

Fort Belknap Indian Agency, Employee's Club
(Building No. 15)
Fort Belknap
Blaine County
Montana

HABS No. MT-80-A

HABS
MONT,
3-FDBEL,
1-A-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Rocky Mountain Regional Office
Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

HABS
MONT,
3-FOBEL,
1-A-

Employee's Club

HABS No. MT-80-A
(Page 1)

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
EMPLOYEE'S CLUB

I. INTRODUCTION

Location: Fort Belknap Agency, Building #15
Fort Belknap, Montana

Quad: USGS Fort Belknap Agency, Montana 1964

UTM: 12/5372340/664920

Present Owner: Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)

Present Occupant: Vacant

Present Use: Vacant

Statement of Significance: The Employee's Club building is significant because of its association with 1920s construction at Fort Belknap and the development of standardized plans for agency buildings. The Employee's Club was built according to a BIA standard plan and of all the dwellings at the Fort Belknap Agency dating from the period ca. 1908 to 1933, the Employee's Club best typifies such BIA agency housing architecture. The structure also served as living quarters for some of the Agency's employees and is significant because of its association with the activities of BIA employees during the 1920s and later.

Historians: Fred Quivik and Mark Fiege
Renewable Technologies, Inc.
Butte, Montana 59701

Revised and edited by:
Paul Anderson, historian
Cathy Casebolt, editor
GCM Services, Inc.
Butte, Montana 59701

II. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Date of Erection: 1924

Historical Narrative:

The Employee's Club was constructed in 1924 at a cost of \$10,167.43; it was built from the United States Indian Service standard plan number E-9. During the early 1900s, the Bureau of Indian Affairs established a "Construction Section" in its Washington, D.C. offices, which provided standardized plans and specifications for BIA buildings at agencies across the nation. Through this system, the BIA attempted to speed and coordinate its construction projects while ensuring a minimum level of quality for all buildings and structures. The building was primarily intended to serve as the employee's club for Fort Belknap agency government employees, but it also contained living quarters for several agency employees. In recent times, the building was used as an office; it was later converted into a tribal substance abuse rehabilitation center. During the last few years, the structure has been vacant.

III. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

The two story, American four-square style, rectangular-shaped building is of brick-bearing wall construction (American bond) and has a concrete foundation. The hipped roof is covered with wood shingles. There are four interior brick chimneys on the east- west-facing pitches of the roof. An enclosed front porch has a T-111 plywood skirt with a stucco base. Windows are 1/1 double hung sash, and 1/1 double hung sash below a brick segmental arch. A wood frame rear vestibule with a hipped roof covered with wood shingles is found at the back of the structure. On the north side of the building is an addition of hardboard siding with a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles.

Since its construction in 1924, several alterations have been made to the structure at unknown dates. The shed-roofed extension on the north side, the enclosure of the front porch, and the construction of a small vestibule in front of the porch have all been added to the original structure. Despite these alterations, the overall design and materials of the building, such as the brickwork, the arched window openings, and the original posts of the front porch, are still evident. The building still retains enough integrity of design, materials, and workmanship (along with setting, feeling, and location) to convey its historic associations.

IV. HISTORIC CONTEXT

THE FORT BELKNAP AGENCY

A. INTRODUCTION

The Fort Belknap Agency (see Figure 1), home of the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre tribes, is located in the northwest corner of the Fort Belknap Reservation, an area of about 650,000 acres. The reservation is largely semi-arid prairie except for its southern end, where the tree-covered Little Rocky Mountains rise to an elevation of 5,700 feet. The Milk River, one of the major drainages in

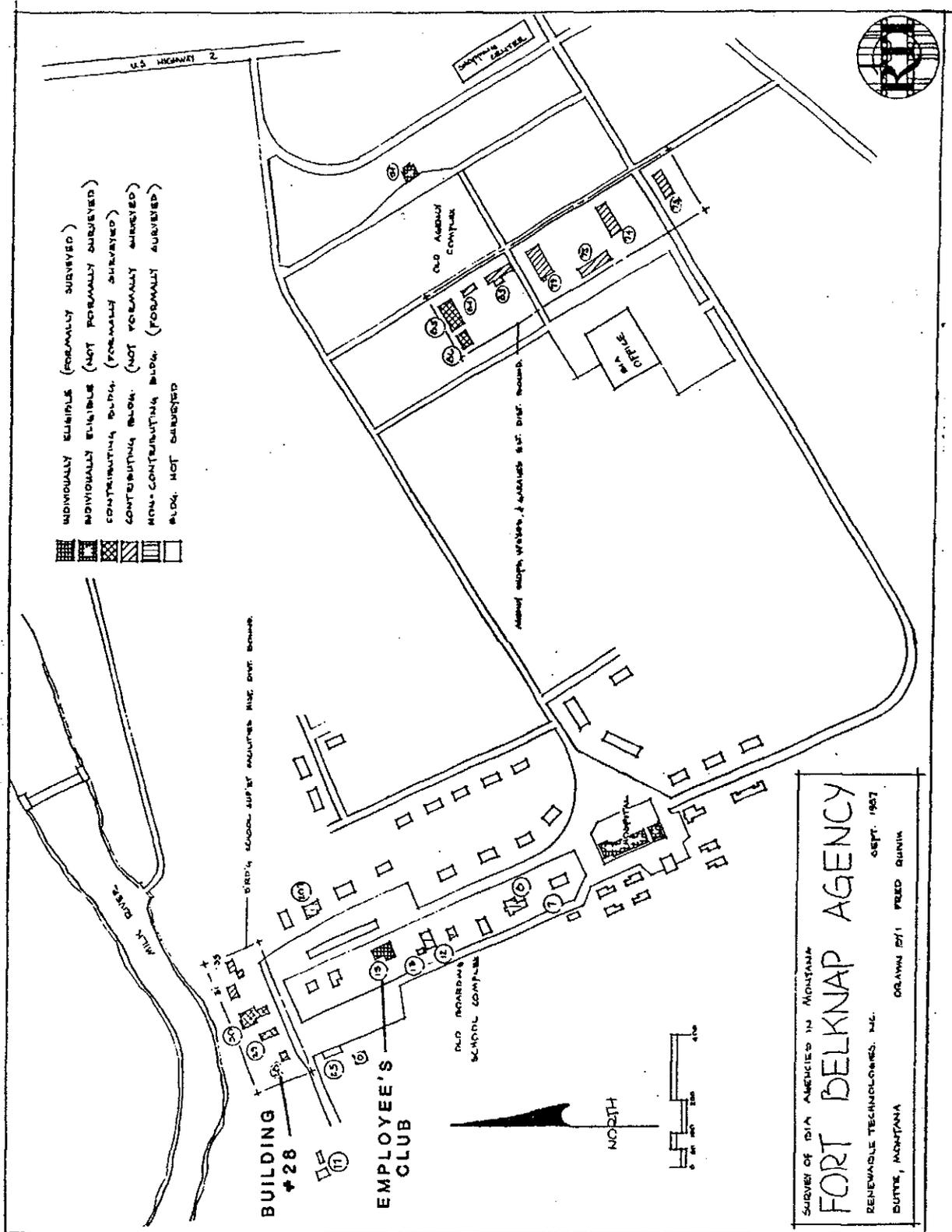


Figure 1. Map of the Fort Belknap Agency showing Buildings #15 and #28 (HABS Nos. MT-80-A and MT-80-B).

Montana, forms the northern boundary of the reservation. The Fort Belknap Agency lies on the south bank of the Milk, about four miles from Harlem, a town on the Burlington Northern railroad. U.S. Highway 2 cuts east-west across the north end of the reservation and passes in front of the entrance to the agency. Besides the Fort Belknap Agency, other settlements on the reservation include Hays and Lodge Pole, both located near the base of the Little Rockies.

The built environment of the Fort Belknap Agency evolved in a manner similar to other Indian agencies in Montana. The agency was established following the creation of the Fort Belknap reservation in 1888. Throughout its history, Fort Belknap served as the location from which the federal government implemented its Indian policy among the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre peoples. BIA operations at the agency included the administration of a variety of agricultural, educational, medical, and maintenance programs. Buildings at the agency housed these operations as well as BIA employees. Between the late 1880s and the early 1940s, under a systematic construction program, agency buildings underwent a process of modernization that peaked with New Deal construction programs during the 1930s.

B. ASSINIBOINE AND GROS VENTRE TRIBAL AND RESERVATION BACKGROUND

The Assiniboine people, like other northern plains tribes, originally lived far to the east in the central part of the continent. The Assiniboine were originally a branch of Yanktonai Sioux who lived in the area between the Mississippi River and Lake Superior. During the sixteenth or seventeenth century, the Assiniboine moved north into what is now Canada. There the tribe allied with the Cree Indians and began a slow migration to the west. Sometime before 1774, a group of Assiniboine who lived on the plains moved up the Missouri River. By 1820, these tribal members had become firmly established in what eventually became northwestern North Dakota and northeastern Montana. The Assiniboine hunted buffalo and remained allied with the Cree against the Blackfeet Indians.¹

The Gros Ventre Indians split from the Arapaho people sometime during the late 1600s. The tribe then established itself along the Saskatchewan River on the far northern plains and shared this region with the Blackfeet. Some time after 1780, smallpox decimated the Gros Ventre and the tribe lost a major battle against the Cree and Assiniboine. Their defeat caused them to flee to the south where they occupied territory that encompassed portions of the south fork of the Milk River and adjacent parts of the Missouri. The Gros Ventre regained some of their previous stature when a smallpox epidemic weakened their enemies during the 1830s. Along with the Blackfeet, the Gros Ventre became one of the dominant buffalo-hunting tribes on the northern plains. However, in 1867, the Gros Ventre lost a major battle against the Blackfeet and were forced to form alliances with the Cree and the Assiniboine. By 1870, the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre shared territory along the Milk River.²

The Assiniboine and Gros Ventre, along with the Blackfeet, shared lands set aside by the Blackfeet Peace Treaty of 1855. The two tribes were also included in the Presidential Executive Order of 1874, which created the Great Blackfeet Reservation. This reservation encompassed land between the Missouri River on the south and the Canadian border on the north, and between the Rocky Mountains on the west and the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri on the east. After the Gros Ventre-Blackfeet conflict, the federal government established Fort Belknap Agency on the Milk River to administer to the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine³

Pressure from miners, ranchers, and railroad interests led to the demise of the Great Blackfeet Reservation. In 1888, an act of Congress divided the land into three small reservations: Blackfeet, Fort Belknap, and Fort Peck. Some whites believed that this division would help the Indians to become self-sufficient farmers. The Gros Ventre and Assiniboine received \$1.15 million for moving onto the Fort Belknap Reservation. Part of this fund paid for cows, bulls, and other stock. With the creation of the Fort Belknap Reservation, the government moved the Fort Belknap Agency to its present location.⁴

C. DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORT BELKNAP AGENCY, 1889-1942

The congressional act of 1888 created the authority to establish the new Fort Belknap Agency. The act required the Gros Ventre and Assiniboine to spend part of the \$1.15 million awarded to them on "the erection of such new agency and school buildings, mills, and blacksmith, carpenter, and wagon shops as may be necessary."⁵

Following the ratification of the act in July of 1888, agent Edwin C. Fields and special agent Henry Heth toured the Fort Belknap Reservation in search of a site for the new agency. Heth recommended that the facility be located on Lodge Pole Creek, near the base of the Little Rocky Mountains. Agent Fields, however, thought that Heth's choice was unsuitable for agriculture and too distant from many Indians who lived along the Milk River. Accordingly, Fields picked a location on the Milk River between Peoples and Snake creeks, which he believed was centrally located and appropriate for farming. Fields also recommended that a sub-agency be established at the foot of the Little Rockies to administer to the Indians on that part of the reservation.⁶

Construction of agency facilities began in 1889. That year, a number of wood frame buildings were erected, including dwellings, a warehouse, an office, carpenter and blacksmith shops, and a doctor's office. By October, agent Archer O. Simmons visited the new site and reportedly "found the contractor, with a large force of men, busily at work and making rapid progress with the buildings"⁷

Within a year of the initial construction, work began on a new boarding school, situated about one half mile west of the agency. A "Major Hamilton," U.S. Army, prepared the specifications for the school complex and inspected the facility during its construction. The boarding school soon became the center of a concentration of buildings, including houses and other structures separate from the main agency site. One report noted that the school buildings were "grouped around a square having as its center the children's playgrounds."⁸ Establishment of the Fort Belknap school met with the federal government's policy of assimilating the Indians into white society. In making a request to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the school, agent Simmons stated: "No child, white or Indian, can be raised to the level of a civilized, intelligent man or woman and be subject to the debasing influences and habits of the wigwam which have been transplanted by the old people into their present abodes. The children should be freed from such surroundings to obtain the benefits of the education bestowed upon them by the Government."⁹

Improvement and additions to the agency and school continued through the 1890s. By the early 1900s, several new buildings had been added to the agency, including a frame engine shed, a log barn, and workshop, and six log dwellings. School buildings in place by the early 1900s included

a brick school, brick boys' and girls' dormitories, a frame boys' dormitory, a frame warehouse, a barn and miscellaneous outbuildings.¹⁰

Despite the substantial numbers of buildings erected at Fort Belknap within a decade of its establishment, the agency's location proved to be inadequate. In 1894, agent Simmon's successor, U.S. Army Major J. M. Kelley, complained about the agency's lack of good water (the Milk River is a sluggish and tepid stream) and wood for fuel and lumber. The agency, he believed, should have been located near the Little Rocky Mountains where such resources were plentiful. Kelley further stated that the frame buildings at the agency "do not possess a redeeming feature for residences at any time during the year." In 1896, agent Luke C. Hays reiterated some of Kelley's complaints and proposed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the Fort Belknap Agency be moved to the sub-agency near the Little Rocky Mountains.¹¹ The BIA, however, decided to leave the agency at its original site.

Following the early burst of construction at Fort Belknap, few new buildings were erected until the 1920s. A 1918 inspection report noted that the existing facilities "are old and need considerable general repairs, painting, etc. They were originally poorly constructed and are in winter said to be very cold." In addition, the report mentioned that a few additions had been made to existing school buildings and that "the quarters for employees at the Boarding School are entirely inadequate and it has been found necessary to quarter two families in the school buildings." The report recommended that new dwellings and a hospital be constructed at the agency and boarding school using lumber cut at the "government saw mill," located near the Hays sub-agency at the base of the Little Rocky Mountains.¹²

Although apparently little construction occurred at the Fort Belknap Agency between the early 1900s and the 1920s, a few new facilities were installed. W. D. Lovell, a Minneapolis contractor, installed a new water system at the agency in about 1909. Lovell also built a large brick heating plant (no. 30) at the boarding school in 1916.¹³ In addition to these facilities, a new flour mill was built at the agency in 1918.¹⁴ The flour mill represented the agricultural thrust of the government's Indian policy during the early 1900s. The BIA persuaded some Fort Belknap Indians to grow wheat, for which the flour mill was intended. Similar flour mills were erected at the Crow, Blackfeet, and Rocky Boy's agencies.

During the 1920s, numerous new buildings were erected at the agency while older structures, including those made of log, were removed. The BIA constructed some of the new facilities at the boarding school, which lacked adequate housing for its workers. In 1926, for instance, the BIA built a new cottage (no. 12) for the school principal. The design for the building, which showed influences of the Craftsman style, may have been derived from BIA standard plans. The principal's cottage undoubtedly contrasted with the boarding school's older dwellings. A 1927 report noted that the house "is a comparatively new and modern building and is in splendid condition, and is made attractive by the well kept lawns and flower beds around it."¹⁵ Another important new dwelling at the boarding school was the Employees' Building (also called "Employees' Club" or No. 15), erected in 1924. The Employee's Building served as quarters and mess hall for some BIA workers.¹⁶

Probably the largest structure erected at the Fort Belknap Agency during the 1920s was a new hospital, located adjacent to the boarding school complex. Built in 1929 as part of a government program to improve medical facilities on Indian reservations, the hospital resulted from the efforts

of Charles J. Rhoads and J. Henry Scattergood, who ran the BIA during the Hoover administration. Built of brick and hollow tile, the hospital featured a central, two-story building flanked by a smaller employee's quarters and a "tubercular wing."¹⁷

By the end of the 1920s, Fort Belknap Agency and the associated boarding school complex encompassed over fifty buildings, including dwellings, offices, shops, warehouses, school buildings, and other associated structures. Most of the agency structures featured wood frame construction with wood siding, although a few were of brick. In 1929, H. R. Stamm, BIA Superintendent of Construction, visited the Fort Belknap Agency on an inspection tour. After taking general notes on the condition, variety, and number of agency facilities, Stamm concluded that "this agency is kept clean despite the fact that the buildings are old and unsightly looking." Although Stamm suggested various improvements for the agency's buildings, he made no recommendations for any new structures to be erected.¹⁸

During the 1930s, with the advent of the Great Depression and subsequent New Deal programs, the BIA erected a variety of new facilities at the Fort Belknap Agency. Although the BIA erected all types of structures at Fort Belknap during the New Deal years, much of the work was directed toward the construction of dwellings. In 1935, the Public Works Administration approved over \$18,000 for three new dwellings at the agency. All three were to be built from the BIA's "A" series of standard plans. In 1937, the BIA erected a new superintendent's cottage (no. 8) at the boarding school complex. Built from standard plan A-180-2, the house featured simple Colonial Revival details (a basic rectangular shape with projections, lapped siding, and multi-light half-circle windows in the gable ends) characteristic of dwellings erected at Montana agencies during the 1930s.¹⁹

Other notable New Deal houses at Fort Belknap included a forest ranger's residence (no. 7) built in 1938 and a few dwellings (buildings 11 and 17) from the Fort Peck dam construction site, which were moved to the agency. Apparently, New Deal construction at Fort Belknap adhered to Collier's 1933 dictum that Indian craftsmen be employed on New Deal projects. In 1941, for example, during the construction of a cottage for the extension agent, a progress report noted that an equal number of Indians and whites were at work on jobs requiring skilled trades.²⁰

Besides dwellings, numerous other buildings--especially maintenance and agricultural project facilities--were erected at Fort Belknap Agency during the New Deal. These included, among others, a road department warehouse (1938), an Irrigation Project garage (1939), gasoline storage tanks and pumphouse (no. 77, 1935), and a Civilian Conservation Camp (CCC) garage (no. 85, 1938). Many of these dwellings, such as the CCC garage, reflected the growing importance of automobiles to agency operations during the 1930s.²¹

As with many other agencies, little new construction took place at Fort Belknap after 1942, when the exigencies of World War II halted major building projects. Between the late 1940s and the present, however, numerous changes occurred at the agency, including construction of a large new agency office and numerous dwellings. In addition, the principal features of the boarding school complex--the dormitories and school--were demolished. Moreover, numerous agency buildings once owned by the BIA have been deeded to the Assiniboine and Gros Ventre people. As a result, Fort Belknap has been fundamentally altered from its pre-World War II appearance.

D. CURRENT CONDITIONS AT FORT BELKNAP AGENCY

Fort Belknap Agency comprises two principle concentrations of buildings. One is the old agency complex, located adjacent to U.S. Highway 2; the other is the old boarding school complex, about one half mile west of the old agency complex and U.S. 2.

The old agency complex is situated along a simple grid of two relatively long streets that lie on a northwest/southeast axis and three short cross streets that run northeast/southwest. BIA maps show no names for these thoroughfares. The old agency encompasses three types of buildings: residences, an office, and several maintenance buildings. Residences at the agency include a variety of new structures (principally mobile homes), as well as several that are old but that have lost integrity through alterations to windows, siding, porch details, and overall massing.

The old BIA office building is located slightly east of the residences, facing U.S. 2. This one story building was erected in 1929 according to standard plan L-10. During the 1930s and the New Deal era, the structure served as the "Arts and Crafts" building for the Fort Belknap Indians. At that time, a large sign labeled "MARKET--INDIAN MUSEUM" sat atop the front porch.²² The sign, clearly visible from U.S. 2, obviously served to draw automobile tourists to the shop from the highway. The Indian Arts and Crafts program was an important part of John Collier's efforts to boost the economy of the nation's Indian reservations.

Maintenance buildings are located on the west side of the agency complex. These include an irrigation project warehouse and garage (1939), a brick garage (1933), and a wood frame CCC garage (1938).²³

Other buildings near the old agency complex include a modern, small shopping mall east of the agency and adjacent to U.S. 2 and a new agency office building located behind the maintenance buildings. Access to the north end of the old agency passes through a log and stone gateway reminiscent of the National Park Service Rustic style.

The Fort Belknap boarding school was laid out differently than the agency, with its buildings situated around a central rectangular common. Today, however, the boarding school no longer resembles its original configuration. The rectangular common no longer exists (in fact, no map of the old boarding school complex showing the exact location of buildings has been found).²⁴ Most importantly, the school building and its associated dormitories have been demolished, along with numerous ancillary structures. Currently, the central building in the boarding school complex is the Fort Belknap hospital.

Today, the boarding school complex, like the agency, is primarily laid out along several streets situated on a northwest/southeast axis. Several roads connect the agency to the boarding school. The south one-third of the boarding school complex encompasses the hospital and numerous modern residences. The Public Health Service administers the hospital and these dwellings. North of the hospital are numerous dwellings housing BIA employees. Some of these are modern structures built in the one story Ranch style, while the remainder are historic structures with various degrees of physical integrity since most of these houses have at least been covered with metal or vinyl siding. On the north end of the boarding school are several historic buildings and

structures, including a heating plant (no. 30, 1916), a wood frame storage building (later quarters) (no. 29, 1889), and a water tower (ca. 1915). These facilities were erected to support school operations.

Just west of the boarding school's north end are the current BIA plant management shops. A few of these buildings date back to the 1920s and 1930s, but most are modern. East of the boarding school complex are several blocks of modern BIA housing.

V. ENDNOTES

1. William L. Bryan, Montana's Indians: Yesterday and Today (Helena: Montana Magazine, Inc., 1985), p. 30.
2. Ibid., pp. 30-31.
3. Historic Research Associates, Montana Indian Reservations Historical Jurisdictional Study, Vol. I (Missoula:HRA), 1981), pp. 80-84; Bryan, Montana's Indians, p. 31.
4. HRA, Montana Indian Reservations, pp. 84-86; Bryan, Montana's Indians, p. 31.
5. United States, Statutes At Large, Vol. 25, p. 114.
6. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: 1880 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1888), p. 160.
7. "Fort Belknap Agency, Montana," Montana Folder, Summary Description of Indian Agencies and Schools, 1904-1906, Entry 327, Summary Descriptions of Indian Agencies and Schools, 1904-1906, Record Group 75, National Archives, Washington, D.C.: Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1889 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889), p. 232.
8. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890), p. 130; H. R. Stamm, Superintendent of Construction to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 6 May 1930. Folder 24307-1930, File 410, Entry Central Classified Files, 1907-1939 (1957), RG 75, NA, Washington, D.C.
9. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1889, p. 232.
10. "Fort Belknap Agency, Montana," Montana Folder, Summary Description of Indian Agencies and Schools, Entry 327, Summary Descriptions of Indian Agencies and Schools, RG 75, NA, Washington, D. C.
11. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1894 (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1895), p. 181; Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1896, Vol. II (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1897), p. 191.
12. "Report of Supervisor Walter G. West, Fort Belknap Reservation," 12 July 1918, Entry 953, Inspection Reports, 1908-1940, RG 75, NA, Washington, D. C.

13. John Francis Jr., Acting Chief, Education Division, to William R. Logan, Superintendent, Fort Belknap Agency Boarding School, 7 May 1909, Folder 34183-1909, File 282, Entry 121, Central Classified Files, 1907-1939 (1957), RG 75, NA, Washington, D.C.; [?] to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 29 November 1916, Folder 12382-1916, File 410, *ibid.*
14. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1918 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918), p. 202.
15. Superintendent John C. Marshall, Superintendent, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 11 February 1925, John H. Edwards, Assistant Secretary, to Marshall, 7 March 1925, Folder 87838-1924, File 410, Entry 121, Central Classified Files, 1907-1939 (1957), RG 75, NA, Washington, D.C.; [?] October 1927, Folder 50436, *ibid.*
16. "Report of Construction Work, Covering Employee's Building, for Month of May, 1924," File 400, Buildings and Building Equipment, Box 103, Fort Belknap Agency Records, RG 75 NA, Seattle; [?] Middleton, architect, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, [?] October 1927, Folder 50436-1927, File 410, Entry 121, Central Classified Files, 1907-1939 (1957), RG 75, Washington, D.C.; United States Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, "Individual Building Report, Fort Belknap Agency, Montana," 1943, on file at Engineering Dept., BIA Billings Area Office.
17. BIA standard plan, "Hospital no. 65," 2 March 1929, File 418.1, Hospitals (Buildings), Box 107, Fort Belknap Agency Records, RG 75, NA, Seattle.
18. H. R. Stamm, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 6 May 1930, Folder 24307-1930, File 410, Entry 121, Central Classified Files, 1907-1939 (1957), RG 75, NA, Washington, D.C.
19. John Collier to Charles E. Brashear, Supervising Construction Engineer, 19 November 1935, File 416.2, Employee Cottages or Quarters, Box 204, Fort Belknap Agency Records, RG 75, NA, Seattle; S. M. Dodd, for the Commissioner, to Charles E. Brashear, 15 June 1936, File 416.1, Superintendent's Residence, Box 107, *ibid.*
20. F.W. Boyd, Superintendent, Fort Belknap Agency, to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 25 October 1927, File 400, Buildings and Building Equipment, Box 103, Fort Belknap Agency Records, RG 75, NA, Seattle; Quarters Form A, No. 2301 [?], 8 August 1940, File 160.7, Quarters Evaluation Survey, Box 144, *ibid.*; Hans W. Holmer, Captain U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, to Fort Belknap Agency, 16 October 1940, File 401, Bids and Awards on Buildings and Equipment, Box 200, *ibid.*; Charles L. Craig, "Inspection Report," 5 September 1941, File 419, Project 12-31-2, Extension Agent's Quarters, Box 108, *ibid.*; USDA, OIA, "Individual Building Report, Fort Belknap Agency, 1943.

21. USDA, OIA, "Individual Building Report, Fort Belknap Agency", 1943.
22. Ibid.; the building is also designated "office" on a map labeled "Fort Belknap Agency, Harlem, Montana," November 1932, File 402, Building Sites and Plant, Box 200 Fort Belknap Agency Records, RG 75, NA, Seattle.
23. For information on these building, see note 19.
24. The boarding school is not shown on a 1939 agency map. See W.P. Maquire, "Fort Belknap Indian Agency," 1939, Map No. 11785, Cartographic Section Records, RG 75, NA, Washington, D. C.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS

Helena, Montana. Montana Historical Society Archives. Manuscript Collection 143, Fred Sproul Memorial Collection.

Seattle, Washington. Federal Archives and Records Center (National Archives). Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Billings Area Office Records.

_____. Blackfeet Agency Records.

_____. Crow Agency Records.

_____. Fort Belknap Agency Records.

_____. Northern Cheyenne Agency Records.

Washington, D.C. National Archives. Record Group 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Cartographic Section Records.

_____. Entry 121, Central Classified Files, 1907-1939 (1957).

_____. Entry 327, Summary Descriptions of Indian Agencies and Schools, 1904-1906.

_____. Entry 953, Inspection Reports, 1908©1940.

_____. Microfilm Collection M1011, Annual Narrative and Statistical Reports from Field Jurisdictions of the BIA, 1907-1938.

_____. Microfilm Collection M1070, Reports of Inspections of the Field Jurisdictions of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1873-1900.

_____. Public Works Administration Files.

B. GOVERNMENT RECORDS

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1875. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1876. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1877. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1877.

- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1878. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1878.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1879. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1879.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1880. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1881. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1882. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1883. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1884. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1885. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1886. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1886.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1887. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1887.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1888. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1889. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1889.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1890. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1890.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1891. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1891.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1892. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892.
- Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1893. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1893.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1894. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1909. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1909.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1910. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1911. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1913. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1915. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1915.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1916. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1916.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1918. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1922. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1925. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1925.

Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1926. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1926.

Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1897: Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1897.

Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1898: Indian Affairs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898.

Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1899: Part 1, Indian Affairs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1899.

Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1900: Indian Affairs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1900.

Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1903: Part 1, Indian Affairs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904.

Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1904: Indian Affairs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905.

Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1905: Indian Affairs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906.

Annual Reports of the Department of the Interior, 1906: Indian Affairs. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1906.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1896, Vol. II. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1897.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1933. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1933.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1934. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1934.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1935. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1935.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1936. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1937. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1938. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1938.

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Construction Division Field Office, Salt Lake City, Utah. "Plot Plan, Agency Grounds, Blackfeet Agency." November 1942. Plan on file at the Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Sheldon, Eggleston, Reddick Associates. "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Blackfeet Agency Headquarters: Site and Facilities Inventory and Analysis." 1979. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Crow Agency Headquarters: Site and Facilities Inventory and Analysis." 1979. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. "Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northern Cheyenne Agency, Lame Deer, Montana: Site and Facilities Inventory and Analysis." 1979. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

United States. Statutes At Large, Vol. 11.

_____. Statutes At Large, Vol. 15.

_____. Statutes At Large, Vol. 25.

United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Branch of Plant Management, Denver. "Overall Site Plan, Northern Cheyenne Agency," Drawing no. CE-3, 25 January 1971. Plan on file at Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. Littleton, Colorado. "Site Plan, Crow Agency, Montana," Drawing no. CE-6, 18 April 1986. Plan on file at Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. Office of Indian Affairs. "Individual Building Report, Blackfeet Agency." 1942. Report on file at the Office of Plant Management, Blackfeet Agency.

_____. "Individual Building Report, Crow Agency." 1943. Report on file at the Office of Plant Management, Crow Agency.

_____. "Individual Building Report, Fort Belknap Agency." 1943. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. "Individual Building Report, Fort Peck Agency." 1943. Report on file at the Office Plant Management, Fort Peck Agency.

_____. "Individual Building Report, Rocky Boy's Agency." 1943. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. "Individual Building Report, Tongue River Agency." 1943. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. "Overall Site Plan, Northern Cheyenne Agency." 25 January 1971. Plan on file at Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Waldron, Pomeroy, Polk, and Smith, Architects. "Facilities Evaluation Survey, Box Elder Headquarters, Rocky Boy's Reservation, Montana." 1979. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. "Facilities Evaluation Survey, Harlem Headquarters, Fort Belknap Reservation, Montana." 1979. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

_____. "Facilities Evaluation Survey, Poplar Headquarters, Fort Peck Reservation, Montana." 1979. Report on file at the Engineering Department, Billings Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

C. INTERVIEWS

Hedren, Paul. Telephone interview with Mark T. Fiege, 20 May 1987.

Lukin, Albert. Interview with Fredric L. Quivik and Mark T. Fiege, 5 February 1987.

Singer, Cliff. Interview with Fredric L. Quivik, 20 January 1987.

D. SECONDARY SOURCES

- Bryan, William L. Jr. Montana's Indians: Yesterday and Today. Helena: Montana Magazine, 1985.
- Encyclopedia of American History. Guilford, Conn.: The Dushkin Publishing Group, 1973.
- Ewers, John C. The Blackfeet: Raiders on the Northwestern Plains. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1958.
- Farr, William E. The Reservation Blackfeet, 1882-1945: A Photographic History of Cultural Survival. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1984.
- Frazer, Robert W. Forts of the Old West. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965.
- Hart, Herbert M. Tour Guide to Old Forts of Montana, Wyoming, North and South Dakota. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company and Fort Collins, Colorado: The Old Army Press, 1980.
- Historical Research Associates. Crow Timber and Trust Management: A History of Forest Management on the Crow Indian Reservation, 1868-1978. Report prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1980.
- _____. Montana Indian Reservations Historical Jurisdictional Study, Vol. 1. Missoula: Historical Research Associates, 1981.
- _____. Skidways to the Past: A History of Forest Management on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation, Montana, 1855-1978. Report prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1980.
- _____. Trees of the Morning Star: A History of Forest Management on the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation, 1884-1978. Report prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1980.
- Hoye, Leota, ed. Roosevelt County's Treasured Years. Poplar: Roosevelt County Bicentennial Commission, 1976.
- Johnson, Ben H. "Hum-Pa-Zee." Montana, The Magazine of Western History 28 (Winter 1978): 56-64.
- McGinnis, Dale K. and Floyd W. Sharrock. The Crow People. Phoenix: Indian Tribal Series, 1972.
- Malone, Michael, and Richard Roeder. Montana: A History of Two Centuries. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976.
- Meriam, Lewis. The Problem of Indian Administration. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1928.

- Northern Cheyenne Planning Office. "A Chronicle of the Northern Cheyennes in the Reservation Era, 1876-1942." Unpublished report, 1982, on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena.
- Parman, Donald L. "The Indian and the Civilian Conservation Corps." Pacific Historical Review 40 (February 1971): 39-56.
- Piff, David. "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Blackfeet Indian Agency." Unpublished report, Seattle Federal Archives and Records Center, 1981.
- _____. "Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Agency." Unpublished report, Seattle Federal Archives and Records Center, 1974.
- Prucha, Francis Paul. A Guide to the Military Posts of the United States, 1789-1895. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1964.
- _____. The Great Father: The United States Government and the American Indians, Vol. II. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1984.
- Quivik, Fredric L. "Development of the Built Environment in the Original Townsite of Hardin, Montana." Report prepared for Big Horn County Historical Museum, September 1984.
- _____. Historic American Buildings Survey Report No. MT-70, "Fort Peck Townsite." Report prepared for Omaha District, United States Army Corps of Engineers, 1986.
- Running Wolf, Michael. "Montana Historical and Architectural Inventory Form, BIA residence no. 56, Northern Cheyenne Agency," n.d. Form on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena.
- _____. "Montana Historical and Architectural Inventory Form, BIA residence no. 57, Northern Cheyenne Agency," n.d. Form on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena.
- _____. "Montana Historical and Architectural Inventory Form, Tongue River Agency Hospital," n.d. Form on file at the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Helena.
- Schmeckebier, Lawrence F. The Office of Indian Affairs: Its History, Activities, and Organization. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1927.
- Stafford, John Wade. Crow Culture Change: A Geographical Analysis. Michigan State University: Ph.D. Dissertation, Geography, 1971.
- Stern, Robert A.M. Pride of Place: Building the American Dream. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. and American Heritage, 1986.
- Tweed, William C., and Laura G. Soulliere and Henry G. Law. National Park Service Rustic Architecture, 1916-1942. N.P.: National Park Service, Western Regional Office, 1977.
- Washburn, Wilcomb E. The Indian in America. New York: Harper Colophon Books, 1975.

Employee's Club
HABS No. MT-80-A
(Page 20)

Weist, Tom. A History of the Cheyenne People. Billings: Montana Council for Indian Education, 1977.

Wessel, Thomas R. A History of Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation. Report prepared for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 1975. GCM Services.