

CROW AGENCY

(Crow Indian Reservation)

Roughly bounded by Little Bighorn River to the east, Makawasha

Avenue to the south and US Interstate 90 to the west

Crow Agency

Big Horn County

Montana

HABS MT-79

MT-79

HABS

MT-79

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INTERMOUNTAIN REGIONAL OFFICE

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

12795 West Alameda Parkway

Denver, CO 80228

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

CROW AGENCY

HABS No. MT-79

I. INTRODUCTION

Location: Crow Agency, Big Horn County, Montana. Crow Agency is located in the northeast corner of the Crow Indian Reservation in southeastern Montana. For the purposes of this report, Crow Agency is bounded by four points as defined by Renewable Technologies, Inc. in the 1987 report entitled "The Historic Architecture of Six Montana Indian Agencies: A Determination of Eligibility For the National Register of Historic Places."¹ The southwest point is the intersection of Makawasha Avenue and Dakaka Street; the southeast point is approximately 320' south from the east end of Makawasha Avenue; the northeast point is approximately 140' east from the end of the north extension of Makawasha Avenue; the northwest point is approximately 280' north of Butchetché Avenue on an unnamed street east of the Crow Tribe Administrative Building.

Crow Agency is a subset within the larger defined town of Crow Agency. The community is situated along the west bank of the Little Bighorn River and is about twelve miles south of the town of Hardin, and about a mile northwest of the Custer Battlefield.

Present Owner: Land held in trust by United States Government for Crow Tribe

Present Occupant: Bureau of Indian Affairs, Crow Tribe and Indian Health Service

Significance: Crow Agency is significant because of its associations, within a statewide context, with architecture, education, American Indian ethnic heritage, health and medicine, politics and government, and social history. The period of significance for the historic complex covers the time span between the founding of Crow Agency at its present location in 1884 and the conclusion of the New Deal era in 1942. During this period of significance (1884-1942) the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) constructed numerous permanent buildings at Crow Agency needed to carry out the reservation policies of the United States government. Many of these buildings still stand at Crow Agency and reflect trends in BIA architecture and construction in Montana; the ethnic heritage of Montana's Crow Indians since implementation of the reservation system; and federal government's attempts to acculturate the Indians into the Euro-American mainstream through agricultural, educational, and health care programs.

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1989

II. HISTORY

A. INTRODUCTION

Crow Agency was established at its present location in 1884 by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the large federal bureaucracy responsible for carrying out the reservation policy of the United States government. From this agency the BIA administered educational, medical, and agricultural programs intended to benefit the Indian inhabitants of the Crow Reservation. Buildings were built at the Crow Agency to house activities related to the implementation of the BIA programs and to house government employees. Beginning in the early 1900s, the BIA instituted a systematic building program intended to improve facilities at the Crow Agency, as well as at other agencies in the reservation system. BIA construction at the agencies peaked during the New Deal era of the 1930s and early 1940s.

B. CROW TRIBAL AND RESERVATION BACKGROUND

The ancestors of the Crow Indians lived in the region of the headwaters of the Mississippi River, perhaps as far north as Lake Winnipeg. They spoke a Siouan language and practiced horticulture in that forested region. Perhaps as early as the fourteenth century, they began a westward migration onto the Great Plains, moving first into the Devil's Lake area of what is now North Dakota and then, in approximately 1600, to the region around the confluence of the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers. Some of this group remained near the mouth of the Yellowstone, living in earthen lodges and continuing to practice horticulture. They became known as the Hidatsa. Later in the 17th century, others, who became known as the Crow, continued to move westward into the region south of the Yellowstone River in what is now south-central Montana. The Crow, in adapting to the conditions on the plains, gave up their earth lodges in favor of a nomadic lifestyle more conducive to hunting the bison on which they grew dependent. They ate bison, used bison hides for their clothing and their tipis, which they could pack up to follow the bison, and fashioned other parts of the bison into an assortment of implements which comprised their material culture.²

The Crow were prevented from further westward migration by the Shoshone, who had moved into Montana from the Great Basin, also to hunt bison. Thus, the Crow were located in the region encompassing the southern tributaries of the Yellowstone in the 18th century when

two important events occurred: the horse was introduced onto the Great Plains, and the Crow had their first encounter with Europeans. The Crow adapted to the horse quickly and became known as excellent horsemen. The Crow also apparently adapted well to the "white man." Lewis and Clark developed a good relationship with the Crow while exploring the territory along the Yellowstone in 1806, fur traders considered the Crow friendly in the ensuing years, and the United States and the tribe signed a treaty of friendship in 1825. As much as anything else, the Crow enjoyed a friendly relationship with whites because of the trade goods they received in exchange for furs. Among these goods were guns and ammunition, which the Crow used to better fight their regional enemies, the Blackfeet and the Sioux.

Not all of the Crow wanted to befriend the whites. As many as one third of the tribe, followers of Chief Arapooish who refused to sign the 1825 treaty, moved into the Judith and Musselshell river basins in central Montana. This group became known as the River Crow. The larger group, called the Mountain Crow, remained in the area south of the Yellowstone. There, as the bison herds began to diminish because of the demand from fur traders for bison robes, the Crow became even more dependent on the goods they received in trade for the robes. During this mid-19th century period, Jesuit missionaries introduced Christianity to the Crow. Whites also brought diseases, such as smallpox, which inflicted epidemics on the Crow people. Nevertheless, the Crow remained friendly with the whites. In the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1851, which parcelled out western lands to the various plains Indians, the Crow were given much of southern Montana and northern Wyoming including virtually all the land south of the Musselshell River and the entire Yellowstone basin west of the Powder River.³

The Treaty of 1857 was supposed to allow white settlers to pass through lands given exclusively to the Indians. In exchange the Indians were to receive certain annuities. With the discovery of gold in Montana, however, the number of whites passing through Crow territory along the Bozeman Trail increased dramatically and conflicts between the whites and the Indians arose. The United States established forts along the trail to protect whites travelling through the region. Furthermore, the Crow were being forced onto the western end of their territory by their enemy, the Sioux. Similar problems -- Indian-white conflict and conflicts between Indian groups -- were occurring throughout the west. The government was also not paying the promised annuities. The United States government wished to settle a variety of these disputes with a new treaty. In 1867 Congress created a Presidential Peace Commission to resolve the conflicts and to establish a new long term policy towards the Indians. The government signed a treaty with the Crow in 1868 which redefined the boundaries of the Crow lands. In exchange for reducing the size of the Crow territory, the government agreed to close the Bozeman Trail and the Army forts along it. The government also agreed to establish an agency on the Crow reservation. The agency would provide a saw mill, a flour mill, shops, and a school with teachers. Each Crow Indian who desired land to begin farming would be allotted 320 acres of his choice. Similar

treaties were signed with neighboring tribes, so the Crow had reason to feel safe from the Sioux or other groups who might covet Crow lands. Soon after the treaty was signed, the River Crow moved back with the Mountain Crow.⁴

C. DEVELOPMENT OF CROW AGENCY, 1884-1942

The first Crow agency was established in 1869 south of the Yellowstone River at Mission Creek, about eight miles east of present-day Livingston. The government through the BIA was intent on "civilizing" the Indians through education. The Crow were one Indian group eager to receive that education, in large part because Chief Plenty Coups recognized how important education would be in maintaining equality with the whites. By 1871, the government had a sawmill operating at the agency. In cutting logs, the mill was to help assimilate the Crow into white culture by teaching them an industrious use of the forests on the reservation as well as by providing them with building materials for the kind of house the white man considered proper. That saw mill, however, was only equipped with a twelve horsepower steam engine which was not powerful enough to drive both the saw mill and a shingle mill, let alone a flour mill which was also planned for the agency. Although Agent F.D. Pease requested a new steam engine powerful enough to drive all of the mills for the agency, the government did not provide it. The government did not live up to other promises in the treaty either, despite the fact that the Crow had abided by their end of the bargain, to keep the peace with the whites. According to a 1872 inspection report, the government was not protecting the Crow from the Sioux and, perhaps more significantly, it was not keeping unauthorized whites off the reservation. Hundreds of whites were mining on the reservation and many of them had brought herds of cattle and horses with them. The Crow asked the government to enforce the treaty, but to no avail.⁵

The government was more responsive to the pressures from whites on the Crow Reservation than to pleading of the Indians. Whites had opened mining districts at the headwaters of the Yellowstone, Boulder, and Clark's Fork rivers and wanted those lands in the western part of the Crow territory removed from the reservation. The Northern Pacific Railroad was also pressuring the government to allow the construction of a transcontinental railroad along the Yellowstone River. Wishing to avoid conflict, Chief Plenty Coups and several other Crow chiefs agreed in 1880 to cede 1.5 million acres of the western portion of the reservation back to the United States. Pressure to take Indian lands and resources did not cease with this treaty, despite pleas by Plenty Coups and others because the Crow Reservation, especially to the west, was rich in resources such as agricultural lands, timber, and minerals. The Crow ceded additional lands as late as 1904 and pressure on the Crow Reservation from land-hungry whites continued even after that.⁶

Because of this pressure to take Crow lands and because most of the Crow lived east of the Pryor Mountains, the agency moved in 1875 from its location on Mission Creek to a site near present-day Absarokee. The new site was also supposed to offer better farming opportunities and it was farther from whiskey trade routes along the Yellowstone River. Farming conditions were actually quite similar to those at Mission Creek. In 1884, under pressure from white settlers in the Absarokee area, the agency was again moved to its present location along the Little Bighorn River about 11 miles south of Fort Custer, just south of present-day Hardin.⁷ Proximity to Fort Custer was a major reason for the selection of the new site; also farming conditions were actually superior to Mission Creek and Absarokee.⁸

Whereas most of buildings at the previous agency had been of adobe construction, the government buildings at the new agency were wood frame (Indian houses built near the agency were log). By October, 1884, the agent reported that the agency consisted of eleven buildings: two employee's residences, an employee apartment and office building, a warehouse, an earth cellar, a slaughterhouse, the clerk's house, a stable, the hostler's house, a carpenter's shop, and a blacksmith shop. The office/apartment was in the center, the stable, hostler's house, and the shops were to the north, the warehouses to the east, the quarters to the south, and the Little Bighorn River to the west. By 1886, the agency had added agent's quarters, a dispensary and physician's quarters, a school house and laundry, and new, larger carpenter's and blacksmith's shops.⁹ The major activity of the agent and his employees during the first few years was to help Crow families to establish small farmsteads. Unlike the agents at other Montana agencies, the agents at the Crow, in fact, reported that the Indians there were so anxious to start farms that there were not enough agency employees to help the Indians choose suitable locations and teach them how to build cabins and plow and sow their fields and gardens.¹⁰ Whether or not the glowing reports from the Crow agents can be completely trusted is questionable.

The agency continued to grow into the 1890s with additions of sheds and stables, warehouses and shops, and quarters for employees such as an interpreter and a policeman. At the agency boarding school, Indian children were taught skills of animal and plant husbandry. As enrollment increased, the agents were able to obtain appropriations to build two new, larger, brick school buildings: a classroom building built in 1891 and a dormitory built in 1896. As production on Indians' farms increased, agents sought to increase the Indians' capacity for production by developing irrigation and improving the farm implements available to Indians on the reservation. The acreage of cultivated land on the Crow reservation increased dramatically in the early 1890s, from about 400 acres in 1893 to a little over 3,000 in 1896. Production increased accordingly. Each successive agent appeared to be quite impressed with the enthusiasm the Crow showed for farming and gardening.¹¹ Unfortunately, much of the reservation's prime farm lands were to eventually come under white ownership, especially after the introduction of the allotment system in 1920s.¹²

Agent Watson reported in 1896 that some of the Indians had entered their crops in the Yellowstone County Fair in Billings and a few had won prizes. To further encourage the "civilization" of the Indians, Watson also initiated the construction of a gristmill in 1896. This mill was intended to create a demand for grain the Indians raised, make the reservation self-sufficient with regard to flour, and produce an export item. The early operating years of the mill met with some success. An inspection report for the agency, made in late 1900, praised the flour mill as a well maintained facility, Hector Ross, the miller, as competent, and his flour as "first class." The report further noted that the mill had produced from Indian wheat all flour available at the agency commissary and was supplying flour to the nearby Cheyenne Reservation as well. For an example of its productivity, in 1901 the mill was processing an average of 50 bushels of wheat per day and in October of that year had produced 85,250 pounds of flour, 62,341 pounds of bran, and 17,669 pounds of oats, dirt and shrink.¹³ Indians on the Crow Reservation also provided nearby Fort Custer with hay, grain, and vegetables. Other major improvements were also made at Crow Agency in 1896 including the installation of a water supply system and a sewerage system, the previously mentioned dormitory at the school, and two brick residences for agency employees.

New construction at the agency continued into the early 1900s. By the turn of the century many of the buildings at the agency, especially warehouses, outbuildings and Indian houses, stood in very poor condition. Around 1903, the Crow agent had several of these dilapidated structures demolished and had several new buildings constructed. This included a new large warehouse erected along the north end of the flour mill. Structural materials for many of the new buildings, including the flour mill warehouse, were materials salvaged from Fort Custer which had recently been dismantled. Materials from Fort Custer were also used to construct more than 80 new houses for Indians on the reservation.¹⁴

By 1910 the agency had grown substantially with the recent addition of numerous brick and wood frame structures. The 1910 layout of the agency had evolved from the pattern established in 1884. The central core of buildings included the agency office, a dwelling (probably that of the clerk), the jail, the hospital, and a small drug store. Southwest of the administrative group were two groups of quarters: along the south side of what is now Makawasha Avenue was the irrigation group including two dwellings, a stable, and the office; along the west side of what is now Makata Street were three residential structures including two duplexes. West of the administrative group was the boarding school campus including the school itself, boys' and girls' dormitories, a bakery, a laundry, a commissary, a mess hall, and the agent's house. Just north of the school along Makata Street were two brick quarters and a little further north were the barn and the farmer's quarters. East of the administrative group were the gristmill, the boiler and engine house, a warehouse, the agency stable, a wagon shed, and a blacksmith/carpenter shop. North of this group of buildings were Indian employees' quarters.¹⁵

During the period between 1910 and the New Deal, the overall configuration of the agency did not change significantly; the only changes were the upgrading or replacement of existing facilities, beginning with the construction of a new agent's house in 1912. Located in the midst of the boarding school complex, the house was a two story brick structure, and obviously the largest residence at the agency. In 1916, the agency office burned, destroying many records. It was immediately replaced across the street from its earlier location. That same year, a new hospital, a new school building, and an electric light plant were built. In 1920 the agency boarding school closed, despite the fact that a gymnasium had just been built in the complex. Very little additional construction occurred during the 1920s. There were seventy government buildings at Crow Agency in the mid-1920s.¹⁶ Under the New Deal programs initiated by the Roosevelt Administration in 1933, significant changes came to the Crow Agency as well as other reservation agencies. To improve conditions at the agencies, the New Deal administration moved to improve BIA facilities through new construction funded through allotments from the Public Works Administration. The new construction projects were shaped both by general practices instituted by the BIA and by local needs. Many reservations were slated to receive new hospitals or schools under the Public Works Administration. All of these large buildings were to be designed by national architectural firms to adapt to local settings. Furthermore, most of the construction labor was to be provided by local Indians, thus saving the government money while putting Indians to work. Smaller buildings were to be designed in the offices of a small number of regional BIA Superintendents of Construction. Crow Agency and the other agencies in the northwestern United States fell under the jurisdiction of Charles E. Brashear in the Billings office.¹⁷

Another New Deal, program, the Civilian Conservation Corps-Indian Division (CCC-ID) supplemented PWA Indian agency construction. The CCC-ID was established in 1933 with the purpose of providing Indians with jobs. Like its parent program, the CCC, the primary activities of the CCC-ID were reclamation and conservation projects on public lands. In support of these activities, the Indian CCC often constructed "camps" on the reservations which included such facilities as permanent quarters, mess halls, offices, and repair shops.¹⁸

For Crow Agency, these New Deal programs yielded several new buildings including a new central heating plant (1936) north of the old school campus, at least eight new dwellings (two built in 1935 and six in 1937) north and west of the administrative group, a new jail (1938) east of the old hospital, and a new hospital (1936) west of the old school campus. The central heating plant was necessary because the old steam plant next to the flour mill was so unsafe that it was reduced to producing low pressure steam, which meant that the mill had to be driven by electricity. The new housing was intended to replace many of the older quarters which had become substandard due to age and lack of maintenance, and perhaps as well to provide homes for CCC supervising employees who reportedly had to commute from as far away as Sheridan

Wyoming because of over crowded conditions at the agency.¹⁹ The new jail was built according to a standardized plan from Billings and was apparently part of a general pattern of improvements. The hospital construction was also part of a general pattern, although it was designed by the Chicago architectural firm of Schmidt, Garden, and Ericksen.²⁰ Two stone masonry shop/garage buildings were also built in the late 1930s, although no existing records tie these buildings directly to a New Deal program. The agency has changed little since the end of the New Deal programs.

D. ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND AGENCY/BIA ARCHITECTURE

There is no apparent record of architects or other designers for the 19th and early 20th century buildings at Crow Agency. Beginning in about 1908, the Bureau of Indian Affairs established a Central Construction Section with the intent to rationalize and coordinate the large volume of construction taking place throughout the nation at Indian agencies and schools. The role of the Central Construction Section at Crow Agency is evident in the correspondence relating the construction in 1912 of a new dwelling for the superintendent of the agency. R.M. Pringle, superintendent of engineering at Crow Agency, sent pencil sketches of a proposed new superintendent's house to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, DC. The DC office sent formal plans and specifications for the house back to Crow Agency, where bids were requested of building contractors. Bidding against firms from Billings, Chicago, and Minneapolis, local contractors Karsten and Rousseau of nearby Hardin submitted the low bid and were awarded the work.²¹

Franz Karsten established an early lumber yard in Hardin and was the contractor for several of its early business blocks. Andrew Rousseau established an early brick-making business at Hardin and also built several commercial and residential structures in that town.²² The contractor from Minneapolis who submitted a bid for the superintendent's house was W.D. Lovell. Although unsuccessful on the superintendent's house, he secured numerous other construction jobs for the BIA in Montana. In 1912, he was the successful bidder to build a new school dormitory and assembly hall at Crow Agency and he is known to have built projects on other reservations as well during this period.²³ These individuals are probably typical of the contractors who worked at Crow and other agencies.

Under the New Deal programs of the 1930s, the BIA's Construction Section established regional offices for the design and supervision of construction at agencies throughout the country. The several new buildings constructed at Crow came out of the BIA's regional office at Billings under the supervision of Charles E. Brashear. As was the typical pattern at agencies throughout the country during the New Deal, smaller buildings at Crow, such as the dwellings,

were derived from standardized plans while larger buildings, such as the heating plant, were specially designed in Billings for the particular application at Crow. Other large buildings, such as the hospital and the school were designed by private architectural firms under contract to the BIA. The school was designed by Link and Haire of Billings²⁴ and, as already noted, the hospital was designed by Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson of Chicago. This New Deal era construction at Crow also followed the national pattern (which broke with previous practice) of utilizing local Indians for most of the construction labor necessary for the projects.

III. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

Crow Agency occupies a level plain situated along the west bank of the Little Bighorn River. The community is landscaped with lawns, ample growth of shrubs and mature trees of several varieties but mostly indigenous cottonwoods. Like many other agencies in Montana, Crow Agency is generally arranged around an open public common, although this area has been impinged upon recently with the construction of two new residences near its southwest corner. Also typical of Montana agencies, neither the street layout at Crow nor the shape of the common are precisely rectilinear. Makawasha Avenue is the major street entering the agency from an exit off Interstate 90 to the west. Makata Street is a major north-south street; its intersection with Makawasha is offset by about 300 feet. The public common is bounded by Makawasha on the south and east (the avenue curves northward at the southeast corner of the common), Makata on the west, and an unnamed avenue on the north.

Crow Agency is spatially arranged by function. Administrative buildings are located in the northeast corner of the common. Maintenance shops, warehouses, and garages line the east side of Makawasha. Most of the agency's historic houses line the west and north sides of the common and face it from across the street. Several tribal residences and the irrigation office are along the south side of Makawasha near its intersection with Makata. The community college is located north of the administration buildings and the public school is north of the residences along the west side of Makata. There is a large park west of the residences bounded on the south by Makawasha, on the east by the alley west of Makata, on the north by Butchetcher Avenue, and on the west by Dakake Street. North of this park, on the north side of Butchetcher, is the current tribal administrative complex and north of it are several blocks of relatively new single-family residences administered by the Public Health Service. Privately-owned small businesses and residences are located south of Makawasha and west of Butchetcher.

Crow Agency Historic District is presently defined for the historic core of community only. Included within its boundaries are the agency's oldest residences (1880s-1910s), which are located along the west side of the public commons; dwellings from the New Deal era, which are

largely concentrated along the north side of the public commons; and the central heating plant, the school, the 1916 hospital building, the 1935 hospital complex, the jail, a machine shop, two warehouses, and few ancillary garages. The historic complex retains a relatively high degree of architectural and historical integrity, especially when compared with other Indian agencies in Montana.

IV. ENDNOTES

1. Fredric L. Quivik and Mark T. Fiege, "The Historic Architecture of Six Montana Indian Agencies: A Determination of Eligibility For the National Register of Historic Places," (Butte, MT: Renewable Technologies, Inc., 1987.)
2. The history of the Crow people is available in numerous secondary sources. The two used for this introduction were William L. Bryan, Jr., *Montana's Indians: Yesterday and Today* (Helena: Montana Magazine, Inc., 1985) pp.84-85; and Historical Research Associates (HRA), *Montana Indian Reservations Historical Jurisdiction Study* (a 1981 report available at the State Law Library, Helena), Vol.I, pp.37-38. The latter is well referenced. Both of these secondary sources relied on other secondary sources such as Dale K. McGinnis and Floyd W. Sharrock, *The Crow People* (Phoenix: Indian Tribal Series, 1972).
3. Bryan, *Montana's Indians*, p. 85; HRA, *Montana Indian Reservations*, pp. 38-40.
4. Bryan, *Montana's Indians*, p. 85; HRA, *Montana Indian Reservations*, pp. 41-43.
5. HRA, *Crow Indian Timber and Trust Management: A History of Forest Management on the Crow Indian Reservation, Montana, 1868-1978*, prepared for the Billings Area Office of the BIA, 1980, pp. 6-7; John Wade Stafford, *Crow Culture Change: A Geographical Analysis*, PhD dissertation in Geography, Michigan State University, 1971, pp. 94-95.
6. HRA, *Montana Indian Reservations*, pp. 44-55.
7. Bryan, *Montana's Indians*, p. 85; HRA *Montana Indian Reservations*, p. 45; a description of the construction of the new agency near Absarokee may be found in the *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1875* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1875), p. 302 (these reports are hereafter cited as *Annual Report of the CIA*).
8. Stafford, *Crow Culture Change*, pp. 100, 105-106, 110, 112-113.
9. "Inspection Report of Inspections of Crow Agency," October 23, 1884, and December 9, 1886, on roll 8, M1070, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC.
10. *Annual Report of CIA for 1884*, pp. 109-111; for 1885, pp. 119-126; and 1886, pp. 172-177.
11. "Inspection Report of Inspections of Crow Agency," November 23, 1891, roll 8, M1070, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC; *Annual Report of the CIA for 1890*, pp. 115-121; for 1891, pp. 267-275; for 1894, pp. 166-172.

12. Bryan, *Montana's Indians*, p. 86.
13. "Report on Irrigation Work on Crow Reservation," Inspector Graves, June 25, 1900, roll 9, pp. 4-5, M1070, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC.; "Inspection Report on Crow Agency, MT," Inspector J.E. Jenkins, November 15, 1901, Reports of Inspections of the Field Jurisdictions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1880-1907, entry 682, p. 15, Records of the Department of the Interior, Record Group 48, National Archives, Washington, DC.
14. Report on Crow Agency by Inspector James E. Jenkins, March 19, 1904, entry 682, pp. 21 and 30, RG 48, National Archives, Washington, DC.
15. "Crow Agency," a 1910 map, folder 57804-1910, file 410 for Crow Agency, entry 121, Central Classified Files (1907-1939), RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC.
16. "Annual Report of Crow Agency," June 30, 1912, and "Annual Report for Crow Agency," June 30, 1916, in Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports from Field Jurisdictions of the BIA, 1907-1938, roll 30, microfilm collection M1011, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC; *Annual Report of the CIA, 1916*, p. 175; Commissioner Burke to Senator Walsh, January 28, 1924, folder 6270-1924, file 410, entry 121, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC; "Inspection Report of C.R. Trowbridge," November 27, 1926, entry 953, Inspection Reports, 1908-1940, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC.
17. "Memorandum for the Press" from the Department of the Interior dated August 22, 1933, and Public Works Circular No. 2992: "Modification of construction procedure," May 24, 1934, File 400, Box 135, Crow Agency Records, RG 75, National Archives, Seattle. [All Crow Agency Records used in this report have since been transferred to the National Archives-Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Co and reprocessed.]
18. Donald R. Parman, "The Indian and the Civilian Conservation Corps," *Pacific Historical Review* 40 (February 1971) pp. 39-42, 44-51, 54.
19. Schmoker to Brostrum, February 21, 1933, Crow Agency file no. 58822-36, entry 1004, Narrative and Pictorial Reports, CCC-ID, 1937-42, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC.
20. Records pertaining to the construction of the central heating plant are in folder F.P. 443, PWA files for Crow Agency, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC; records pertaining to the construction of the dwellings are in folders F.P. 424 and 497, PWA files for Crow Agency, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC; records pertaining to the jail are in a letter from Superintendent Yellowtail to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, February 18, 1936, file 446.2, box 139, Crow Agency Records, and in "Jail and Police Quarters," standard drawing T-16, tube # 1,

Standard Drawings of the Billings Area Office, RG 75, National Archives, Seattle; records pertaining to the hospital are in folder F.P. 378, PWA files for Crow Agency, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC.

21. Correspondence in folder 33044-1911, file 410, entry 121, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC.

22. Fredric L. Quivik, "Development of the Built Environment in the Original Townsite of Hardin, Montana," 1984, pp. 36-38, report on file at the State Historic Preservation Office, Helena.

23. Correspondence in folder 91777-1912, file 410, entry 121, RG 75, National Archives, Washington, DC.

24. J.G. Link to Robert Yellowtail, July 5, 1937, File 442, Box 139, Crow Agency Records, RG 75, National Archives, Seattle.

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