

Andrew Smith Gallery, Inc.
Masterpieces of Photography

Vida Loca Gallery at 203 W. San Francisco St., Santa Fe, NM 87501,
and Andrew Smith Gallery is pleased to announce the exhibit:

“Broken Treaties, Historic Witnesses”

A group of historic portraits of the leading Sioux Indians who led their people during the
US Government broken treaties and wars from 1865-1891.

It will be shown in conjunction with

"DAPL [Dakota Access Pipeline]," drawings and paintings by Santa Fe’s award- winning
cartoonist and cartoon journalist **Ricardo Caté**. The exhibition opens Friday, December 2, 2016
with a reception and talk by Ricardo Caté from 5 to 7 p.m.

The exhibit continues through January 5, 2017.

“Broken Treaties, Historic Witnesses” is an important exhibit containing historic photographic portraits of the
leading Native American leaders who witnessed broken treaties with the U.S. Government, displacement of
their people and the desecration of Native lands. They were leaders during a time of unimaginable strife.!

Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868

The two photographs below were taken by Alexander Gardner in May 1868 at the Fort Laramie Peace Treaty.
The first shows the primary groups of Sioux chiefs who signed the treaty of 1868, perhaps the most notorious of
all of the broken treaties with the Sioux and still germane to the Sioux tribe. A section of the treaty reads as
follows:¹

ARTICLE 2.

The United States agrees that the following district of country, to wit, viz: commencing on the east bank
of the Missouri River where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same, thence along low-
water mark down said east bank to a point opposite where the northern line of the State of Nebraska
strikes the river, thence west across said river, and along the northern line of Nebraska to the one hundred
and fourth degree of longitude west from Greenwich, thence north on said meridian to a point where the
forty-sixth parallel of north latitude intercepts the same, thence due east along said parallel to the place of
beginning; and in addition thereto, all existing reservations on the east bank of said river shall be, and the
same is, set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, and
for such other friendly tribes or individual Indians as from time to time they may be willing, with the
consent of the United States, to admit amongst them; and the United States now solemnly agrees that no
persons except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents, and
employees of the Government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of
duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory
described in this article, or in such territory as may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians,
and henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish all claims or right in and to any portion of the United
States or Territories, except such as is embraced within the limits aforesaid, and except as hereinafter
provided.

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AG/1218 Ogalalla Sioux Indian with his wife -listed as: l-r: " unid., Peter Richard ("Reeshaw"), Mrs. Peter Richards, unid. Indian, unid., unid. (below), John D. Howland (clerk to Peace Commission, standing), Baptiste Garnier ("Little Bat")." Photo by Alexander Gardner

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AG/1544 Sioux [Little __, Roman Nose, Man Afraid of his Horses, Lone Hand, Whistling Bull, Pipe]
**Group as follows: Left to right: Spotted Tail (Brule), Roman Nose (Miniconjou), Old Man Afraid of
His Horses (Oglala), Lone Horn" (Miniconjou), Whistling Elk (Miniconjou), Pipe and Slow Bull
(Oglala). Photo by Alexander Gardner**

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AG/1498 Alexander Gardner, 296. Red Cloud (Ma Hpi'-ya-lu'-ta), Ogallala, Dakota
[Washington D.C. , March 30, 1872]

Jackson Catalog bio/entryⁱⁱ Visit to Washington for removal of current reservation and to ease hostilitiesⁱⁱⁱ

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Red Cloud, who with Spotted Tail stands pre-eminently forward as the exponents of the peace-policy, is the great chief of the Ogallala Sioux, and generally recognized by the military and civil authorities as the head chief of all the Sioux. Before he buried the tomahawk, Red Cloud was undoubtedly the most celebrated warrior of all the Indians now living on the American continent. He had over 10,000 people in his camps, and could put in the field 3,000 warriors. When he marched against the settlements he always went in force. He takes his name from the number of his warriors, and their red blankets and paints; it was said that his soldiers covered the hills like a red cloud.

THE PRAYER OF RED CLOUD.

"O Great Spirit, I pray you to look at us. We are your children, and you placed us first in this land. We pray you to look down on us, so nothing but the truth, will be spoken in this council. We don't ask for anything but what is right and just. When you made your red children, O Great Spirit, you made them to have mercy upon them. Now, we are before you to-day, praying you to look down on us, and take pity on your poor red children. We pray you to have nothing but the truth spoken here. We hope these things will be settled up right. You are the Protector of the people who use the bow and arrow, as well as of the people.

THE SIOUX WARS

Little Bighorn, The Sioux War, Commissioner of Indian Affairs Report, 1877

The causes which led in February, 1876, to a military campaign against that portion of the Sioux Nation, known as the non-treaty Sioux, or followers of Sitting Bull, were fully detailed in the last annual report of this office,* as also the fact that after the opening of hostilities they received large accessions to their number from the agency Sioux. This report showed that such desertions were largely due to the uneasiness which the Indians had long felt on account of the infraction of treaty stipulations by the white invasion of the Black Hills, seriously aggravated at the most critical period by irregular and insufficient issues of rations, necessitated by inadequate and delayed appropriations... The campaign was carried on for the most part in the region south of the Yellowstone, between the Big Horn and Powder Rivers, in Montana and Wyoming. It opened with an attack made upon an Indian camp on the Powder River, March 17th, 1876, by forces under General Crook, who had approached from the north by way of Forts Reno and Phil Kearney. After this attack the troops returned to Fort Fetterman, March 26th, and remained there until the last of May, when they again started out, pursuing the same route as before, and on June 17th engaged in an all-day fight with the hostiles near the head of the Rosebud, after which they went into camp, and General Crook sent for reinforcements, which arrived August 4th.

About the middle of May a force of about one thousand men under General Terry left Fort Abraham Lincoln and ascended the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Rosebud. There the Seventh Cavalry, numbering 600 men, commanded by General Custer, left General Terry with orders to proceed up the Rosebud and across to the Little Big Horn. General Terry then proceeded to the mouth of the Big Horn, where he was met by a body of 450 men under General Gibbon, which had marched from Fort Ellis down the Yellowstone. The combined forces ascended the Big Horn to the mouth of the Little Big Horn, which latter stream they also ascended, and arrived June 27th at a point about forty miles above its mouth. Here they found that two days previous the forces under General Custer had had an engagement on this ground with the hostiles, which had resulted in the entire destruction of five companies under General Custer's immediate command... During this pursuit, on September 14th, General Crook's advanced column surprised and attacked a village of thirty lodges near Slim Buttes, 180 miles from the Cheyenne River agency. This was followed up by an attack on his main column by the band of Crazy Horse. The troops

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then came into the vicinity of the Black Hills, and soon after assisted in disarming the agency Indians of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. General Terry likewise disarmed and dismounted the Indians at Cheyenne River and Standing Rock.

The main body of the hostiles under Crazy Horse went in small companies toward the Yellowstone, near the Powder River, then up the Yellowstone to the Tongue River, and down that river to a point near Suicide Creek, where a winter camp was made in the heart of the buffalo country. This constituted the headquarters of the hostiles under Crazy Horse until March, 1877, when the camp removed to the Powder River. Another portion, under Sitting Bull, took a more northerly course toward the Yellowstone and Glendive Creek... On the 18th of October a large force under Sitting Bull attacked a supply-train near Glendive Creek, ran off sixty mules, and retreated across the Yellowstone in the direction of Fort Peck. This movement was anticipated by Colonel Miles, who, with troops belonging to the just-completed cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River, started to intercept them, and came upon their camp October 21. Under a flag of truce presented by the Indians, two councils were held with Sitting Bull and other leading men, at which the latter reiterated their old desire to be independent of the United States, their indifference to any government aid in the way of supplies and annuities, and their wish to be connected with agencies only to the extent of trading in ammunition; nor would they give any pledges of good faith. T... During the flight Sitting Bull, with his immediate followers, succeeded in breaking away to the left, and escaped in the direction of Fort Peck.... In the mouths of September and October, 1876, the various Sioux agencies were visited by a commission, appointed under act of August 15 of that year, to negotiate with the Sioux an agreement to surrender that portion of the Sioux reservation which included the Black Hills and certain hunting privileges outside that reserve guaranteed by the treaty of 1868; to grant a right of way across their reserve; and to provide for the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies from Northwestern Nebraska to the Missouri River. The commission was also authorized to take steps to gain the consent of the Sioux to their removal to the Indian Territory.

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Sioux Chiefs, Washington D.C. 1877

After the battle of Little Bighorn in 1876, easterners were curious to see the tribesmen who defeated Custer.



MB/1031 Matthew Brady (studio) **Sioux Indians, East Room White House, Washington, D.C. September 1877, Seated, L to R: Yellow Bear, Chief Red Cloud, Big Road, Little Wound, Black Crow; Standing, L to R: Red Bear, Young Man Afraid of his Horse, Good Voice, Ring Thunder, Iron Crow, White Tail, Young Spotted Tail.**

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Sitting Bull, the great Sioux Chief



DFB/1124 David F. Barry, Sitting Bull – Sioux by D.F. Barry c 1884

122 Grant Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87501
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Big Foot, Yankton Sioux, 1872



AG/1524 305. Alexander Gardner, SI-HA'-TAN'-KA. Big Foot. (Front), Ogalalla. 1872. Washington D.C.
Slain at Wounded Knee. Biography and history.

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Chief Big Foot also known as Si Tanka Spotted Elk Big Foot's band of Lakota, destined to become the victims of the massacre at Wounded Knee.

Among the last, haggard bands to return from the Badlands was that of Big Foot.... He tried to find safety at the town of Pine Ridge, but the soldiers found him first. Dying of pneumonia, Big Foot surrendered peacefully. He had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Seventh Cavalry. Officers and men were revengeful and trigger-happy. They brought the Indians to a campsite near Wounded Knee, already well within the borders of the reservation.

Big Foot's group was surrounded by three thousand men. Guns were trained on them. Then their wagons and blankets were searched for weapons. A medicine man named Yellow Bird made the soldiers nervous by throwing dust at them and uttering war cries. A deaf-mute boy [probably Black Fox] dropped and accidentally discharged an old rifle. This was the signal for a general massacre. The Indians had been disarmed. They did not even have a half dozen weapons left. Chief Big Foot was shot down in the soldiers' tent where he had been under medical care. The Hotchkiss guns were pouring shells into groups of mothers and children. Out of 250 Indians, 200 were killed, 62 of them mothers and children.

The soldiers had about sixty men killed and wounded, most of them by their own bullets. As the soldiers fired into the camp from opposite sides, they naturally hit many of their own comrades. The bodies of the Indians, frozen stiff into grotesque postures, were stacked up like corded wood and buried together in a ditch. ^v

COMPLAINTS OF THE SIOUX. JOHN GRASS AND OTHERS TALK TO SECRETARY NOBLE IN

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7[1891]. – The conference between Secretary Noble and the Sioux Indian delegation was begun this morning at the Interior Department. ... Turning Hawk from Pine Ridge stepped out to address the Commissioner after the censure of American Horse. He spoke of the 1,700 men who left Rosebud for the war path, the leaders of whom were Two Strike, High Hawk, both in this city, Crow Dog, Turning Bull, Pine Bird, Short Bull, No Flesh and others. Turning Hawk understood they were running away merely through fear of the soldiers. The peacemakers who had brought them back were Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, Little Wound, John Grass, Fast Thunder, Fire Lightning, Spotted Horse and others of the delegation here, including the speaker. He said that he believed that Red Cloud was prevented from carrying out his good intentions by the fact that he was almost totally blind. Jack Red Cloud, his son, joined the peace party. Spotted Elk said that 222 lodges had been counted by him in the Bad Lands, which hardly numbered 1,000 people, the largest number that was ever in the Bad Lands. Major Swords said that Big Foot's band, which had been running away from Cheyenne River, did not have over 330 people, with a great number of old women and children. Tuning Hawk then related the story of the Wounded Knee fight. He told the story that all others have - that an irrepressible Indian fired his gun und killed an officer. Spotted Elk interrupted, saying that he had witnessed the shooting. As soon as the shot was fired, he continued, the Indians drew their knives, disregarding the cries of the cooler heads, and the soldiers at once commenced firing. He said that the Indians had retreated up a ravine, but the soldiers followed them up on the sides, shooting them down on every hand. Commissioner Morgan asked whether the Indian women had taken part in the fight with knives, which had been given as an excuse for the shooting of the squaws. The Indians thought that the soldiers must have been very blind, if they couldn't have told the difference between the men and women, as they had said. The women had lied through an open field, in an entirely different direction from the men. American Horse explained that the

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people who had been standing around the young man who fired the gun were immediately killed, and then the Hotchkiss and other guns were directed towards the women, who had a flag of truce over them. Commissioner Morgan asked if this was certainly true. American Horse replied that it was, saying that a woman with a babe at her breast was killed while standing beside the flag of truce. Many women as they fled with their babes on their backs were killed. Commissioner Morgan reminded them that these were serious charges to make against the United States Army, but the Indians replied that they were saying what was absolutely true. White Bird suggested that Spotted Horse, who was present at the fight, given a chance to speak. "Much had been said about the story that the Seventh Cavalry had gone to the fight without any animosity," said Mr. Cook, "and with no desire to avenge Custer's fight. I know that this is untrue from my own experience. An officer said to me with much savage pleasure, 'Now we have avenged Custer's death;' but a scout standing nearby said that Custer's men had arms to fight with, but the Indians at Wounded Knee were almost entirely without arms, and it was a cold-blooded massacre."



3840. "Capt. Taylor and 70 Indian Scouts" at hostile camp. "Young Man Afraid of His Horse," Camp in back ground. Photo and copyright '81 by Grubb.

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JCG/1128 John C. Grabill 3640. "Capt. Taylor And 70 Indian Scouts" At Hostile Camp. "Young Man Afraid Of His Horses," (January) 1891^{vi} camp in back ground.

Sioux Chiefs in Washington after Massacre at Wounded Knee, 1891



03-32: CMB/1082 Charles M. Bell, **Sioux Delegation To Washington, D. C.1891,**
14.1X 21” , MAMMOTH PLATE ALBUMEN PRINT WITH NAMES TYPESET BELOW PRINT
SIOUX DELEGATION

1. High Hawk. 2. Fire Lightning. 3. F. D. Lewis. 4. Zanhier. 5. He Dog. 6. Hump. 7. Little Wound. 8.
High Pine. 9. Spotted Horse. 10. Two Strike. 11. Fast Thunder. 12. American Horse. 13. Young-Man-
Afraid-of-His-Horses. 14. Maj. Geo. Sword. 15. [illegible] 16. Spotted Elk. 17. [illegible] shangrau. 18. P.
T. Johnson. 19. Big Road. 20. Bat Pouriea.

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CMB/1095 Charles M. Bell, FULL DELEGATION OF SIOUX INDIANS, 1891

Indians listed in photo: 1. Fire Lightning ; 2. John Grass ; 3. Two Strike ; 4. Com'r T. J. Morgan ; 5. American Horse ; 6 High Hawk ; 7. High Pipe ; 8. Young Man Afraid of His Horses ; 9. Hollow Horn Bear ; 10. Crazy Bear ; 11. Medicine Bull ; 12. White Ghost ; 13. Quick Bear ; 14. Little Wound ; 15. Fast Thunder ; 16. Spotted Horse ; 17. Spotted Elk ; 18. Grass ; 19. Dave Zephier ; 20. Louis Richards ; 21. Clarence Three Stars [Three is crossed out and Two is written over it in pencil] ; 22. Big Mane ; 23. Big Road ; 24. Hump ; 25. Good Voice ; 26. White Bird ; 27. He Dog ; 28. One to Play With ; 29. Pete Lamont ; 30. Wize ; 31. No Heart ; 32. Mad Bear ; 33. Straight Head ; 34. F. D. Lewis ; 35. Maj. Sword ; 36. Turning Hawk ; 37. Robert American Horse ; 38. Rev. Luke Walker ; 39. Bat Pourieau ; 40. Alex Recontreau ; 41. Louis Shangrau

newspaper article referring to the 1891 delegation, which went to Washington shortly after the Wounded Knee Massacre:^{vii}

Gallery hours for VIDA LOCA are Sunday through Thursday 10 to 5 and Friday and Saturday 10 to 7. For more information please call us at (505) 988-7410. Visit us online at www.vidalocagallery.com to view ongoing exhibits. Our email address is info@vidalocagallery.com or contact Andrew Smith Gallery, Inc. info@andrewsmithgallery.com 505-984-1234.

ⁱ Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868
<http://digital.library.okstate.edu/kappler/Vol2/treaties/sio0998.htm>

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ⁱⁱ AG/1498 Alexander Gardner, "Red Cloud"

https://books.google.com/books?id=VtoEAAAAQAAJ&pg=PA42&lpg=PA37&ots=SYV_SyRgQQ&focus=viewport&dq=iron+nation+descriptive+catalot+of+north+american+indian&output=text#c_top

ⁱⁱⁱ AG/1502

<http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/History/History-idx?type=div&did=History.AnnRep72.i0009&isize=text>

^{iv} Excerpted from Office of Indian Affairs, Annual report of the Commissioner of Indian affairs for the year 1877.

THE SIOUX WAR

<http://digicoll.library.wisc.edu/cgi-bin/History/History-idx?type=turn&id=History.AnnRep77&entity=History.AnnRep77.p0022&q1=the%20sioux%20war>

^v Big Foot biography

<http://www.indigenouspeople.net/bigfoot.htm>

From: Richard Erdoes, *The Sun Dance People: The Plains Indians, Their Past and Present*, New York, NY, 1972, pp. 184-186

^{vi} JCG/1128, John Grabill, 3640. "Capt. Taylor And 70 Indian Scouts" At Hostile Camp

<http://armyatwoundedknee.com/fighting-7th-officers/>

<http://amertribes.proboards.com/thread/2157/charles-taylors-oglala-indian-scouts>

^{vii} CMB/1095 Charles Milton Bell, *Sioux Delegation*, Washington 1891

Edward Ellis, 1902, *The Indian Wars of the United States: From the First Settlement at Jamestown, in 1607 to the Close of the great uprising 1890-1891*.

<http://amertribes.proboards.com/thread/2287/sioux-delegation-washington-1891#ixzz3oO1REVZ9>