

was signed, promising the indians an annual distribution of \$50,000 worth of goods for fifty years (altered by congress to ten years) and exacting from them a pledge to keep the peace among themselves, to give the emigrants a free passage and to permit the government to build roads in the indian country.* The

*U. S. Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1852.

treaty further contained an attempted delimitation of boundaries for the various tribes, though it is not probable that they regarded this feature with great seriousness. One item could not have been other than disappointing to Washakie, for it gave to the Crows the Big Horn country all the way to the Wind river mountains. Representatives of seven tribes signed the document. The work over, the vast assemblage began to scatter. So far as a scrap of paper might give assurance in the matter, the white-top wagons could now move along their way unmolested.*

*WASHAKIE, An account of Indian resistance of the Covered Wagon and Union Pacific Railroad Invasions of their territory by Grace Raymond Hebard. Cleveland, 1930. pp. 70-73.
