afternoon and night thinking about it and the chiefs sent word the next morning that they would meet the commissioners at noon. The Indians rejected Ramsey's offer, because from their point of view the offer was too small. It would postpone a land treaty and would lessen the claims of Indian jurisdiction over the land so the Indians would not be able to levy tolls on merchants and steamboats.

Little Rock's speeches created a great challenge to the government representatives. He disposed of the right-of-way problem in short terms when he said, "If you wanted a thoroughfare through our country you would have asked before going through." He also made speeches saying that the Great Spirit gave the Indians the land, water, animals, etc., and that they should own the soil for an inheritance.

Ramsey saw that in the opinion of the Indians it was of much less consequence what the Indians were selling than what they were obtaining in exchange for their surrender. Therefore Ramsey was charged on the idea for the chiefs of the land of the Indians. Ramsey's answer to the Indians was that thousands of Red River carts would pass through the region where only a few pass now and that steamboats were on the Red River and more would come. Soon they would hear the whistle and see the smoke of the railroad trains. Then a telegraph line from Pembina to St. Paul would be constructed and an extension line from Pembina to the Pacific Ocean. Ramsey stated that the Indians had lands they had never seen and were getting nothing from. If the white man had it, the Indians could get food, blankets, and whatever else they needed. If they sold their land he said they could still occupy it and hunt on it for a long time; also, if a treaty were made, their half-breed friends should have homes upon the ceded lands. Negotiations were going slowly partly because the Indians wanted more than just a money exchange for their land. They wanted the government to pay Indian liabilities and the Indians would receive more government goods. Ramsey made a speech telling the Indians that the white settlers would come and fill the land and that it could not be stopped any more than the stars and the moon could be stopped. He also said that the Indians had better sell now and get a better deal than they would get at any other time. Ramsey became irritated because of the slow progress and made a threatening speech in an irritated tone. He said "If the Indians refuse to make a treaty, he would hold them responsible for the wrongs they have done." He accused the Pembina Indians of harboring the Sioux. He said both Pembina and Red Lake Indians never acknowledged that the Sioux owned, and that they were asking ten times as much as it was worth. Little Rock replied to Ramsey saying that Ramsey was putting a terrible pressure on the Indians and that they wanted to keep their lands.

On October 1, Ramsey said "Today looks like all hopes of success for a treaty are gone." That night Pierre and Charles Bottineau and Frank and Peter Roy, with Robert Fairbanks and others, went to Pembina to tell the chiefs of the psychology they used on the chiefs is not known for the council was reduced to negotiating with just the chiefs. October 2, fourteen days after negotiations began, and after three and a half hours of council, Moose Dung stepped forward, took a pen and made his "X" on the treaty. The other chiefs and warriors did the same except one, a Red Laker named May-daw-guna-on-ind meaning he is spoken to. This chief would not sign until he could talk with his friend, Bishop Whipple because he opposed the terms of the treaty. The other Indians felt bad about selling their lands but signed the treaty anyway. October 3, 1863 treaty goods and provisions were distributed while medals and flags were given to all chiefs. Ramsey and his party then started for St. Paul.

The land ceded in the treaty of 1863 measures 180 miles long north to south and 127 miles wide at its extreme width. It is estimated to have contained 11,000,000 acres. For this the United States government paid $510,000; 2,000,000 acres of this was rich farmland in the Red River Valley. Differences in size of the treaty land has been historically been: 11,000,000 by Upham, 9,750,940 acres in meters and bounds by McCall, 9,750,000 acres as surveyed by Hawkinson and Roberts, 7,000,000 acres by Dean Blegen. The land ceded would be larger than the states of Connecticut, Delaware, and the District of Columbia combined. With the treaty, the United States acquired all or part of the present day Minnesota counties of Roseau, Kittson, Marshall, Pennington, Red Lake, Polk, Norman and Mahnomen as well as a comparable tract in North Dakota extending from the Canadian border to the Cheyenne River. This territory acquired embraced all the Red River Valley in Minnesota and North Dakota.

The people negotiating the treaty of 1863 were: Alexander Ramsey, governor; Commissioners Charles C. Morrill, representing the United States. Chiefs from the Red Lake band of Indians were: Moose Dung, Crooked Arm, Little Rock, and Leading Feather. Principal warriors of the Red Lake band were Red Robe, Big Man, Four Skies, Falling Wind and Berry Hunter. Representing the Pembina band were Chiefs Red Bear, and Little Shell. Warriors of the Pembina band were: Wolverine, Joseph Gornore and Joseph Montreaux, the last two being mixed-bloods. In 1864 the Red Lake Indians who would not sign the treaty, along with other chiefs and Bishop Whipple negotiated with the United States government to amend the treaty of 1863. The total consideration cost in the treaty of 1863 was modified by the supplemental treaty of 1864 was $612,000, a total of $102,000 more money. The treaty with certain amendments was ratified by the senate on March 1, 1864, and the Indians assented to certain amendments on April 2. President Lincoln confirmed it and signed it on May 4, 1864. The terms of this amended treaty are:

**Article 1:** The peace and friendship now existing between the United States and the Pembina and Red Lake bands of the Chippewa Indians shall be perpetual.

**Article 2:** Outlined the boundaries of lands ceded to the United States which includes the whole drainage basin of the Red River of the North in the States of Minnesota and North Dakota. The exception in the basin of the Red Lake retained for the Red Lake Indian Reservation: also a cession of land for the Pembina Indians north of Devils Lake known as the Buffalo Pastures.

**Article 3:** Modified to read in 1864. Instead of $20,000 per year in 1859, the United States was to pay $15,000 per year, $10,000 to the Red Lake band and $5,000 to the Pembina band. The following was the new provision in the 1864 treaty: The U. S. shall expend $12,000 per year for 15 years for materials, $8,000 for the Red Lake band and $4,000 for the Pembina band. This included twine to make fish nets, lead sinkers, calico cloth, linsey cloth, blankets, farming tools and blacksmithing tools.

**Article 4:** U. S. was to furnish to each band for 15 years one blacksmith, one physician, one miller and one farmer. Along with this $1,500 worth of blacksmith materials, tools, iron and steel; $100 was granted for carpentering and tools. A saw mill was to be provided with millstone and fuel for grist mills. Modified in 1864 to read: Instead of $100,000 for damages and debts after an audit by a commissioner and the chiefs, the residue was to be added to annuity funds.

The government acknowledged Indian debts to traders to be paid in full for all claims and debts to 1859. There was $25,000 of the $100,000 mentioned in the first treaty was to be paid to chiefs of the bands to enable them to purchase provisions and clothing to be used as presents for their people on their return home.

To the chiefs of said bands $20,000 each, except Maydwa-gwa-on-in who was to get $5,000.

From the $75,000 remaining, the injured traders and steamboat people were to be paid and then if any further sum remained to be paid for materials of Indians which had occurred after January 1, 1859.

**Article 5:** For a road from Leech Lake to Red Lake $5,000 charges were levied against annuities: $500 for each chief to build a house the first year, and $150 per year every year thereafter. Complete list of all possible offenses. Modification — Instead of 160 acres to each male half-blood or mixed-blood, scrip (government certificates redeemable for cash) was issued in lieu of all future claims of annuities. It was their choice to take this if they wanted to.

A 640-acre plot near the mouth of Thief River was to be given to Moose Dung and 640 acres north of the Pembina River was to be given to Red Bear, Chief of the Pembina band.

**Article 6:** "The law of the U. S. now in force or that may hereafter be enacted prohibiting the introduction and