc.

Limit.

And it is specially agreed that the south half of section seven and the north half of section eighteen in township six north, range five

Sacred Heart Mission.

east, heretofore set apart by a written agreement between said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and certain Catholic Fathers, for religious, school, and farm purposes, shall not be subject to allotment or homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States for the Sacred Heart Mission, the name under which said association of Fathers are conducting the church, school, and farm on said land.

And in any lawful manner, to be provided by Congress, shall be conveyed to said Fathers for the uses above expressed.

ARTICLE III.

Number of allottees.

It is further agreed that the number entitled to take and who shall take allotments, including those who have already taken allotments, is fourteen hundred.

But if it shall be ascertained that a greater number than fourteen hundred shall be entitled to and shall take allotments hereunder, then there shall be deducted from the sum hereinafter agreed, to be paid to said Pottawatomie Indians the sum of one dollar for each acre of land allotted to those in excess of said number.

ARTICLE IV.

Payment to tribe for lands relinquished.

It is further agreed, as a further and only additional consideration for such relinquishment of all title, claim, and interest of every kind and character in an to said lands, that the United States will pay to said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, in said tract of country, within four months after this agreement shall have been ratified by Congress, the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for making homes and other improvements on the said allotments. And if it shall be ascertained that said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians did purchase and pay the United States for the tract of country above described in accordance with the provisions of a treaty between the United States and said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians, proclaimed August seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and that the United States did retain and yet retains and shall continue to retain of said Indians' funds the sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents on account of such purchase, then the United States agrees to pay to said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians the additional sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents.

Repayment for lands purchased.

Per capita payments.

All payments of money herein provided for shall be made per capita to said Indians.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

Effect.

This agreement shall have effect after it shall have been ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Signatures.

In witness whereof, the day and year first above written, the said David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson and Warren G. Sayre, have hereunto set their hands for and on behalf of the United States, and Alexander B. Peltier, Joseph Moose, John Anderson, Stephen Negahriquet, John B. Pambogo, Alexander Rhodd and Davis Hardin, the Business Committee of said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians authorized by law and custom and by General Council now and here present and in session, so to do have hereunto set their hands and the adult male members of said Band present representing in their families the number set opposite their names, respectfully have hereunto set their hands.

Agreement with Absentee Shawnee Indians ratified.

SEC. 9. The following agreement entered into on behalf of the United States with the Absentee Shawnee Indians, on the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, and signed by said Commissioners on the part of the United States, and by White

Turkey, Chief, and five others, on the part of said Absentee Shawnee Indians, is also hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, to wit:

"Articles of agreement made and entered into at Shawnee Town in the Indian Territory, on the twenty-sixth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety, by and between David H. Jerome, Warren G. Sayre and Alfred M. Wilson, Commissioners on the part of the United States and the Absentee Shawnees residing on what is commonly known as the Pottawatomie Reservation in the Indian Territory, represented by their Chiefs and head men or Counselors whose names are hereto subscribed.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

The Absentee Shawnee Indians of the Indian Territory in consideration of the fulfillment of the promises hereinafter made, hereby cede, relinquish and surrender, forever and absolutely, to the United States, all their claim, title and interest of every kind and character in and to the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, according to Morrill's survey, under contract of September third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two—to-wit: 'Beginning at a point on the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River, in section twenty-one, of township eleven north, range five east, where the western boundary line of the Seminole Reservation strikes said river; thence south with said boundary line to the left bank of the Canadian River; thence up said river, along the left bank thereof, to a point on said left bank in the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township six north, range one west, thirty-nine chains and eighty-two links (by the meanders of the river west) from the point where the Indian meridian intersects said river, or thirty-eight chains and fifty-two links due west from said Indian meridian; thence north as run by O. T. Morrill, under his contract of September third, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to a point on the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River; thence down said river, along the right bank thereof, to place of beginning, comprising the following, viz:

Lands ceded in Indian Territory.

Description.

Fractional township five north, ranges one, two, three, four, and five east, north of Canadian River. Fractional township six north, ranges one, three, four, and five east, north of the Canadian River. Township six north, range two east.

Townships seven, eight, and nine, ranges one, two, three, and four east. Fractional townships seven, eight, and nine north, range five east.

Townships ten and eleven north, range one east. Fractional township ten north, ranges two, three and four east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River. Fractional township ten north, range five east. Fractional township eleven north, ranges two, three, four, and five east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River. Fractional township twelve north, ranges one and two east, south of the north fork of the Canadian River.

Also that portion of sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, and twenty-five, and section thirty-six, north of the Canadian River in township six north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line of the said Pottawatomie Reservation as shown by the Morrill survey, and that portion of sections one, twelve, thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line aforesaid, and that portion of sections one and twelve south of the north fork of the Canadian River, and sections thirteen, twenty-four, twenty-five, and thirty-six in township twelve north, range one west, lying east of the western boundary line aforesaid containing an area of five hundred and seventy-five thousand eight hundred and seventy and forty-two one-hundredths acres of land.'

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Confirmation of allotments.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Provisos.

School sections, etc.

Limit for taking allotments.

Whereas certain allotments of land have been heretofore made, and are now being made to said Absentee Shawnees according to instructions from the Department of the Interior, at Washington, under Act of Congress entitled, 'An Act to provide for the allotment of lands, in severalty, to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians and for other purposes,' approved February 8, 1887, and according to said instructions other allotments are to be made, it is further agreed that all such allotments so made shall be confirmed—all in process of being made shall be completed and confirmed, and all to be made shall be made under the same rules and regulations, as to persons, locations and area, as those heretofore made, and when made shall be confirmed. When said allotments shall be so confirmed and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the title in each allottee shall be evidenced and protected in every particular, in the same manner and to the extent provided for in the above-mentioned Act of Congress. *Provided*, that in all allotments to be hereafter made, no person shall have the right to select his or her allotment in sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) in any Congressional township—nor upon any land heretofore set apart in said tract of country for any use by the United States, or for school, school farm or religious purposes—nor shall said sections sixteen (16) and thirty-six (36) be subject to homestead entry, but shall be kept and used for school purposes; nor shall any lands set apart for any use of the United States, or for school, school farm or religious purposes, be subject to homestead entry—but shall be held by the United States for such purposes, so long as the United States shall see fit to so use them; and *provided further*, that all such allotments shall be taken on or before January 1st, 1891, after which time and up to February 8, 1891, the allotting agent then on said reservation shall make allotments to those Absentee Shawnees resident in said tract of country, who have failed or refused to take their allotments as aforesaid, and such allotments so made by such allotting agent shall have the same force and effect as if the selections were made by the Indians in person. After said date of February 8th, 1891, any right to allotment hereunder or by Act of Congress, shall be deemed waived and forever cease to exist.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

Number of allottees.

It is further agreed that the number who are entitled to take allotments and who shall take allotments, including those who have already taken allotments, is six hundred and fifty (650). But if it shall be ascertained that a greater number than six hundred and fifty (650) shall be entitled to and shall take allotments hereunder, then there shall be deducted from the sum hereinafter agreed to be paid to said Absentee Shawnees, the sum of one (1) dollar for each acre of land allotted to those in excess of said number.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

Payment to Indians for homes, etc.

It is further agreed, as a further and only additional consideration for such relinquishment of all title, claim and interest of every kind and character, in and to said lands, that the United States will pay to said Absentee Shawnees in said tract of country, as soon as may be after this agreement shall have been ratified by Congress, and under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the sum of sixty-five thousand (\$65,000.00) dollars for making homes and other improvements on their said allotments. All payments of

money herein provided for shall be made per capita to said Absentee Shawnees according to the list of all those to whom allotments shall be hereunder made, and the wives of allottees.

Per capita payments.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

This agreement shall have effect after it shall have been ratified by the Congress of the United States.

Effect.

In witness whereof, the day and year first above written, the said David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson and Warren G. Sayre have hereunto set their hands for and on behalf of the United States, and Chief White Turkey, Charley Starr, Elephant, Thomas Rock, William Little-axe and Jim Bullfrog, Head Men of the Absentee Shawnees and Counselors of White Turkey, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Absentee Shawnee Indians.

Signatures.

SEC 10. That for the purpose of making the compensation to the said Indians, provided in said respective agreements with the Citizens Band of Pottawatomie Indians and the Absentee Shawnee Indians the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be immediately available.

Compensation to
Citizen Pottawatomies
and Absentee Shaw-
nees.

SEC. 11. That any of said Citizen Pottawatomie Indians who have not yet selected allotments may make such selections anywhere within the thirty-mile square tract of land in said agreement described, not already selected or occupied in quantities as therein provided, *And provided further*, That such selections may be made at any time within thirty days after the approval of this act, and not thereafter.

Extension of time
for selections by Citi-
zen Pottawatomies.

Proviso.

Limit.

SEC 12. That full jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States as in other cases, to hear and determine the question as to whether or not the said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians did purchase and pay the United States for the tract of country in said above agreement described in accordance with the provisions of a treaty between the United States and the Pottawatomie Indians of Kansas, and proclaimed August seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; and whether or not the United States did retain and yet retains the sum of one hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents on account of said purchase, or otherwise, and to hear and determine all questions between said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians and the United States, or between said Citizen Indians and the Prairie band of Pottawatomie Indians in Kansas relative to the credits and accounts of said Indians under the various treaties with the United States. The exercise of such jurisdiction shall not be barred by any lapse of time heretofore, nor shall the rights of said Indians be in any way impaired by any ruling or determination upon such question heretofore made. Suit may be instituted in said Court of Claims at any time within twelve months after the approval of this act, but not later, on behalf of said Citizen Band, the style of such suit to be "The Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians of Oklahoma Territory against the United States," said suit to have preference upon the trial dockets of said Court. If it shall be found and determined that the said sum of one hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and seventy-five cents, or any part thereof, or any sum, has been and is yet retained by the United States to which said Indians have a legal or equitable right or title, then the amount so found to be due shall be paid to said Citizen Band of Pottawatomie Indians out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, less the fees for the services of the attorney or attorneys of said Citizen Band, in accordance with duly executed and approved contracts therefore, which amount shall

Court of Claims to
determine claim of
Pottawatomies for
land purchased.

Suit between Citizen
and Prairie bands.

Style of suit, etc.

Records, etc.

be deducted and paid to said attorney or attorneys. That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit to said Court of Claims, upon its request, certified copies of all records, documents, and papers that relate in any way to the accounts of said Indians under the various treaties with said tribe, and shall furnish such excerpts and statements and accounts regarding the same as may be called for during the progress of said suit and in said suits all claims against the United States on behalf of either of said bands of Indians, or on behalf of one band against the other shall be tried and determined and judgment rendered as shall be found just and right.

Agreement with Cheyennes and Arapahoes ratified.

SEC. 13. The following agreement entered into by the Commissioners named below on the part of the United States, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Tribes of Indians on the — day of October, eighteen hundred and ninety, and now on file in the Interior Department, signed by the said Commissioners on the part of the United States, and by Left Hand, his mark, and five hundred and sixty-four others, on the part of the said Indians, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, to wit :

“Articles of agreement made and entered into at Darlington, in the Indian Territory, on the — day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, by and between David H. Jerome, Alfred M. Wilson, and Warren G. Sayre, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, in the Indian Territory.

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded absolutely.

Description.

“The said Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians hereby cede, convey, transfer, relinquish, and surrender forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, express or implied, all their claim, title, and interest of every kind and character, in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, to-wit : A tract of country west of the ninety-sixth degree of west longitude, bounded by the Arkansas River on the east, the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude (being the southern boundary line of the State of Kansas) on the north, and the Cimarron or Red Fork of the Arkansas River on the west and south.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Lands ceded subject to allotment.

Description.

“Subject to the allotment of land in severalty to the individual members of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians, as hereinafter provided for and subject to the conditions hereinafter imposed, for the considerations hereinafter mentioned the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians hereby cede, convey, transfer, relinquish, and surrender forever and absolutely, without any reservation whatever, express or implied, all their claim, title and interest, of every kind and character, in and to the lands embraced in the following described tract of country in the Indian Territory, to-wit :

Commencing at a point where the Washita River crosses the ninety eighth degree of west longitude, as surveyed in the years eighteen hundred and fifty-eight and eighteen hundred and seventy-one; thence north on a line with said ninety-eighth degree to the point where it is crossed by the Red Fork of the Arkansas (sometimes called the Cimarron River); thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty six, with the Creek nation of Indians; thence west on said north boundary and the north boundary of the country ceded to the United States by the treaty of March twenty first, eighteen hundred and sixty six, with the Seminole Indians, to

the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence south on the line of said one hundredth degree to the point where it strikes the North Fork of the Red River; thence down said North Fork of the Red River to a point where it strikes the north line of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation; thence east along said boundary to a point where it strikes the Washita River; thence down said Washita River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning; and all other lands or tracts of country in the Indian Territory to which they have or may set up or allege any right, title, interest or claim whatsoever.

ARTICLE III

ARTICLE III.

Out of the lands ceded, conveyed, transferred, relinquished, and surrendered by Article II hereof, and in part consideration for the cession of lands named in the preceding article, it is agreed by the United States that each member of the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians over the age of eighteen years shall have the right to select for himself or herself one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be held and owned in severalty, to conform to legal surveys in boundary; and that the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, if members of either of said tribes of Indians, shall have a right to select a like amount of land for each of his or her children under the age of eighteen years; and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, or some one by him appointed for the purpose, shall select a like amount of land for each orphan child belonging to either of said tribes under the age of eighteen years.

Selections in sever-
alty by Indians.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

"It is further agreed that the land in said reservation shall be classed as bottom land and grazing land; and, in making selection of lands to be allotted in severalty as aforesaid, each and every Indian herein provided for shall be required to take at least one-half in area, of his or her allotments, of grazing land. It is hereby further expressly agreed that no person shall have the right to make his or her selection of land in any part of said reservation that is now used or occupied for military, agency, school, school-farm, religious, or other public uses, or in sections sixteen and thirty-six in each Congressional township, except in cases where any Cheyenne or Arapahoe Indian has heretofore made improvements upon and now uses and occupies a part of said sections sixteen and thirty-six such Indian may make his or her selection within the boundaries so prescribed so as to include his or her improvements, or in that part thereof now occupied and claimed by the Wichita and affiliated bands of Indians described as follows, viz: Commencing at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Washita River, where the ninety-eighth meridian of west longitude crosses the same, thence up the middle of the main channel of the said river to the line of ninety-eight degrees forty minutes west longitude, thence up said line of ninety-eight degrees forty minutes due north to the middle of the main channel of the main Canadian River, thence down the middle of the main Canadian River to where it crosses the ninety-eighth meridian; thence due south to the place of beginning.

Classification of
land.
Selections.

School, etc., sections.

"It is further agreed that wherever in said reservation any Indian, entitled to take lands in severalty hereunder, has made improvements and now uses and occupies the land embracing such improvements, such Indian shall have the undisputed right to make his or her selection within the area above provided for allotments so as to include his or her said improvements.

Selections on lands
now occupied.

School, etc., sections.

"It is further agreed that sections sixteen and thirty-six in each Congressional township in said reservation shall not become subject to homestead entry, but shall be held by the United States and finally sold for public school purposes. It is hereby further agreed that wherever in said reservation any religious society or other organization is now occupying any portion of said reservation for religious or educational work among the Indian the land so occupied may be allotted and confirmed to such society or organization; not, however, to exceed one hundred and sixty acres of land to any one society or organization so long as the same shall be so occupied and used, and such land shall not be subject to homestead entry.

ARTICLE V.

"ARTICLE V.

Time for selections.

"All allotments hereunder shall be selected within ninety days from the ratification of this agreement by the Congress of the United States, provided the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, may extend the the time for making such selection, and should any Indian entitled to allotments hereunder fail or refuse to make his or her selection of land in that time, then the allotting agent in charge of the work of making such allotments shall, within the next thirty days after said time, make allotments to such Indians, which shall have the same force and effect as if the selection were made by the Indian.

ARTICLE VI.

"ARTICLE VI.

Trust titles for allottees.

Vol. 24, p. 386.

When said allotments of land shall have been selected and taken as aforesaid, and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, the titles thereto shall be held in trust for the allottees, respectively, for the period of twenty-five years, in the manner and to the extent provided for in the act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes,' approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven; and at the expiration of said period of twenty-five years the titles thereto shall be conveyed in fee simple to the allottees, or their heirs, free from all incumbrances.

ARTICLE VII.

"ARTICLE VII

Payment for lands ceded.

Distribution.

"As a further and only additional consideration for the cession of territory and relinquishment of title, claim, and interest in and to lands as aforesaid the United States agrees to pay to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes of Indians one million and five hundred thousand dollars as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in cash, to be distributed per capita among the members of said tribes within sixty days after this agreement shall be ratified by the Congress of the United States; two hundred and fifty thousand to be paid out for said Indians under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the remaining one million dollars to be retained in the Treasury of the United States placed to the credit of the said Indians, and, while so retained, to draw five per centum interest per annum, to be paid to said Indians per capita annually.

Annuities.

Nothing herein contained shall be held to affect in anyway any annuities due said Indians under existing laws, agreements, or treaties.

ARTICLE VIII.

"ARTICLE VIII.

Confirmation of allotments.

"It is further agreed that wherever in said reservation any member of either of said tribes has in pursuance of any laws or under

any rules or regulations of the Interior Department, taken an allotment, such an allotment, at the option of the allottee, shall be confirmed and governed by all the conditions attached to allotments taken under this agreement.

“ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

“This agreement shall have effect whenever it shall be ratified by the Congress of the United States. Effect.

“In witness whereof the said Commissioners on the part of the United States have hereunto set their hands, and the undersigned members of said tribes, for themselves and their tribes, set their hands the day and year first above written.

“DAVID H. JEROME,
“ALFRED M. WILSON,
“WARREN G. SAYRE,
“Commissioners.”

Signatures.

Left Hand, his x mark, and five hundred and sixty-four others.

SEC. 14. That for the purpose of making the allotments provided for in said agreement, including the pay and expenses of the necessary special agent or agents hereby authorized to be appointed by the President for the purpose, and the necessary resurveys, there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Expenses of allotments.

SEC. 15. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of foregoing agreement into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, of which amount the sum of one million dollars shall be placed in the Treasury to the credit of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, parties to the foregoing agreement, to bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which interest shall be paid to them per capita annually; the balance of five hundred thousand dollars to be expended as provided for in article seven of said agreement, to be immediately available. Amount placed to credit of Indians in trust.

And the sum of two million nine hundred and ninety-one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians for all the right, title, interest, and claim which said nations of Indians may have in, and to certain lands now occupied by, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians under executive order; said lands lying south of the Canadian River, and now occupied by the said Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, said lands have been ceded in trust by article three of the treaty between the United States and said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians, which was concluded April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and proclaimed on the tenth day of August of the same year, and whereof there remains, after deducting allotments as provided by said agreement, a residue ascertained by survey to contain two million three hundred and ninety-three thousand one hundred and sixty acres; three-fourths of this appropriation to be paid to such person or persons as are or shall be duly authorized by the laws of said Choctaw Nation to receive the same, at such time and in such sums as directed and required by the legislative authority of said Choctaw Nation, and one-fourth of this appropriation to be paid to such person or persons as are or shall be duly authorized by the laws of said Chickasaw Nation to receive the same, at such times and in such sums as directed and required by the legislative authority of said Chickasaw Nation; Payment to Choctaws and Chickasaws for interest in lands occupied by Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

Vol. 14, p. 769.

Division of payment.

Immediately available.

Indian title extinguished.

Lands opened to homestead settlement only.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Proviso.

Additional payment.

Soldiers and sailors.

R. S., sec. 2304-2305, p. 422.

Division into counties.
Oklahoma lands.

Election.

Provisos.

County seats.

R. S., secs. 2387, 2388, p. 437.

Lease of school lands.

Agreement with Cœur d'Alene Indians ratified.

this appropriation to be immediately available and to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said respective nations specially authorized thereto by law of releases and conveyances to the United States of all the right, title, interest, and claim of said respective nations of Indians in and to said land (not including Grier County, which is now in dispute) in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United States; and said releases and conveyances, when fully executed and delivered, shall operate to extinguish all claim of every kind and character of said Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations of Indians in and to the tract of country to which said releases and conveyances shall apply.

SEC. 16. That whenever any of the lands acquired by either of the three foregoing agreements respecting lands in the Indian or Oklahoma Territory shall by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States be open to settlement they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead and town site laws (except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised States of the United States which shall not apply): *Provided, however*, That each settler, on said lands shall before making a final proof and receiving a certificate of entry, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; But the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors as defined and described in Sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid, and all the lands in Oklahoma are hereby declared to be agricultural lands, and proof of their non-mineral character shall not be required as a condition precedent to final entry

SEC. 17. That before any lands in Oklahoma are open to settlement it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to divide the same into counties which shall contain as near as possible not less than nine hundred square miles in each county. In establishing said county line the Secretary is hereby authorized to extend the lines of the counties already located so as to make the area of said counties equal, as near as may be, to the area of the counties provided for in this act. At the first election for county officers the people of each county may vote for a name for each county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county: *Provided, further*, That as soon as the county lines are designated by the Secretary, he shall reserve not to exceed one-half section of land in each county to be located near the center of said county, for county seat purposes to be entered under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes: *Provided*, That in addition to the jurisdiction granted to the probate courts and the judges thereof in Oklahoma Territory by Legislative enactments which enactments are hereby ratified, the Probate Judges of said Territory are hereby granted such jurisdiction in town site matters and under such regulations as are provided by the laws of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 18. That the school lands reserved in the Territory of Oklahoma by this and former acts of Congress may be leased for a period not exceeding three years for the benefit of the school fund of said Territory by the Governor thereof, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 19. The following agreement entered into on the part of the United States by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels and Henry W. Andrews, Commissioners with the Cœur d'Alene Indians in Idaho Territory signed on the part of said Indians by Chief Andrew Seltice, and others which bears date March twenty-sixth, eighteen

hundred and eighty-seven, and now on file in the Interior Department, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed and is in the following words, to-wit:

AGREEMENT WITH CŒUR D'ALENE.

Agreement.

Post, p. 1080.

This agreement made pursuant to an item in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States and the Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians now residing on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, by their chiefs, headmen, and other male adults, whose names are hereunto subscribed, they being duly authorized to act in the premises, witnesseth:

ARTICLE 1.

ARTICLE 1.

Whereas said Cœur d'Alene Indians were formerly possessed of a large and valuable tract of land lying in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, and whereas said Indians have never ceded the same to the United States, but the same, with the exception of the present Cœur d'Alene Reservation, is held by the United States and settlers and owners deriving title from the United States, and whereas said Indians have received no compensation for said land from the United States: Therefore,

Preamble.

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 2.

For the consideration hereinafter stated the said Cœur d'Alene Indians hereby cede, grant, relinquish, and quitclaim to the United States all right, title, and claim which they now have, or ever had, to all lands in said Territories and elsewhere, except the portion of land within the boundaries of their present reservation in the Territory of Idaho, known as the Cœur d'Alene Reservation.

Lands ceded.

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 3.

The said Cœur d'Alene Indians agree and consent that the Upper and Middle bands of Spokane Indians residing in and around Spokane Falls, in the Territory of Washington, may be removed to the Cœur d'Alene Reservation and settled thereon in permanent homes on the terms and conditions contained in an agreement made and entered into by and between John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, commissioners on the part of the United States and said Spokane Indians, concluded on the fifteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, at Spokane Falls, in the Territory of Washington.

Consent to settlement of Spokanes.

ARTICLE 4.

ARTICLE 4.

And it is further agreed that the tribe or band of Indians known as Calespels, now residing in the Calespel Valley, Washington Territory, and any other bands of non-reservation Indians now belonging to the Colville Indian Agency, may be removed to the Cœur d'Alene Reservation by the United States, on such terms as may be mutually agreed on by the United States and any such tribes or bands.

Consent to settlement of Calespels and other Indians.

ARTICLE 5.

Cœur d'Alene Reservation to remain Indian land.

In consideration of the foregoing cession and agreements, it is agreed that the Cœur d'Alene Reservation shall be held forever as Indian land and as homes for the Cœur d'Alene Indians, now residing on said reservation, and the Spokane or other Indians who may be removed to said reservation under this agreement, and their posterity: and no part of said reservation shall ever be sold, occupied, open to white settlement, or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the Indians residing on said reservation.

ARTICLE 5.

ARTICLE 6.

Payment to Cœur d'Alenes.

Distribution.

Mill.

Articles.

And it is further agreed that the United States will expend for the benefit of said Cœur d'Alene Indians the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, as follows: For the first year, thirty thousand dollars, and for each succeeding year for fifteen years, eight thousand dollars. As soon as possible after the ratification of this agreement by Congress, there shall be erected on said reservation a saw and grist mill, to be operated by steam, and an engineer and miller employed, the expenses of building said mill and paying the engineer and miller to be paid out of the funds herein provided. The remaining portion of said thirty thousand dollars, if any, and the other annual payments shall be expended in the purchase of such useful and necessary articles as shall best promote the progress, comfort, improvement, education, and civilization of said Cœur d'Alene Indians, parties hereto.

ARTICLE 6.

ARTICLE 7.

Cash payments instead of articles.

It is further agreed that if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that in any year in which payments are to be made as herein provided said Cœur d'Alene Indians are supplied with such useful and necessary articles and do not need the same, and that they will judiciously use the money, then said payment shall be made to them in cash.

ARTICLE 7.

ARTICLE 8.

Balances.

It is further agreed that any money which shall not be used in the purchase of such necessary articles or paid over, as provided in article seven, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the said Cœur d'Alene Indians, parties hereto, and expended for their benefit, or paid over to them, as provided in the foregoing articles.

ARTICLE 8.

ARTICLE 9.

Selection of articles.

It is further agreed that in the purchase for distribution of said articles for the benefit of said Indians the wishes of said Indians shall be consulted as to what useful articles they may need, or whether they need any at all, and their wishes shall govern as far as it is just and proper.

ARTICLE 9.

ARTICLE 10.

Employment of Indians.

It is further agreed that in the employment of engineers, millers, mechanics, and laborers of every kind, preference shall be given in all cases to Indians, parties hereto, qualified to perform the work and labor, and it shall be the duty of all millers, engineers, and mechanics to teach all Indians placed under their charge their trades and vocations.

ARTICLE 10.

ARTICLE 11.

ARTICLE 11.

It is further agreed that in addition to the amount heretofore provided for the benefit of said Cœur d'Alene Indians the United States, at its own expense, will furnish and employ for the benefit of said Indians on said reservation a competent physician, medicines, a blacksmith, and carpenter.

Physician, blacksmith, and carpenter.

ARTICLE 12.

ARTICLE 12.

In order to protect the morals and property of the Indians, parties hereto, no female of the Cœur d'Alene tribe shall be allowed to marry any white man unless, before said marriage is solemnized, said white man shall give such evidence of his character for morality and industry as shall satisfy the agent in charge, the minister in charge, and the chief of the tribe that he is a fit person to reside among the Indians; and it is further agreed that Stephen E. Liberty, Joseph Peavy, Patrick Nixon, and Julien Boutelier, white men who have married Indian women and with their families reside on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, are permitted to remain thereon, they being subject, however, to all laws, rules, and regulations of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs applicable to Indian reservations.

Marriages with white men.

ARTICLE 13.

ARTICLE 13.

It is further agreed and understood that in consideration of the amount expended in buildings and other improvements on said Cœur d'Alene Reservation for religious and educational purposes by the De Smet Mission, and valuable services in the education and moral training of children on said reservation, and in consideration that the Indians, parties hereto, have donated for said purposes one section of land on which is situated the boys' school, one section on which is situated the girl's school, and one section of timbered land for use of the schools, that said De Smet Mission and its successors may continue to hold and use said three sections of land and the buildings and improvements thereon so long as the same shall be used by said De Smet Mission and its successors for religious and educational purposes.

Lands for De Smet Mission.

ARTICLE 14.

ARTICLE 14.

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

Effect.

In testimony whereof the said John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Henry W. Andrews, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and other adult Indians, on the part of the Indians, parties hereto, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Signatures.

Done at De Smet Mission on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, on this the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

SEC. 20. That the following agreement entered into with the said Cœur d'Alene Indians by Benjamin Simpson, John H. Shupe, and Napoleon B. Humphrey, Commissioners on the part of the United States, signed by said Commissioners and by said Andrew Seltice, Chief, and others, on the part of said Indians, which agreement bears date September ninth, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, and is now on file in the Interior Department, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and is in the following words, to wit:

Agreement with Cœur d'Alenes ratified.

AGREEMENT.

Agreement.

This agreement, made pursuant to an item of an Act of Congress, namely; Section 4 of the Indian appropriation act, approved March

Vol. 25, p. 1002.

two, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, (25 Stat., 1002), by Benjamin Simpson, John H. Shupe, and Napoleon B. Humphrey, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, parties of the first part, and the Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians, now residing on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation in the Territory of Idaho, by their chiefs, headmen, and other male adults whose names are hereunto subscribed, parties of the second part witnesseth:

ARTICLE 1.

ARTICLE 1.

Lands on reservation
ceded.

Description.

For the consideration hereinafter named the said Cœur d'Alene Indians hereby cede, grant, relinquish, and quitclaim to the United States, all the right, title, and claim which they now have, or ever had, to the following-described portion of their reservation, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the said reservation, thence running along the north boundary line north sixty-seven degrees twenty-nine minutes west to the head of the Spokane River; thence down the Spokane River to the northwest boundary corner of the said reservation; thence south along the Washington Territory line twelve miles; thence due east to the west shore of the Cœur d'Alene Lake; thence southerly along the west shore of said lake to a point due west of the mouth of the Cœur d'Alene River where it empties into the said lake; thence in a due east line until it intersects with the eastern boundary line of the said reservation; thence northerly along the said east boundary line to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2.

ARTICLE 2.

Money payment.

And it is further agreed, in consideration of the above, that the United States will pay to the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, the same to be paid to the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians upon the completion of all the provisions of this agreement.

ARTICLE 3.

ARTICLE 3.

To be paid pro rata.

It is further agreed that the payment of money aforesaid shall be made to the said tribe of Indians pro rata or share and share alike for each and every member of the said tribe as recognized by said tribe now living on said reservation.

ARTICLE 4.

ARTICLE 4.

Dependent on ratifi-
cation of former
agreement.

Ante, p. 1027.

Signatures.

It is further agreed and understood that this agreement shall not be binding on either party until the former agreement now existing between the United States by the duly-appointed commissioners and the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians, bearing date March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, shall be duly ratified by Congress; and in the event of the ratification of the aforesaid agreement of March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, then this agreement to be and remain in full force and effect but not binding on either party until ratified by Congress. In witness whereof the said Benjamin Simpson, John H. Shupe, and Napoleon B. Humphrey, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and other adult male Indians, on the part of the Indians, parties hereto, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at De Smet Mission, on the Cœur d'Alene Reservation, in the Territory of Idaho, this the 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Payment to Cœur
d'Alenes.

SEC. 21. That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said two agreements with said Cœur d'Alene Indians there are hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not

otherwise appropriated, in the manner and for the purpose as herein-after specifically stated the following sums, to wit: For the first installment of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as provided for in article six of the first of said agreements, thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for the building and erection on said Cœur d'Alene Indian Reservation of a saw and grist mill, to be operated by steam, and for the payment of the wages of the engineer and miller to be employed in said mill, respectively, the remaining portion of said thirty thousand dollars, if any, to be expended in the purchase of such useful and necessary articles as shall best promote the progress, comfort, improvement, education, and civilization of said Cœur d'Alene Indians, all of said articles to be purchased, and said engineer and miller to be employed as near as may be in strict conformity with articles nine and ten of the first of said agreements. And for the purpose of meeting the requirements of articles two and three of the second agreement aforesaid the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid by the United States to the said Cœur d'Alene tribe of Indians upon their compliance with all the provisions of the said second agreement hereinbefore recited, the same to be paid to the said tribe of Indians pro rata, or share and share alike, for each and every member of the said tribe as recognized by said tribe now living on said reservation.

SECTION 22. That all lands so sold and released to the United States, as recited or described in both of said agreements, and not heretofore granted or reserved from entry or location, shall, on the passage of this act, be restored to the public domain, and shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply, and under the law relative to town sites or to locators or purchasers under the mineral laws of the United States: *Provided*, That each settler or purchaser under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead act, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per acre, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors, as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be abridged, except as to the said sum to be paid as aforesaid: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be surveyed for and patented to Frederick Post, upon his making final proof of all thereof before the register and receiver of the proper United States land office, and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and Secretary of the Interior, and paying therefor two dollars and fifty cents per acre and the cost of making such survey of such portion of said reservation as is recited in the agreement in word and figures as follows, to wit:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Andrew Seltice chief of the Cœur d'Alene Indians, did on the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-one, with the consent of my people, when the country on both sides of the Spokane River belonged to me and my people, for a valuable consideration sell to Frederick Post the place now known as Post Falls, in Kootenai County, Idaho, to improve and use the same (water-power); said sale included all three of the river channels and islands, with enough land on the north and south shores for water-power and improvements; and have always protected the said Frederick Post, for eighteen years, in the rights there and then conveyed, and he has always done right with me and my people. We, the chiefs of the Cœur

Division.

Mill

Necessary articles.

Ante, p. 1028.

Pro rata payment.

Ante, p. 1027.

Ceded lands open to homestead entry only.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.

Provisos.

Additional payment.

Soldiers and sailors.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

Patent to Frederick Post.

Payment.

Agreement.

Description.

d'Alenes, have signed articles of agreement with the Government to sell the portion of the reservation joining Post Falls, in which we have excepted the above-prescribed rights, before conveyed to Frederick Post, and no Indian and no white man except Frederick Post have any rights on the above-described lands and river channels; the said Frederick Post has fulfilled all of his agreements with me and my people by improving the water-power and building mills at great expense, and I hereby authorize him to build a house and take full possession of the above-described lands on the reservation side, so that when the treaty is confirmed he may have full possession and protection of the Government in the same.

"Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of Sept'r., A. D. 1889.

his
"ANDREW X SELTICE.
mark.

Agreement with In-
dians at Fort Berthold
Agency.

SEC. 23. The following agreement, entered into on behalf of the United States, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larrabee, Commissioners, on December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, with the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, North Dakota, and now on file in the Interior Department, signed by said Commissioners on the part of the United States and by Pades-a-hish and others on the part of the Gros Ventres; and by Woka-se and others for the Mandans and Kun-nukh-to-wite and others on the part of the Arickarees, and is in the following words, to wit:

Agreement.

"This agreement made pursuant to an item in the act of Congress entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and for other purposes," approved May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Daniels, and Charles F. Larrabee, duly appointed commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan tribes of Indians, now residing on the Fort Berthold Reservation, in the Territory of Dakota, by the chiefs, head-men, and principal men, embracing a majority of all the adult male members of said tribes, Witnesseth that whereas it is the policy of the Government to reduce to proper size existing reservations when entirely out of proportion to the number of Indians existing thereon, with the consent of the Indians, and upon just and fair terms; and whereas the Indians of the several tribes, parties hereto, have vastly more land in their present reservation than they need or will ever make use of, and are desirous of disposing of a portion thereof in order to obtain the means necessary to enable them to become wholly self-supporting by the cultivation of the soil and other pursuits of husbandry:

Preamble.

Therefore, it is hereby agreed and covenanted by the parties to this instrument, as follows:

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded.

ARTICLE I.

Description.

The Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan tribes of Indians, parties hereto, hereby cede, sell, and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to all that portion of the Fort Berthold Reservation, as laid down upon the official map of the Territory of Dakota, published by the General Land Office in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, lying north of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude, and also all that portion lying west of a north and south line six miles west of the most westerly point of the big bend of the Missouri River, south of the forty-eighth parallel of north latitude.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

In consideration of the foregoing cession and relinquishment the United States shall advance and expend, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, the sum of eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000), annually, for the period of ten (10) years from and after the ratification of this agreement, for such purposes and in such manner as shall best promote the civilization and well-being of said Indians, and as hereinafter provided.

Annual expenditure
for Indians.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

It is further agreed that the Secretary of the Interior shall cause the lands embraced within the diminished reservation, or such portion thereof as may be necessary, to be surveyed and, either through the agent, or such other person as he may designate, allot the same in severalty to the Indians of the several tribes, parties hereto, in quantity as follows:

Allotment in sever-
alty.

To each head of a family, one hundred and sixty acres.

Quantities.

To each single person over eighteen years of age, eighty acres.

To each orphan child under eighteen years of age, eighty acres.

To each other person under eighteen years of age, forty acres.

Provided, That all allotments made under the provisions of this agreement shall be selected by the Indians, heads of families selecting for their minor children, and the agent shall select for each orphan child, and in such manner as to embrace the improvements of the Indians making the selections, if they so desire.

Proviso.
Selection.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

That upon the approval of the allotments provided for in the foregoing article by the Secretary of the Interior, he shall cause patents to issue therefor, in the name of the allottees, which patents shall be of the legal effect and declare that the United States does and will hold the land thus allotted, for the period of twenty-five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the Indian to whom such allotment shall have been made, or, in case of his decease, of his heirs, according to the laws of the Territory of Dakota, and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said Indian or his heirs as aforesaid in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever. And if any conveyance shall be made of the lands set apart and allotted as herein provided, or any contract made touching the same before the expiration of the time above mentioned, such conveyance or contract shall be absolutely null and void.

Trust patents to
issue.

Conveyance in fee.

Provided, That the laws of descent and partition in force in said Territory shall apply thereto after the first patents therefor have been executed and delivered.

Proviso.
Descent, etc.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V.

That upon the completion of said allotments and the patenting of the lands to said allottees, each and every member of said tribes to whom allotments have been made shall have the benefit of and be subject to the laws of the Territory of Dakota in all offenses the penalty of which is death or imprisonment in the penitentiary; and said Territory shall not pass or enforce any law denying any such Indian the equal protection of the law.

Extension of Dakota
laws.

ARTICLE VI.

Remaining lands to be held in trust for tribes.

Conveyance in common.

Proviso.

Conveyance to children.

Ante, p. 1033.

That the residue of lands within said diminished reservation, after all allotments have been made as provided in Article III of this agreement, shall be held by the United States for the period of twenty-five (25) years, in trust, for the sole use and benefit of said tribes of Indians, and at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by patent to said tribes in common, in fee, discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrances whatever: *Provided*, That from the residue of said lands thus held in trust allotments shall be made and patented to each child of said tribes who may be born prior to the expiration of the time during which it is provided that said lands shall be held in trust by the United States, in quantity and upon the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations as provided in Article IV touching patents to allottees therein mentioned; but such conditions, restrictions, and limitations shall not extend beyond the expiration of the period during which the lands owned by the Indians in common are held in trust by the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

ARTICLE VII.

New buildings, etc.

Provisos.

Purchase of goods, etc.

Employment of Indians.

Assistance to Indians for self-support.

It is further agreed that the sum of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000), or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the first installment of eighty thousand dollars provided for in Article II of this agreement, shall be expended in the removal of the agency buildings and property to a more suitable locality, in needed repairs, and in the erection of such new buildings as may be required: *Provided*, That in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior the removal of the agency from its present site is desirable. And the balance of said installment, and each subsequent annual installment, shall be expended, except as hereinafter provided, in the purchase of goods, provisions, agricultural and mechanical implements, in providing employees, in the education of Indian children, procuring medicine and medical attendance, in the care and support of the aged, sick, and infirm, and helpless orphans of said Indians, and in any other respect to promote their civilization, comfort, and improvement; and the wishes of said Indians shall be consulted, and govern, so far as practicable, in the expenditure of said money. And in the employment of farmers, artisans, and laborers preference shall in all cases be given to the Indians residing on the reservation who are properly qualified for such positions.

Disposal of surplus of installments.

In order to assist the Indians in settling upon their individual allotments, and encourage them in their efforts at self-support, it is further agreed that each family and male Indian over eighteen years of age, when he shall in good faith commence the cultivation of his individual allotment with the intention of residing permanently thereon, shall be assisted in the erection of a comfortable house, and be provided with one cook-stove, one yoke of work oxen, one breaking plow, one stirring plow, one cow, one wagon, one axe, one hoe, one spade, one hand-rake, one scythe, and one pitch-fork; or, in lieu of any of said articles, such other useful and proper articles as they may require, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the cost thereof to be paid out of the funds advanced as per Article II of this agreement: *Provided further*, That whenever in the opinion of the President the annual installment of eighty thousand dollars provided for in the first article of this agreement shall be found to be in excess of the amount required to be expended in any one year in carrying out the provisions of this agreement so much thereof as may be in excess of such requirement shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States and expended in continuing the benefits herein provided for when said annual installments shall have expired.

ARTICLE VIII.

ARTICLE VIII.

Hereafter no subsistence shall be furnished any adult male Indian (the aged, sick, and infirm excepted) who does not endeavor by honest labor to support himself, nor to children between the ages of eight and fifteen years (the sick and infirm excepted), unless such children shall regularly attend school.

Subsistence.

ARTICLE IX.

ARTICLE IX.

The outboundaries of the diminished reservation shall be surveyed and marked in a plain and substantial manner, the cost thereof to be paid out of the first annual installment provided for in Article II of this agreement.

Survey of boundaries.

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE X.

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

Effect.

Dated and signed in open council at Fort Berthold Agency, in the Territory of Dakota, December fourteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six;

Be, and the same is hereby, accepted, ratified, and confirmed except as to article six thereof, which is modified and changed on the part of the United States so as to read as follows: "That the residue of lands within said diminished reservation, after all allotments have been made as provided in article three of this agreement, shall be held by the said tribes of Indians as a reservation;" and as so modified said agreement is accepted and confirmed: *Provided*, That this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance of the modification and changes made by the United States as to article six of the said agreement by the said tribes of Indians in manner and form as said agreement was assented to, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the President of the United States upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the said acceptance and consent have been obtained in such manner and form.

Ratification.

Modification of Article VI.
Ante p. 1034.Residue to be held as reservation.
Proviso.

Acceptance of modification.

SEC. 24. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms of said agreement the sum of eighty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be immediately available.

First installment.

SEC. 25. That whenever any of the lands acquired by this agreement hereby ratified and confirmed shall, by operation of law or proclamation of the President of the United States, be open to settlement, they shall be disposed of to actual settlers only under the provisions of the homestead laws, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which shall not apply: *Provided, however*, That each settler on said lands shall, before making final proof and receiving a certificate of entry pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each acre thereof, one-half of which shall be paid within two years; but the rights of honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors as defined and described in sections twenty-three hundred and four and twenty-three hundred and five of the Revised Statutes shall not be abridged except as to the sum to be paid as aforesaid.

Lands ceded to be open to homestead entry only.

R. S., Sec. 2301, p. 421.

Proviso.

Additional payment.

Soldiers and sailors.

R. S., secs. 2304, 2305, p. 422.

SEC. 26. That the following agreement entered into on behalf of the United States by Eliphalet Whittlesey, D. W. Diggs, and Charles A. Maxwell, commissioners on the part of the United States, on the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians now on file in the Department of the Interior, signed by said commissioners for the United States, and for said Indians by Simon

Agreement with Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indians ratified.

Ananangmari and others, is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and is in the following words, to wit:

Preamble.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

“Whereas, by section five of the act of Congress entitled ‘An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes,’ approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, it is provided ‘That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indian of any tribe, as herein provided, or sooner,’ if in the opinion of the President it shall be for the best interests of said tribe, it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release by the said tribe, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservations not allotted as such tribe shall from time to time, consent to sell, on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribe of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by Congress; and the form and manner of executing such release shall also be prescribed by Congress.

Vol. 15, p. 506.

Whereas the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians are desirous of disposing of a portion of the land set apart and reserved to them by the third article of the treaty of February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, between them and the United States, and situated partly in the State of North Dakota and partly in the State of South Dakota:

Agreement.

Now, therefore, this agreement made and entered into in pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Congress approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, aforesaid, at the Sisseton Agency, South Dakota, on this the twelfth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, by and between Eliphalet Wittlesey, D. W. Diggs, and Charles A. Maxwell, on the part of the United States, duly authorized and empowered thereto, and the chiefs, head-men, and male adult members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, witnesseth:

ARTICLE I.

ARTICLE I.

Lands ceded.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians hereby cede, sell, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their claim, right, title, and interest in and to all the unallotted lands within the limits of the reservation set apart to said bands of Indians as aforesaid remaining after the allotments and additional allotments provided for in article four of this agreement shall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

ARTICLE II.

Payment for lands.

In consideration for the lands ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed as aforesaid, the United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, parties hereto, the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for each and every acre thereof, and it is agreed by the parties hereto that the sum so to be paid shall be held in the Treasury of the United States for the sole use and benefit of the said bands of Indians; and the same, with interest thereon at three per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress for the education and civilization of the said bands of Indians, or members thereof, as provided in section five of an act of Congress, approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and entitled “An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes:” *Provided*, That any religious society or other organization

To be held in trust.

Vol. 24, p. 389.

Provisos.

now occupying, under proper authority, for religious or educational work among the Indians, any of the land in this agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed shall have the right, for two years from the date of the ratification of this instrument, within which to purchase the lands so occupied at a price to be fixed by the Congress of the United States: *Provided further*, That the cession, sale, relinquishment, and conveyance of the lands described in article one of this agreement shall not take effect and be in force until the sum of three hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, together with the sum of eighteen thousand and four hundred dollars, shall have been paid to said bands of Indians, as set forth and stipulated in article third of this agreement.

Lands for religious, etc., uses.

Payment to be made before cession.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

The United States stipulates and agrees to pay to the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, parties hereto, per capita, the sum of three hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, being the amount found to be due certain members of said bands of Indians who served in the armies of the United States against their own people, when at war with the United States, and their families and descendants, under the provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and of which they have been wrongfully and unjustly deprived by the operation of the provisions of an act of Congress approved February sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and entitled "An act for the relief of persons for damages sustained by reason of depredation, and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians"; said sum being at the rate of eighteen thousand four hundred dollars per annum from July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to July first, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight less their pro rata share of the sum of six hundred and sixteen thousand and eighty-six dollars and fifty-two cents; heretofore appropriated for the benefit of said Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, as set forth in report numbered nineteen hundred and fifty-three, of the House of Representatives, Fiftieth Congress, first session.

Repayment to Indians.

Vol. 10, p. 949.

Vol. 12, p. 652.

The United States further agrees to pay to said bands of Indians, per capita, the sum of eighteen thousand and four hundred dollars annually from the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, to the first day of July, nineteen hundred and one, the latter date being the period at which the annuities to said bands of Indians were to cease, under the terms of the fourth article of the treaty of July twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, aforesaid; and it is hereby further stipulated and agreed that the aforesaid sum of three hundred and forty-two thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty seven cents, together with the sum of eighteen thousand and four hundred dollars, due the first day of July, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, shall become immediately available upon the ratification of this agreement.

Additional payment.

Vol. 10, p. 949.

ARTICLE IV.

ARTICLE IV.

It is further stipulated and agreed that there shall be allotted to each individual member of the bands of Indians, parties hereto, a sufficient quantity, which, with the lands heretofore allotted, shall make in each case one hundred and sixty acres, and in case no allotment has been made to any individual member of said bands, then an allotment of one hundred and sixty acres shall be made to such individual, the object of this article being to equalize the allotments among the members of said bands, so that each individual, including married women, shall have one hundred and sixty acres of land; and

Allotments in severalty.

patents shall issue for the lands allotted in pursuance of the provisions of this article, upon the same terms and conditions and limitations as is provided in section five of the act of Congress, approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, hereinbefore referred to.

ARTICLE V.

ARTICLE V. .

Right of way to Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway.

The agreement concluded with the said Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, on the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, granting a right of way through their reservation for the Chicago, Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway, is hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed.

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VI.

Effect.

This agreement shall not take effect and be in force until ratified by the Congress of the United States.

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

Signatures.

ELIPHALET WHITTLESEY,
D. W. DIGGS,
CHAS. A. MAXWELL.

On the part of the United States.

The foregoing articles of agreement having been fully explained to us, in open council, we, the undersigned, being male adult members of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, do hereby consent and agree to all the stipulations, conditions, and provisions therein contained.

Simon Ananangmari (his x mark), and others

Payment to Indians.

Amount.

To Sissetons and Wahpetons.

To scouts, etc., employed in suppressing Sioux outbreak of 1862, etc.

For unpaid annuities.

Proviso.

Attorneys contracts.

SEC. 27. That for the purpose of carrying out the terms and provisions of said agreement there be, and hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of two million two hundred and three thousand dollars, of which amount the sum of five hundred and three thousand two hundred dollars shall be immediately available, and the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be paid as follows, to wit: To the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, parties to this agreement, the sum of three hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and seventy-eight dollars and thirty-seven cents, said amount to be distributed per capita. To the scouts and soldiers of the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wapakoota bands of Sioux Indians, who were enrolled and entered into the military service of the United States and served in suppressing what is known as the "Sioux outbreak of eighteen hundred and sixty-two;" or those who were enrolled and served in the armies of the United States in the war of the rebellion, and to the members of their families and descendants, now living, of such scouts and soldiers as are dead, who are not included in the foregoing class, as parties to said agreement, the sum of one hundred and twenty-six thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, said amount to be distributed per capita; and the said sum of five hundred and three thousand and two hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary, when paid to the said Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medowakanton, and Wapakoota bands of Sioux Indians, their families and descendants, designated in this act, shall be deemed a full settlement of all claims they may have for unpaid annuities, under any and all treaties or acts of Congress up to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety: *Provided however*, That all contracts or agreements between said Indians or any of them, and agents, attorneys, or other persons for the payment of any part of this appropriation for or on account of fees or compensation to said

agents, attorneys or other persons, unless the same have been made, as provided by law, and are yet in force and have been approved by the Department of the Interior, or have been made by and between citizens of the United States are hereby declared null and void, and in such cases the Secretary of the Interior shall cause all moneys herein appropriated to be paid directly to the said Indians and shall pay no portion of the same, to their said agents or attorneys. And in no event shall a sum exceeding ten per cent. be paid to any agent or attorney, and the balance, after deducting the said five hundred and three thousand two hundred dollars, to wit, the sum of one million six hundred and ninety-nine thousand eight hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay for lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, shall be placed in the Treasury of the United States, to the credit of said Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians (parties to said agreement), and the same, with interest thereof at five per centum per annum, shall be at all times subject to appropriation by Congress or to application by order of the President for the education and civilization of said bands of Indians or members thereof.

Maximum to attorneys.

Balance applied to education, etc., of Indians.

SEC. 28. That any religious society or other organization now occupying under proper authority any of the lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed shall have the right for a period of two years from the date hereof, within which to purchase the lands so occupied not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres in any one tract at the price paid therefor by the United States under said agreement.

Lands for religious uses.

SEC. 29. That in order to further carry out the provisions of said agreement and of this act, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed, as soon as practicable, to cause the additional allotment provided for in said agreement to be made in the manner and form as provided in an act entitled "An act to provide for the allotments of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," and as provided in any existing amendments of said act, approved February eighth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and to pay the sums hereinbefore made immediately available, first to the parties to said agreement, or their proper representatives, and to appoint suitable officers for such purposes who shall furnish bonds usual in such cases, and whose compensation and expenses shall be paid out of said available funds as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, and whose lawful acts, when approved by him, shall be final and conclusive.

Additional allotments.

Vol. 24, p. 388.

Allotment agents.

SEC. 30. That the lands by said agreement ceded, sold, relinquished, and conveyed to the United States shall immediately, upon the payment to the parties entitled thereto of their share of the funds made immediately available by this act, and upon the completion of the allotments as provided for in said agreement, be subject only to entry and settlement under the homestead and town-site laws of the United States, excepting the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of said lands, which shall be reserved for common school purposes, and be subject to the laws of the State wherein located: *Provided*, That patents shall not issue until the settler or entryman shall have paid to the United States the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land taken up by such homesteader, and the title to the lands so entered shall remain in the United States until said money is duly paid by such entryman or his legal representatives, or his widow, who shall have the right to pay the money and complete the entry of her deceased husband in her own name, and shall receive a patent for the same.

Lands ceded, open only to homestead and town-site entry.

School lands.

Proviso.

Additional payment.

SEC. 31. The following agreement entered into by J. Clifford Richardson, Charles M. Dole, and Rockwell J. Flint, commissioners on

Agreement with Crow Indians, Montana, ratified.

the part of the United States, and Carl Lieder and others on behalf of the Crow Indians, on the eighth day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety, with the Crow tribe of Indians, in Montana, which said agreement is hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and is now on file in the Department of the Interior and is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Agreement.

We, the undersigned, adult male Indians of the Crow tribe now residing on the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, do, this eighth day of December A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, hereby agree to dispose of and sell to the Government of the United States, for certain considerations hereinafter mentioned, all that portion of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, lying west and south of the following lines, to wit:

Lands sold.

Description.

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 Clarke'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 on 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.

Consideration.

That in consideration of the cession of territory herein made by us as individual Indians and heads of families of the Crow tribe to the Government of the United States, the said Government of the United States, in addition to the annuities and sums for provisions and clothing stipulated and provided for in existing treaties and laws, hereby agrees to pay the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand dollars lawful money of the United States, in the manner hereinafter described:

Amount to be used for irrigation.

First. That of the above-named sum there is hereby appropriated and set apart two hundred thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of dams, canals, ditches, and laterals for the purposes of irrigation in the valleys of the Big Horn and the Little Big Horn Rivers and on Pryor Creek and such other streams as the Secretary of the Interior may deem proper: *Provided*, That not to exceed fifty thousand dollars shall be expended annually in performing this work: *And provided further*, That the superintendent in charge of said works shall, in the employment of laborers, be required to give preference to such Indians of the Crow tribe as are competent and willing to work at the average wages paid to common laborers for the same kind of work, and the labor so employed shall be paid in cash.

Proviso.

Annual expenditure.

Employment of Indians.

Irrigating fund.

That the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set apart as an irrigating fund, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the maintenance and management of the system of irrigation provided for in this agreement.

Grist mills.

Third. That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the construction of three grist mills, to be located, one on Pryor Creek, one on the Big Horn, and one on the Little Big Horn River at such points as the Indian agent may deem convenient and practicable and at such times as the needs of the Indians may require.

Sub-depot.

Fourth. That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set apart to be expended in the construction and

maintenance of a sub-Indian depot, to be located on Pryor Creek, provided that the Secretary of the Interior shall deem it advisable to establish such depot on the reservation; otherwise the amount herein appropriated shall, at the expiration of two years from the date of this agreement, be placed in the fund provided for by section nine (9) of this agreement.

Fifth. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in the building of schoolhouses at such points on the reservation and at such times as the Indians may require, and upon the recommendation of the Indian agent.

School houses.

Sixth. That the sum of ten thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside as a fund to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in repairing and improving the houses of the Indians now erected on the reservation, and to make them as far as possible warm and comfortable dwellings.

Repairing houses,
etc.

Seventh. That the sum of three thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the construction and equipment of three blacksmith shops, to be located at such places upon the reservation, and to be built at such times as the Indian agent may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Blacksmith shops.

Eighth. That the sum of five hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside as an annuity fund, to be distributed as follows: Each Indian of the Crow tribe, male and female, shall receive an annual annuity of twelve dollars in cash for the period of twenty years from the date of this agreement. Said annuity to be paid semi-annually in accordance with such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Annuity fund.

Distribution.

Ninth. That the sum of forty-six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated and set aside, to be expended by the Indian agent, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the purchase of cattle from time to time as may be deemed advisable; the cattle so purchased to form a herd to be held in common by the Crow tribe. All cattle sold from said herd shall be paid for in cash, and the net proceeds of such sale shall constitute a fund to be known as the Crow herd fund. When said fund shall exceed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, it shall be the duty of the Indian agent, and he is hereby required, to apportion to each Indian entitled to the annual annuity provided for in section eighth the sum of five dollars, to be paid in cash under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

Purchase of cattle.

Herd fund.

Tenth. That when each object for which a specific appropriation has been made in this agreement shall have been fully carried out and completed, then the balance remaining of such appropriation shall constitute a fund to be expended for the benefit of the Crow tribe in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may determine.

Disposition of balances.

Eleventh. That all lands upon that portion of the reservation to be herein ceded which, prior to the date of this agreement, have been allotted in severalty to Indians of the Crow tribe shall be retained and enjoyed by them: *Provided, however,* That such Indians shall have the right at any time within three years to surrender his or her allotment, and select a new allotment within the retained reservation upon the same terms and conditions as were prescribed in selecting the first allotment.

Prior allotments confirmed.

Provisos.

New selections.

It is further provided, That every Indian who shall surrender an allotment within the time specified, that has improvements upon it, shall have like improvements made for him upon the new allotment, and for this purpose the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much of it as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart.

Improvements on allotments.

Allotments already
made, not impaired.
Vol. 15, p. 650.

Vol. 22, p. 42.

Survey.

Vol. 15, p. 650.

Ratification.

Boundary monu-
ments.

Expenses of chiefs'
visit to Washington.

Former provisions
continued.
Vol. 15, p. 649.
Vol. 22, p. 42.

Signatures.

Payment to Indians.

Survey of boundary
and selections.

Vol. 15, p. 650.

Vol. 22, p. 42.

Certificates.
Supra.

Twelfth. It is further provided, in accordance with provisions of Article VI of the treaty of May seventh, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, that this cession of lands shall not be construed to deprive without his or her consent, any individual Indian of the Crow tribe of his or her right to any tract of land selected by him or her in conformity with said treaty, or as provided by the agreement approved by Congress April eleven, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and it is further provided that in ratifying this agreement the Congress of the United States shall cause all such lands to be surveyed and certificates duly issued for the same to said Indians, as provided in the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, before said ceded portion of the reservation shall be opened for settlement.

Thirteenth. It is a condition of this agreement that it shall not be binding upon either party until ratified by the Congress of the United States, and when so ratified that said cession of lands so acquired by the United States shall not be opened for settlement until the boundary lines set forth and described in this agreement have been surveyed and definitely marked by suitable permanent monuments, erected every half mile, wherever practicable, along the entire length of said boundary line.

Fourteenth. That the sum of five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and set apart to pay the expenses of twelve Crow chiefs and one interpreter to visit the President of the United States at Washington, to consult with him for the benefit of the Crow tribe, at such time as the President may determine, within one year from the date of this agreement.

Fifteenth. That all existing provisions of the treaty of May seventh Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and the agreement approved by act of Congress dated April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, shall continue in force.

Done at Crow Agency, Montana, this eighth day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety.

J. CLIFFORD RICHARDSON,
C. M. DOLE,
R. J. FLINT,

Commissioners to the Crow Indians.

Carl Lieder and others, for the said Indians.

SEC. 32. That for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the foregoing agreement into effect there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the said sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand dollars, so agreed to be paid, to be expended for the purposes and in the manner provided in said agreement.

SEC. 33. That the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the survey of the boundary line between the Crow Reservation and the lands ceded by said agreement, as stipulated in section fourteen thereof, and for the survey of lands selected by members of the Crow tribe of Indians under the provisions of article six of the treaty between the United States and the Crow Indians, concluded May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, or under the provisions of the act approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to accept and ratify the agreement 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 the necessary appropriations for carrying out the same." And certificates shall be issued for such selections under said article, as required by section twelve of the foregoing agreement.

SEC. 34. That whenever any of the lands acquired by the agreement with said Crow Indians hereby ratified and confirmed shall by operation of law or the proclamation of the President of the United States be open to settlement, they shall, except mineral lands, be disposed of to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead laws, except section twenty-three hundred and one of the Revised Statutes, which shall not apply; *Provided, however*, That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead laws, shall, before receiving a patent for his homestead, pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, and within five years from the date of the first original entry the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each acre thereof one half of which shall be paid within two years; and any person otherwise qualified who has attempted to, but for any cause failed to secure a title in fee to a homestead under existing law, or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon any of said lands in conformity with the provisions of this section. That any person who may be entitled to the privilege of selecting land in severalty under the provisions of article six of the treaty of May seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, with the Crow Indians, and which provisions were continued in force by the agreement with said Indians ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress, approved April eleventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, or any other act or treaty, shall have the right for a period of sixty days to make such selections in any part of the territory by said agreement ceded, and such locations are hereby confirmed: *Provided, further*, That all white persons who located upon said Crow Reservation by reason of an erroneous survey of the boundary and were afterwards allowed to file upon their location in the United States Land Office, shall have thirty days in which to renew their filings, and their locations are hereby confirmed, and that in all cases where claims were located under the mining laws of the United States, and such location was made prior to December first eighteen hundred and ninety, by a locator qualified therefor who believed that he or she was so locating on lands outside the Crow Indian Reservation, such locator shall be allowed thirty days within which to re-locate the said mining claims so theretofore located by them, within the limits of the ceded portion of said Crow Indian Reservation, and upon such re-location such proceedings shall be had as are conformable to law and in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Ceded lands open only to homestead entry.

R. S., sec. 2301, p. 421.
Provisos.

Additional payment.

Selections in severalty to be made in 60 days.
Vol. 15, p. 650.
Vol. 22, p. 42.

Certain erroneous locations confirmed.

Mining claims.

SEC. 35. That whenever under and by reason of the provisions herein contained, ratifying and confirming agreements with any Indian tribe, the right is reserved to any religious society or organization to purchase lands the subject of such agreement, the price and time and terms of payment thereof may be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, but not less than that at which the other lands subject to said agreement are sold for.

Lands for religious uses.

SEC. 36. That the school lands reserved in the Territory of Oklahoma by this and former acts of Congress, may be leased for a period not exceeding three years for the benefit of the school fund of said Territory by the governor thereof, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

Lease of school lands in Oklahoma.

SEC. 37. That before any lands in Oklahoma are open to settlement it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to divide the same into counties which shall contain as near as possible not less than seven hundred square miles in each county. In establishing said county line the Secretary is hereby authorized to extend the lines of the counties already located so as to make the area of said counties equal, as near as may be, to the area of the counties provided for in this act. At the first election for county officers the people of each

Division of Oklahoma lands into counties.

Naming counties.

Proviso.

County seats reserved.

Sections 16 and 36 reserved for schools, etc.

Mineral lands.

county may vote for a name for each county, and the name which receives the greatest number of votes shall be the name of such county: *Provided further*, That as soon as the county lines are designated by the Secretary he shall reserve not to exceed one-half section of land in each county, to be located near the center of said county, for county seat purposes, to be entered under sections twenty-three hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-three hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 38. No provision for settlement on or sale of the lands in the various agreements hereinbefore mentioned shall apply to sections sixteen and thirty-six thereon, which land in the States are hereby granted to the State in which they are situated, for the support of the common schools of such State under the limitations prescribed by law, and such sections in the Territories of the United States are reserved from occupancy, entry, or sale, under any land law of the United States; but this provision shall not apply to mineral land which may be disposed of under the laws applicable thereto.

Approved, March 3, 1891.

March 3, 1891.

CHAP. 544.—An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two.

Agricultural Department appropriations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, in full compensation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, for the purposes and objects hereinafter expressed, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Pay of Secretary, Assistant, clerks, etc.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY: For compensation of Secretary of Agriculture, eight thousand dollars; Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, four thousand five hundred dollars; chief clerk in said Department, who shall be superintendent of the Department buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars; private secretary to the Secretary of Agriculture, two thousand dollars; stenographer to the Secretary of Agriculture, one thousand four hundred dollars; private secretary to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, one thousand six hundred dollars; one librarian, one thousand eight hundred dollars; one assistant librarian, one thousand four hundred dollars; one stationery clerk, one thousand six hundred dollars; two clerks of class four, three thousand six hundred dollars; three clerks of class three, four thousand eight hundred dollars; four clerks of class two, five thousand six hundred dollars; seven clerks of class one, eight thousand four hundred dollars; eight clerks, at one thousand dollars each, eight thousand dollars; six clerks, at eight hundred and forty dollars each, five thousand and forty dollars; one engineer, who shall be captain of the watch, one thousand six hundred dollars; one fireman, who shall be a steam-fitter, nine hundred dollars; one assistant fireman, seven hundred and twenty dollars; one assistant fireman, six hundred dollars; two night watchmen, at seven hundred and twenty dollars each, one thousand four hundred and forty dollars; carpenters, painters, messengers, laborers and charwomen, fifteen thousand dollars; in all, eighty thousand five hundred dollars.

Investigations as to foreign demand for American farm products.

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue investigations concerning the feasibility of extending the demands of foreign markets for agricultural products of the United States, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Appeal # F-15-1137

1

1 IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF CLEVELAND COUNTY, S.S.
2 STATE OF OKLAHOMA
3
4 STATE OF OKLAHOMA,)
5 Plaintiff,)
6 vs.) Case No. CF-2013-236
7 THOMAS ROYE WAHPEKECHE,) F-2015-1137
8 Defendant.)
9
10
11
12 *****
13 PROCEEDINGS
14 HAD ON JANUARY 29TH OF 2015
15 BEFORE THE HONORABLE LORI WALKLEY
16 DISTRICT JUDGE
17 and a jury
18 *****
19
20 VOLUME IV
21
22
23 Reported By: Jacinda Dye-Johnson, CSR
24 Official Court Reporter
25 201 South Jones
4th Floor
Norman, Oklahoma 73069
(405) 366-0639

FILED
IN COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS
STATE OF OKLAHOMA
MAR 31 2016
MICHAEL S. RICHIE
CLERK

RECEIVED
MAR 31 2016
ATTORNEY GENERAL

1-240

DISTRICT COURT OF OKLAHOMA - OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT

96

291

A116

116

PROCEEDINGS

(The following proceedings were had in open court on January 29, 2015, with Court, Counsel and Defendant present and outside the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: We're back on the record in State vs. Wahpekeche, CF 13-236, outside the presence of the jury members. We have an issue that was raised as a result of the testimony of Chief Chavez yesterday with regard to a jurisdictional issue. I have had counsel researching and pulling information. I believe we have some evidence to present with regard to whether the residence in question is on Indian land, tribal land, or whether it is within our jurisdiction.

So, Ms. Conyers, I am going to let the State proceed.

MS. CONYERS: Thank you, your Honor.

Judge, we have Chief Brad Jackson from the Absentee Shawnee Tribe here today. He has brought with him a map showing tribal trust land located within Cleveland County. If the Court will allow it, I think I will just have him explain what that map looks like. I will have him come up.

Chief.

(Witness sworn.)

THE COURT: Counsel.

1 CHIEF BRAD JACKSON,

2 was called as a witness, after being first duly sworn,
3 and testified as follows:

4 DIRECT EXAMINATION

5 BY MS. CONYERS:

6 Q. Would you please state your name for the record.

7 A. Bradley Jackson.

8 Q. Mr. Jackson, where do you work?

9 A. Absentee Shawnee Tribal Police Department.

10 Q. What's your job there?

11 A. Chief of police.

12 Q. How long have you been the chief of police
13 there?

14 A. Since 2008.

15 Q. Part of -- does part of your jurisdiction come
16 into Cleveland County?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And do you have jurisdiction here in Cleveland
19 County over lands that are designated as Indian country,
20 or tribal lands?

21 A. I have jurisdiction over trust land in Cleveland
22 County.

23 Q. And who determined what is trust land?

24 A. Federal government.

25 Q. Is that something that the tribe itself can

1 independently determine, or can they make land trust
2 land?

3 A. It has to be requested through the Department of
4 Interior to place land in a trust.

5 Q. So is it a federal government designation that
6 something becomes trust land?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. In Cleveland County, are there areas which are
9 considered trust land?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. Is it fair to say that those areas in Cleveland
12 County are scattered throughout parts of the county?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. We're talking today about a particular
15 addition -- I think the addition named Pecan Valley. Are
16 you familiar with where that is located?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Can you -- just tell me briefly kind of where
19 that's located.

20 A. It would be north of Stella Road. It's on the
21 west-hand side of the road. I can't give you exact --
22 how far north of Stella it is, but it is north of Stella
23 Road.

24 Q. Is it -- within that housing addition, are there
25 any trust lands in that housing addition at all?

1 A. No.

2 Q. You brought a map with you today. I'm going to
3 mark this as Court's Exhibit 1 if that is all right with
4 the Court.

5 THE COURT: Thank you.

6 Q. (By Ms. Conyers) Does this map accurately depict
7 what is trust land here in Cleveland County?

8 A. Yes.

9 Q. Are there any trust lands in Cleveland County
10 north of Stella Road?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Are there any trust lands within this particular
13 housing addition?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Specifically, is the lot located at 16803 Creek
16 Valley Lane trust land where your agency has
17 jurisdiction?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Now, we've also heard some testimony in this
20 case that -- or seen some things that indicate this
21 particular lot was titled: In the Name of the Absentee
22 Shawnee Tribe Housing Authority. Are you familiar with
23 that agency?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Is it part of the federally recognized Absentee

1 Shawnee Tribe?

2 A. It's a subdivision of it is the best way I could
3 explain it.

4 Q. Do you know how that housing authority was
5 created?

6 A. No, I don't know the particulars.

7 Q. Does it operate separate from the actual tribal
8 operations of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe?

9 MR. JENKINS: Judge, I'm going to object here.
10 It calls for a legal conclusion, and there is no
11 background from this witness that he has any education in
12 that for lack of a better word.

13 THE COURT: I am going to allow the response,
14 and I'll decide what weight to give it.

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. (By Ms. Conyers) Do you have any authority or
17 jurisdiction on property simply because it is owned by
18 the Absentee Shawnee Tribe Housing Authority?

19 A. No.

20 Q. Are there other things besides homes that you're
21 aware of that the Absentee Shawnee Tribe Housing
22 Authority owns?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Does the Absentee Shawnee Tribe own, in and of
25 itself, other businesses, or anything like that?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. Where -- give me an example of something else
3 that the tribe itself owns and where that's located?

4 A. The AST Resource Center located on 156 Avenue,
5 north of Highway 9. It's a community center.

6 Q. It's owned by the tribe?

7 A. Yes.

8 Q. Is it on Indian land?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Is it somewhere where you have jurisdiction?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Can you go on that property and make an arrest
13 or exercise any jurisdiction there?

14 A. No.

15 Q. We have talked about tribal land, the property
16 where that community service center sits; is it fair to
17 refer to that as fee land?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Tell me what fee land means.

20 A. It's land that's owned by the tribe, but is not
21 in trust status with the federal government.

22 Q. So it's land that the tribe has privately
23 purchased?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Could you or I go purchase that same property in

1 the same way that the tribe has done?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Are you familiar with the defendant in this
4 particular case?

5 A. Yes.

6 Q. Tell me how you know him.

7 A. Just my years of service at the Absentee Shawnee
8 Tribe.

9 Q. In discussing -- did you have a chance to
10 discuss these particular allegations in this particular
11 case with him at some point?

12 A. Yes.

13 Q. Did he come to you inquiring about your police
14 department assuming jurisdiction of this investigation?

15 A. He had concerns about the state agency handling
16 this.

17 Q. Do you remember about when that was?

18 A. No, ma'am, I don't.

19 Q. Was it within the last six months?

20 A. It's been longer than that, I believe.

21 Q. A year or more?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. And when you say he came to you, did he come to
24 you at the police department in your official capacity as
25 chief of police?

1 A. Yes.

2 Q. What did you let him know at that particular
3 time?

4 A. I advised him I didn't have jurisdiction at the
5 residence due to it not being trust land.

6 Q. And you believe that was, at least, a year ago,
7 if not longer; is that correct?

8 A. Yes.

9 MS. CONYERS: I have nothing further of this
10 witness, Judge.

11 THE COURT: Thank you.

12 Mr. Jenkins.

13 CROSS EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. JENKINS:

15 Q. Do you have any knowledge of whether or not in
16 the past this used to be trust land?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Do you have any knowledge of any document or any
19 legal action that has been taken by the Absentee Shawnee
20 Tribe to relinquish their rights to this land?

21 A. The tribe's rights to the land?

22 Q. Yeah.

23 A. The housing authority ended it.

24 Q. That is the only knowledge -- special knowledge
25 that you have on this case, is that the housing

1 authority at some -- housing authority for the Shawnee
2 Tribe owned it at some point?

3 A. Yes.

4 Q. And I'm asking about the nature of this land
5 before that. Do you have any knowledge about that?

6 A. Before the housing authority owned it?

7 Q. Uh-huh.

8 A. No.

9 Q. And you consider this not trust land?

10 A. We do not have record of it being trust land.

11 Q. And you -- you know, do you know the difference
12 between trust land and a dependent Indian community?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. You have talked about it being trust land. What
15 about a dependent Indian community?

16 A. To my knowledge, it is not a dependent Indian
17 community.

18 Q. And is that because you don't see it on a map?

19 A. That's because it's never been classified that
20 way. I've never been advised it was classified by the
21 federal government as a dependent Indian community.

22 Q. Not that you know of?

23 A. Not that I'm aware of.

24 Q. Now, were you the one that Detective Chavez
25 asked for permission to go execute this search warrant?

1 A. I believe I was. It's been a while back. I
2 believe I talked to him about it.

3 Q. And if he indicated that he got your permission
4 to do that, would you dispute that?

5 A. Well, I wouldn't have advised him that he needed
6 my permission. I would have advised him it wasn't our
7 jurisdiction.

8 Q. Well, I'm asking if you remember the
9 conversation.

10 A. Vaguely. It's been a while back, I can't
11 remember the particulars of it.

12 Q. You didn't participate in the search of this
13 house, did you?

14 A. No.

15 Q. Do you ever patrol this neighborhood?

16 A. No.

17 Q. You've never driven your car into the
18 neighborhood?

19 A. During the tornado. During the last disaster, I
20 was in there.

21 Q. Now, in this community, there are services by
22 the tribe that is offered; correct?

23 A. What type of services?

24 Q. For example, there is -- there is a place to
25 vote on the elections for the tribe close to this

1 community, correct?

2 A. It's seven miles away.

3 Q. How about any services, any Indian services,
4 concerning, like, child welfare?

5 A. Child welfare?

6 Q. Uh-huh.

7 A. The Child Welfare Office is in Shawnee.

8 Q. I'm asking if these services extend out there.

9 Do you know of any services --

10 A. It extends out in this area right here
11 (indicating).

12 Q. You're saying -- I'm asking about this Pecan
13 neighborhood that we've been talking about. You're
14 saying no services are out there?

15 A. I'm not with Child Welfare, so I couldn't answer
16 that question. I know that we assist with Child Welfare
17 in this area.

18 Q. I'm asking you about -- so when you say you
19 assist with Child Welfare in this area, you're talking
20 below this street that we were talking about, 164th?

21 A. The shaded areas in this map.

22 Q. Is there a reason that this map does not show
23 anything above this line, Southeast 164th?

24 A. We don't have trust land after that.

25 Q. Okay. Is this -- what are we looking at here.

1 Are you saying that nothing -- unless it's on this map,
2 it doesn't exist?

3 A. If it's not marked for this area, for -- it has
4 to be shaded, in order for it -- it indicates trust land.

5 Q. So there is no Indian trust land outside of this
6 map that you have anything to do with?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. Not south, or east, or west?

9 A. Well, there is more trust land east in
10 Pottawatomie County.

11 Q. And you control that?

12 A. Yes.

13 This map represents Cleveland County.

14 Q. And dependent Indian -- this is trust -- this is
15 trust land map. It's not dependent Indian community map.

16 A. Correct.

17 Q. Tell us what you think the difference is.

18 A. Trust land is land that is held in the U.S.
19 Government's name on behalf of a tribe or an individual.

20 Q. Okay. And what about a dependent Indian
21 community?

22 A. That is a status where the federal government
23 supervises the ownership of the land.

24 Q. And who -- what title would that be held in
25 typically?

1 A. I wouldn't know.

2 Q. And the reason I'm asking is because you've
3 testified this represents trust land. You're not
4 testifying that this represents dependent Indian
5 community land; correct?

6 A. This is trust land.

7 Q. Not dependent Indian community land?

8 A. Yes. This is trust land.

9 Q. So you don't have any testimony about whether or
10 not it's a dependent Indian community land?

11 A. No. You would have to -- you would have to
12 speak with realty.

13 Q. Okay. That's what I'm saying. I'm only
14 pointing out the limits of what you're saying today.
15 You're not testifying as to dependent Indian community
16 land, correct?

17 A. No.

18 Q. That map doesn't -- wouldn't say if it's
19 dependent Indian community land, correct?

20 A. No, this is a trust land map.

21 Q. And when you say that you do or do not patrol
22 out there, that doesn't have anything to do with whether
23 or not that is a dependent Indian community land?

24 A. I don't understand the question.

25 Q. This is a map, and these shaded areas are Indian

1 trust lands. You've testified to that. Are you also
2 saying that these shaded lands are the places that you
3 think you have jurisdiction over -- under the Absentee
4 Shawnee Tribe Law Enforcement?

5 A. The shaded areas are trust land in which I have
6 criminal jurisdiction over Native Americans.

7 Q. Okay. And that's because they are trust lands.
8 But this map would not talk about or would not show a
9 dependent Indian community?

10 A. This is a trust land map is what this map
11 represents.

12 THE COURT: Asked and answered. I got it.

13 Q. (By Mr. Jenkins) Does this map represent --
14 well, let me ask you this. Where did you get this map?

15 A. This is the maps that we provide our patrol
16 officers.

17 Q. Who made this map?

18 A. I believe our Realty Department did.

19 Q. So you're depending on what the realtors say?

20 A. No. No. Realty.

21 Q. Tell me about the Realty Department.

22 A. The Realty Department is the department that
23 handles and oversees trust land.

24 Q. And who are they -- is that an agency, a
25 government agency?

1 A. It's within the tribe.

2 Q. When was this map created?

3 A. I don't have that answer.

4 Q. Do you -- you're testifying today as to what
5 these -- these things being Indian trust land, that's as
6 of -- what is today? January 29th? -- January 29, 2015?

7 A. Yes.

8 MR. JENKINS: That's all I have.

9 THE COURT: Ms. Conyers.

10 **REDIRECT EXAMINATION**

11 BY MS. CONYERS:

12 Q. Chief, would your agency be aware if any areas
13 within Cleveland County had been designated as dependent
14 communities?

15 A. Yes.

16 Q. Is that a designation that would come from the
17 federal government?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Are you aware of any dependent communities
20 within Cleveland County?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Are you aware of any within the State of
23 Oklahoma that have been federally designated?

24 A. Not to my knowledge.

25 Q. And this particular map that we're looking at

1 today is current as of 2005, what was the last time that
2 map was changed or updated, if you know?

3 A. I have no knowledge of it being changed or
4 updated.

5 Q. No knowledge since you've been chief of police
6 that it has been changed or updated?

7 A. Correct.

8 Q. So you have been operating on the same
9 jurisdictional area since you've been the chief?

10 A. Yes.

11 Q. How would your agency find out if something
12 changed, if something were designated newly trust land or
13 designated a dependent community?

14 A. We would be notified by the Tribe's Realty
15 Department who would have been notified by the Bureau of
16 Indian Affairs.

17 MS. CONYERS: Nothing further, Judge.

18 THE COURT: Mr. Jenkins.

19 RE CROSS EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. JENKINS:

21 Q. Are you aware of any legal action that has been
22 taken with the -- well, let me back up.

23 What tribes are we talking about here?

24 A. That this map represents?

25 Q. (Mr. Jenkins nodded head up and down.)

1 A. Absentee Shawnee.

2 Q. Are you aware of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe or
3 any other tribe exercising jurisdiction over things that
4 happened in this same neighborhood that we have been
5 talking about -- is it Pecan Valley?

6 A. I have no knowledge.

7 MR. JENKINS: That's all the questions I have,
8 Judge.

9 THE COURT: Chief, I appreciate you being here.
10 State have anything further?

11 MS. CONYERS: No further witnesses, Judge, just
12 argument.

13 THE COURT: Any evidence you want to adduce?

14 MR. JENKINS: No evidence. Just argument.

15 THE COURT: Ms. Conyers, before we went on the
16 record, you were referring to chain of title with regard
17 to this. And if you would make that as part of the
18 record, as well.

19 MS. CONYERS: I can do that, Judge. What I
20 have, Judge, is a printout from the Cleveland County
21 Court -- sorry -- the Cleveland County Clerk's Office
22 starting in 1982, which covers the particular lot that we
23 are dealing with, which is listed in the County Clerk's
24 Office as Lot No. 178 for the Pecan Creek Northeast
25 Addition.

1 And just for record purposes, this document that
2 I've printed shows not only that lot, but numerous lots
3 within that particular subdivision, and the transfer of
4 title of those, like I said, dating back to 1982, which
5 looks like was probably the original plotting of that
6 particular subdivision. And I would introduce that, and
7 with the Court's permission, mark it as Court's Exhibit
8 No. 2.

9 THE COURT: I will accept it as Court's Exhibit
10 No. 2.

11 Did you have a chance to look at that?

12 (Brief pause.)

13 THE COURT: I'll tell you what, let's take five
14 minutes so you can look over that so that you know what
15 chain of title is.

16 (Thereupon, a recess was had.)

17 THE COURT: We are back on the record with
18 regard to the jurisdictional argument. I will let
19 counsel know that I have reviewed the authority, *Hydro*
20 *Resources v. The EPA*, which is --

21 MS. CONYERS: You want the cite, Judge?

22 THE COURT: If you would, please.

23 MS. CONYERS: 608 F.3d 1131.

24 THE COURT: As well as the authority from
25 Oklahoma, in particular, *Eaves v. State*, 1990 OK CR 2

1 (sic), and the cases that flow from the *Eaves* case
2 regarding jurisdiction. Just so you know I've reviewed
3 it, I know what that authority is.

4 It appears, based upon the 2010 case out of the
5 Tenth Circuit, that our governing authority is that Tenth
6 Circuit case. They previously had a means test,
7 four-part test, under the Watchman Test. That the Tenth
8 Circuit has set that aside, brought it down to simply an
9 issue of lands explicitly set aside for Indian use by
10 Congress, and that it's federally superintendent.

11 Those are the only two issues that I think I'm
12 looking at with regard to this. I've reviewed Court's
13 Exhibit No. 2, which is the land title usage for the
14 property in question; and I do have Court's Exhibit 1,
15 which Chief Jackson introduced, as well. So brief
16 argument since we have jurors waiting in the hallway.

17 MS. CONYERS: Yes, ma'am.

18 Judge, I would just, based upon both the *Hydro*
19 decision and the *Eaves* case, assert that State has shown
20 this particular piece of property was not Indian country
21 with the definition of which is entitled the U.S. Code
22 Title 18 1151. It doesn't -- there is no evidence before
23 the Court that it was ever restricted trust land in any
24 way, shape, or form.

25 The deed shows it went from HUD to the Absentee

1 Shawnee Tribe -- Tribal Housing Authority, which under
2 Oklahoma Statute, Title 63-1057, it's explicitly created
3 as a state agency. And given those things and the
4 rulings in *Eaves*, we believe that this land is properly
5 within the state, and Cleveland County Sheriff's
6 Department had jurisdiction on that particular piece of
7 property.

8 THE COURT: Thank you.

9 Mr. Jenkins.

10 MR. JENKINS: Your Honor, I believe the records
11 that the State has provided concerning title to this land
12 go all the way back to, I think it was, 1982; at least,
13 sometime in the early 1980s. No record before that.

14 Our belief is that this was Indian land before then.
15 And I also believe that the requirement for it to change
16 its form, or its function, would have to be explicitly
17 granted. And I don't see any evidence of that. So we
18 would stand on that and make the record.

19 THE COURT: Thank you.

20 Based upon the evidence I have received, it appears
21 that this is not land explicitly set aside for Indian use
22 by Congress, or its designee, and that it's not federally
23 superintendent. In addition, the title showing that it
24 is housing authority land up until the time it passed
25 title to Mr. Wahpekeche, it appears that it is under a

1 1057 state agency; and, therefore, state jurisdiction
2 would apply.

3 This Court is going to find that jurisdiction is
4 proper in Cleveland County, and that the state
5 jurisdiction prevails, and it is not a federally
6 preempted issue.

7 Mr. Jenkins, I will reserve all of the objections
8 for appeal with regard to that issue.

9 MR. JENKINS: Thank you.

10 THE COURT: Anything further on behalf of the
11 State?

12 MS. CONYERS: Nothing on behalf of the State,
13 Judge.

14 THE COURT: Anything further on behalf of the
15 defendant at this time?

16 MR. JENKINS: No, ma'am.

17 THE COURT: Very good.

18 Let's get our jurors in here and start again.

19 (Jury entering, the following transpired in open
20 court:)

21 THE COURT: State may call their next witness.

22 MS. AUSTIN: State calls Rebecca Peterson.

23 (Witness sworn.)

24 THE COURT: Counsel, you may inquire.

25 REBECCA PETERSON,

Filed: 02-05-2014 12:43:59 PM

Doc Number: R 2014 3820

Book: RB 5258 Page:884

312

SPECIAL WARRANTY DEED

Doc# R 2014 3820
Bk&Pg RB 5258 884
Filed 02-05-2014
12 43 59 PM
Cleveland County, OK

LDM
WD

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That the Housing Authority of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma, a public body corporate, party of the first part, does hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey unto Thomas Wahpekeche, 16803 Creek Valley Lane, Newalla, OK 74857, the following described real property and premises situated in Cleveland County, Oklahoma, to-wit:

SURFACE ONLY:

Lot One Hundred Seventy-eight (178), PECAN CREEK NORTHEAST, Lots 17, 18, 20 thru 46, 48, thru 50, 52 thru 63, 76 thru 91, 104 thru 119, 130 thru 143, 153 thru 158, 160, 162, 164 thru 168, 170, 172 thru 180, and 182 thru 186, being a part of Section 35, Township 10 North, Range 1, East of the Indian Meridian, Cleveland County, Oklahoma, according to the recorded plat thereof,

subject to the rights-of-ways, easements, building and use restrictions and covenants of record, and thereunto belonging, and warrants the title to same against any and all acts, conveyances, liens, and encumbrances affecting such property made or suffered to be made or done by, through or under party of the first part, but not otherwise

To have and to hold said described real property and premises unto the said parties of the second part, and to their successors and assigns, forever

Signed and delivered this 3rd day of October, 2013

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE
ABSENTEE SHAWNEE TRIBE OF
INDIANS OF OKLAHOMA,
a public body corporate

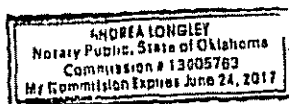
By [Signature]
Sherry Drywater, Executive Director

Exempt from Documentary Stamps per 68 O.S. §3202(11).

STATE OF OKLAHOMA)
COUNTY OF POTTAWATOMIE) SS

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, on this 3rd day of October, 2013, personally appeared Sherry Drywater, Executive Director, to me known to be the identical person who executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that she executed the same as her free and voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein set forth

[S E A L]



[Signature]
Notary Public
13005763
Commission No
June 24, 2017
Commission Expires



221
459

4-457a.

No. -1-

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:
Whereas, There has been deposited in the General Land Office of the United States a schedule of allotments of land, dated August 7, 1891 from the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, approved by the Secretary of the Interior, Sept. 16, 1891 whereby it appears that under the provisions of the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stats.338) as amended by the Act of Congress of March, 3, 1891, (26 Stats.1019) John Sloan and Indian of the Absentee Shawnee tribe or band has been allotted the following described land, viz:

The West half of section thirty five in Township Ten North of Range One East of the Indian Meridian, Oklahoma, Territory, containing three hundred and twenty acres.

Now know ye that the United States of America, in consideration of the premises and in accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of said Act of Congress of the 8th February, 1887 hereby declares that it does and will hold the land thus allotted (subject to all the restrictions and conditions contained in said fifth section) for the period of twenty five years in trust for the sole use and benefit of the said John Sloan or in case of his deceased for the sole use of his heirs according to the laws of the State or Territory where such land is located and that at the expiration of said period the United States will convey the same by a patent to said Indian or his heirs as aforesaid in fee discharged of said trust and free of all charge or incumbrance whatsoever: Provided that the President of the United States may in his discretion extend the said period.

In Testimony Whereof, I Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America have cause these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety two and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and sixteenth.

(SEAL)

Recorded in vol.
11 p. 430.

By the President: Benjamin Harrison.
By M. McKean, Secretary.
D. P. Roberts, Recorder of the General
Land Office.

* * * * *

Filed Jan. 5, 1915 at 5 P. M. and recorded in book 36 of Deeds at page 249 of records of Cleveland County, Oklahoma.

EXHIBIT

3

226
21

No. -4-

WARRANTY DEED.

Indian Dead Inherited Lands.

This Indenture made and entered into this 22nd day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eleven by and between Victor Sloan, a single man and Kah-que-no-toy-se, a widower of Norman, Oklahoma, heirs of John Sloan deceased, a Absentee Shawnee Indian, parties of the first part, and John W. Wilson of Newalla, Oklahoma, party of the second part;

Witnesseth that said parties of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of Twenty Seven Hundred and no/100 dollars, in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged do hereby grant, bargain, sell and convey, unto said party of the second part the following described real estate and premises situated in Cleveland County, State of Oklahoma, to-wit:

The West half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of Section Thirty five (35) Township Ten (10) North of Range One (1) East of the Indian Meridian, in Oklahoma, containing three hundred and twenty acres (320) more or less,

originally allotted to John Sloan, deceased Absentee Shawnee Allotte No. 495 together with all the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging and warranty the title to the same. To have and to hold said described premises unto the said party of the second part his heirs, executors, administrators & assigns forever. In Witness Where of the said parties of the first part have here unto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

Witnesses:

James H. Odle.

Jno. E. Smake.

Victor Sloan.

Kah-que-no-toy-se

her
(X)
mark

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

SS.

COUNTY OF POTTAWATOMIE

EXHIBIT

4

Be it remembered that on this 22d day of July, A. D. 1911 before the undersigned a Notary Public in and for the County and State, aforesaid, personally appeared Victor Sloan, a single man and kah-que-no-toy-se a widow, to me personally known to me to be the identical persons who executed the within instrument of writing, and such persons duly acknowledged the execution of the same as their free and voluntary act for the uses and purposes therein set forth.

Entry No.

American-First Abstract Company

227
222

A141

No. -5-

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal on the day and year last above written.

(SEAL)
My commission expires Sept. 2, 1912.

James H. Odle,
Notary Public.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of Indian Affairs, Mar. 4, 1912.

The within deed is respectfully submitted to the Secretary of the Interior with the recommendation that it be approved.

G. F. Hauke,
Second Assistant Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Mar. 19, 1912. The within deed is hereby approved.

Samuel Collins
First Assistant Secretary, C.J.G.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
Land Division.

April 1, 1912, recorded in Deed Book, Inherited Indian Lands,
Vol 27, page 255-M-Z.

* * * * *

Filed Jan. 5, 1915 at 5 P. M. and recorded in book 36 of Deeds at
page 250-1 of the Cleveland County, Oklahoma records.

No. -16-

PATENT

Department of the Interior
Office of Indian Affairs,
Washington, Aug. 3, 1925

I, E.B. Meritt, Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, do hereby certify that the papers hereto attached are true copies of the originals as the same appear of record in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of this Office to be affixed on the day and year first above written.

(SEAL) United States of
America.

E.B. Meritt,
Assistant Commissioners

Office of Indian Affairs
Department of the Interior

Land Sales 101773-1911 L L,

Office of Indian Affairs,
W Washington S.
March 4, 1912.

Approval of Sale

Shawnee Reservation,
The Honorable
The Secretary of the Interior.

(Through the Commissioner of the
General Land Office)

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith the papers in the matter of the sale from Victor Sloan, et al, heirs of John Sloan, Absentee Shawnee Allottee No. 495 to John W. Wilson, conveying the

W/2 of Sec. 35 T 10 N R. 1 E. of I.M. Oklahoma
containg 320 acres for a consideration of \$2700.00

The records of the Office show that the decedent was allotted the above described land under the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L. 388) and the original patent issued therefor February 6, 1892.

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Entry No.

American-First Abstract Company

A143

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