

By treaty concluded October 14, 1865, ratified May 22, 1866, and proclaimed February 2, 1867, the said Cheyennes and Arapahoes ceded and relinquished to the United States the above described lands, and in consideration thereof received a reservation described as follows:

"The United States hereby agree that the district of country embraced within the following limits, or such portion of the same as may hereafter be designated by the President of the United States for that purpose, viz.: Commencing at the mouth of Red creek or Red fork of the Arkansas river; thence up said creek or fork to its source; thence westwardly to a point on the Cimarron river, opposite the mouth of Buffalo Creek; thence due north to the Arkansas river; thence down the same to the beginning, shall be, and is, hereby set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the tribes who are parties to this treaty, and of such other friendly tribes as they may from time to time agree to admit among them, and that no white person, except officers, agents and employes of the government, shall go upon or settle within the country embraced within said limits, unless formally admitted and incorporated into some one of the tribes lawfully residing there, according to its laws and usages: *Provided, however,* That said Indians shall not be required to settle upon said reservation until such time as the United States shall have extinguished all claims of title thereto on the part of other Indians, so that the Indians parties hereto may live thereon at peace with all other tribes." (14 Stat. 704.)

By treaty concluded October 28, 1867, ratified July 25, 1868, and proclaimed August 19, 1868, the said Cheyennes and Arapahoes relinquished their right to the last above described reservation, and in consideration of such relinquishment, received a reservation bounded and described as follows: