

comprehensive attempt to work out a peaceful removal of the Indians of the disputed area. By hard work the government succeeded in gathering most of the leaders of the southern Plains tribes. The Cheyenne, though reluctant, finally signed the treaty, as did the other tribes. By its terms the Cheyenne and the Arapaho ceded their lands in Kansas and Colorado. They were given a reservation in Indian Territory between the Cimarron and Arkansas rivers. They were to have a resident Indian agent, schools, a blacksmith and other technicians, and were to receive annuities of goods and money for a period of twenty-five years.

Many Cheyenne were far from satisfied with the conditions of their new life. There were delays on the part of the government in carrying out the provisions of the treaty. Fighting began again the following summer and this led to the military campaign of 1868-69 which included the glorious Battle of the Washita. When peace was established, the Indians requested that their reservation be shifted south as they did not like the Salt Fork drainage with its brackish water in the reservation established by the Medicine Lodge Treaty. A new reservation of 4,297,771 acres was finally established further south along the North Canadian River, just north of the Kiowa, Comanche and Kiowa-Apache Reservation. The decimation of the remaining buffalo herds by white hide hunters and the generally unsatisfactory conditions of reservation life led to another series of raids and military retaliations and final hostilities between the Cheyenne and the United States on the southern Plains did not cease until 1875. Most of the buffalo had disappeared from the area by 1879.

### Acculturation and Allotment

Almost as soon as reservation life began, pressures were brought to bear on the government to allot the Indians in severalty and open the sur-