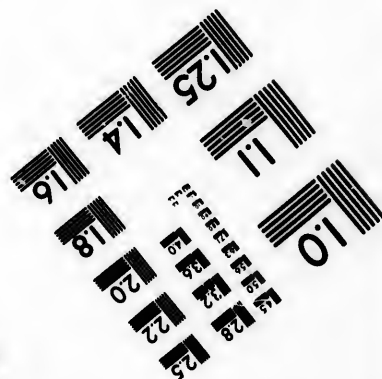
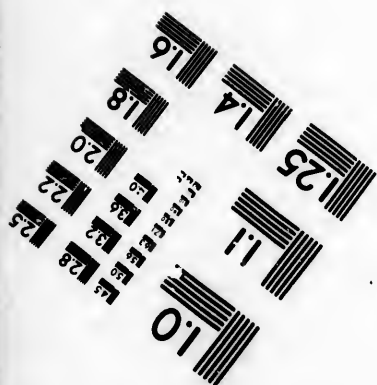
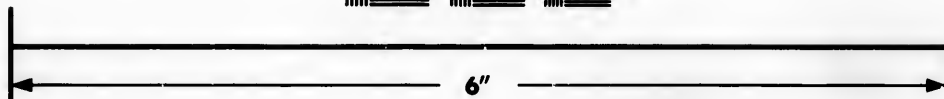
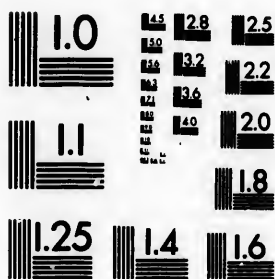


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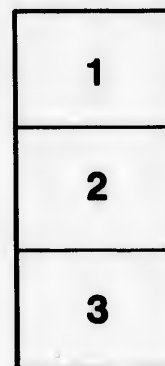
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MISSISSIPPI, CONCLUDED AT LA POINTE, IN THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN, SEPTEMBER 30, 1854,
WHICH CLAUSE IS AS FOLLOWS, VIZ :

"7th. Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form;"

INCLUDING

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE
INTERIOR, APRIL 21, 1871, COMPOSED OF HENRY S. NEAL,
SELDEN N. CLARK, EDWARD P. SMITH,
AND R. F. CROWELL;

AND

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION APPOINTED JULY 15, 1872,
COMPOSED OF THOMAS C. JONES, EDWARD P.
SMITH, AND DANA E. KING.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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[House Ex. Doc. 193, 42d Congress, 2d session.]

CHIPPEWA HALF-BREEDS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF DECEMBER 20, 1871, RELATIVE TO THE ISSUANCE OF SCRIP TO THE HALF-BREEDS OR MIXED-BLOODS BELONGING TO THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR. MARCH 15, 1872. REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS AND ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 12, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following House resolution, dated December 20, 1871:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to communicate to this House the following information in relation to the issuance of scrip to the half-breeds or mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, viz:

First. The number of pieces of scrip of eighty acres each, and the names of the parties to whom issued.

Second. The number and names of applicants to whom no scrip has been issued, whose applications are now on file.

Third. The population of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and where located at the date of said treaty.

Fourth. A copy of said scrip, the manner of locating the same, whether by the parties to whom it was issued or by others, whether located upon lands ceded by said tribe, and all decisions of the Department of the Interior in relation to the issuance and location of said scrip.

Fifth. A copy of all reports to the Indian Office or Department of the Interior of persons authorized to investigate any matters relating to the applications for scrip of said half-breeds or mixed-bloods, where said half-breeds or mixed-bloods resided at the date of their said applications, and whether parties other than those entitled to the benefits of said treaty have received scrip; and,

Sixth. The number of acres of land for which said scrip has been issued—

and to submit the following report:

I inclose a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 8, 1872, giving a detailed history of the action of the Department relative to the subject-matter of your resolution, from the date of the treaty of September 30, 1854, down to the present time.

Also a report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date 9th instant, inclosing copies of statements, lists, reports, and documents called for by your resolution.

The subject of the issue of the land-scrip, under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 30th September, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, was being investigated at the time of the passage of your resolution, by a commission consisting of Hon. Henry S. Neal, of Ohio; R. F. Crowell, of Minnesota; and Major E. P. Smith, Indian agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

The report of a majority of that commission, and a statement of Mr. Crowell, non-concurring with the report, are herewith submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE,
Speaker House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 8, 1872.

SIR: Referring to Department letter of the 27th November ultimo, inclosing a communication from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, having relation to frauds connected with the issuance of Chippewa half-breed scrip, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the subject, reciting for your information a complete history of all important official action had relative thereto, together with the views of this Office as to the most proper method of disposing of the entire matter.

Under date of September 30, 1854, a treaty was concluded at La Pointe, in the State of Wisconsin, between commissioners on the part of the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, represented by their chiefs and head-men, by the terms of the seventh clause of the second article of which it was provided that—

Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them, under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form.

In a letter to this Office, dated May 4, 1855, H. C. Gilbert, esq., then United States agent for these Indians, inclosed a copy of a communication received by him from certain Chippewa half-breeds, claimants to lands under the article and clause of the treaty aforesaid.

In response thereto, this Office, on the 25th of the same month, addressed a letter to Agent Gilbert, instructing him to report the number of persons entitled to claim land under the provision of said treaty just recited. These instructions were repeated in Office-letter of June 5, 1855.

June 9, 1855, Agent Gilbert responded, asking instructions as to the correct construction to be placed upon said seventh clause of the treaty, to guide him in preparing the required list.

June 15, 1855, this Office replied that the following classes of persons were entitled: "Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age—females over twenty-one being single persons, as well as widows heads of families;" and, further, that the term "mixed-bloods" had been construed to include all persons identified as having a mixture of Indian and white blood.

November 21, 1855, Agent Gilbert transmitted the required list, with the statement that it had been "prepared with much care, and contains

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no names but such as, in my judgment, are clearly entitled to the benefit of the provision referred to. Some have, doubtless, not yet reported themselves; but the list cannot be very materially increased." This list contains two hundred and seventy-eight names.

On the 17th of February, 1856, Agent Gilbert, who was then in Washington, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Office report to the then Secretary of the Interior, on the 9th of same month, having reference to the subject of selections under the treaty of 1854, suggested to the Office the propriety of issuing certificates to persons entitled to land under the seventh clause of the second article of said treaty, and inclosed a form which he proposed for such certificates.

The letter of Agent Gilbert was referred by this Office to the Department on the 19th February, 1856, with the recommendation that the views of the agent be concurred in, and the proposed form of certificate approved.

On the following day the subject was referred by the Department to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office for his views and opinion.

Hon. T. A. Hendricks, then Commissioner of the General Land-Office, returned the papers on the 23d of February, with a statement of his objections to the issue of certificates or scrip in any form, as not provided for in the treaty nor authorized by any law, and expressed the belief that the plan, if adopted even temporarily, would be fraught with many evil results. In his opinion the treaty contemplated ownership and possession by the Indians personally, and was designed to guard against any transfer of his rights before the issuing of the patent. It was added that, in any event, the patent should issue to the reserves themselves, and not to assignees.

On the 3d of March, 1856, this communication, together with the letter of Agent Gilbert, was transmitted to this Office, the following words being indorsed on the wrapper: "Sec'y remarks, 'Let men's be given in's as proposed, but with clause expressly and decidedly vs. any transfer, mortgage, &c. Patent be issued to the Indians, not in any wise to inure to the benefit of any one but the Ind. and his heirs.'"

This Office, in a report to the Department under date of March 12, 1856, again recommended the issuance of scrip as the most practicable method of disposing of the half-breed claims, using therein the following language:

It is simply impossible for these locations to be made by the Indian agent; the parties are scattered over a wide extent of country, and their locations, instead of being confined to the reservations specified in the treaty, as the Commissioner [of the General Land-Office] seems to suppose, cannot be made within them at all, but will undoubtedly be spread over a part of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, thus making it impracticable for the agent to make the selections.

In this letter was inclosed a form of certificate, to be issued by the agent to the half-breeds entitled to land, should the same be approved by the Department. The Secretary of the Interior approved the views of this Office, and the form of the scrip proposed to be issued having also been subsequently approved by him, Agent Gilbert was directed to issue the same to the parties entitled thereto.

Question having subsequently been made as to the persons legally entitled to the benefits of the treaty, this Office, in a report to the Department, dated, July 8, 1856, construed the treaty to mean only such "mixed-bloods of Chippewas of Lake Superior as resided among or contiguous to the various bands of those Indians, as distinguished from the Chippewas of Michigan and the Chippewas of the Mississippi." To this report the Hon. R. B. McClelland, then Secretary of the Interior,

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replied July 10, 1856, that the Department should be as liberal in carrying into effect the stipulations of the second article of the treaty of 1854 as the terms thereof would admit; that the Indian Bureau understood what was intended, and that intention should be fully carried out without any regard for mere technicalities. Thus the Secretary made no definite decision, but left the matter practically discretionary with this Office, and the applications of all parties who did not come within the construction above recited were rejected.

November 29, 1856, this Office addressed a communication to Agent Gilbert, directing him to forward without delay a list of the names of mixed-bloods to whom he had issued certificates, with the several dates of such issues.

December 10, 1856, Agent Gilbert acknowledged the receipt of this letter, and forwarded a list containing the names of all persons to whom certificates had been issued prior to the 1st of that month. Of these there were two hundred and forty-six to whom certificates had been issued under date of May 10, 1856, the numbers corresponding, the agent remarks, "with those on the list of persons entitled, heretofore transmitted to the Indian Office at Washington," referring unquestionably to the list of two hundred and seventy-eight persons transmitted by him under date of November 21, 1855.

The list also contains the names of twenty-eight persons numbered from 279 to 306 inclusive, to whom the agent states that certificates were issued during the annuity payment of 1856, being persons who had an undoubted right to land under the provisions of the treaty, the several dates of the certificates being between September 8 and September 17, 1856. This list was sent to the General Land-Office December 17, 1856. To the number on this list the agent desired that the names of Louison Demarais's children (being six persons) should be added, which would, in his opinion, complete the number entitled to land under the treaty. He then adds that there are several persons on the list to whom he had not issued certificates, because he had not seen them and did not know their address.

Afterward, under date of September 3, 1857, Hon. H. M. Rice, in a communication to this Office, presented the claims of Elizabeth and Theodore Borup, and Sophia Champlin, for land under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid, which communication was transmitted to the then Acting Secretary of the Interior, with a report dated July 20, 1858, in which the construction placed by this Office upon the clause of the treaty aforesaid in office-report of July 8, 1856, and the response of the Secretary, McClelland, thereto, (as hereinbefore referred to,) were recited as constituting the reason why, in the opinion of the Office, the application should not be granted.

July 23, 1858, Hon. Moses Kelley, then Acting Secretary of the Interior, replied that, in his opinion, the question submitted as arising upon the proper construction of said clause was distinctly before the Department at the date of office-report of July 8, 1856, and that he regarded it as having been settled by the Secretary's decision of July 10, 1856, and the practice of the Office of Indian Affairs under it.

No change was made in the construction of the treaty aforesaid by this Office, requiring local residence among, or contiguous to, the Chippewas of Lake Superior, until March, 1863, when Senator Rice, in a letter to late Commissioner Dole, under date of the 19th of that month, requested a re-examination of the cases of the Borups and Champlin.

Pursuant to this request, a report was rendered to the Department on the 25th of March, 1863, in which, after reciting the Office construc-

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tion of the treaty aforesaid, and submitting the papers in the case, Commissioner Dole stated that, from an examination of the evidence submitted, it was, to him at least, doubtful whether the construction previously placed upon the treaty was sustained; but, granting that it was, in his mind it was a forced construction of that instrument to require the mixed-bloods to make proof of their residence among or contiguous to the Indians, in order to be entitled to the benefits of its provision.

The evidence showing that Elizabeth Borup was the mother of both Theodore Borup and Sophia Champlin, he was of opinion that the first named, as the head of a family, and Theodore, as a single person, twenty-one years of age at the date of the treaty, were both entitled to its benefits, but that the claim of Sophia Champlin should be rejected, for the reason that she was less than twenty-one years of age at the date of said treaty, unless it could be shown that she was at that time the head of a family.

In response to this report, Hon. J. P. Usher, then Secretary of the Interior, under date of the 18th of May following, concurred in the views of this Office, approved the claims of Elizabeth and Theodore Borup, and rejected that of Sophia Champlin. This decision of the Department overruled the former practice of the Office, and, under it, scrip was issued to the Borups January 29, 1864. The form used in the issuance of scrip at that date is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, — 186 .

I hereby certify that _____, of _____, in the State of _____, is one of the persons described in the provision contained in the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and that the said _____ is entitled to eighty acres of land as therein provided.

It is hereby expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge of this certificate, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States; and that the patent for lands located by virtue thereof shall be issued directly to the above-named reservee, or his or her heirs, and shall in no wise inure to the benefit of any other person or persons; and that the object and purpose of this certificate is to identify the said above-named _____ as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior, this day and year above written.

_____, *Commissioner.*

Scrip continued to be issued to other mixed-bloods without regard to their residence, under the decision last above referred to, the only requirement being satisfactory evidence that the claimants were half-breeds or mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and were twenty-one years of age or heads of families at the date of the treaty, until June 9, 1865, when (the application of Antoine Roy for scrip having been submitted by this Office to the Department) Hon. James Harlan, then Secretary of the Interior, decided that the said treaty of 1854 did not contemplate the issuance of scrip, but patents, for the lands to which the half-breed or mixed-blood Chippewas might be entitled, and directed that instructions in accordance with such decision be forwarded to the proper Indian agent, in order that no more scrip might be issued to any of said half-breeds.

The number of persons to whom scrip was issued during the interval of time elapsing between January 29, 1864, (the date of the issuance of the Borup scrip,) and June 9, 1865, (the date of Secretary Harlan's decision just referred to,) as indicated by the records of this Office, is 564.

Subsequent to the last-mentioned date no scrip was issued, and no

instructions, other than forwarding copies of Secretary Harlan's decision, was furnished to the agents; and no further action of importance was had on the subject until October 2, 1867, on which date a letter from Senator Norton was referred to this office by the Department, in which, after referring to the decision of Secretary Usher, hereinbefore recited, wherein it was ruled that all the half-breeds or mixed-bloods in question who were, at the date of the treaty of 1854, twenty one years of age, or heads of families, were entitled to land without regard to the fact that they did not reside among or contiguous to the various bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior, or distinguished from those of Michigan and the Mississippi; and also to the decision of Secretary Harlan above mentioned, that said half-breeds were entitled to patents for such land when selected, the treaty not having contemplated the issuance of scrip, information was asked as to the proper method by which persons so entitled to land should be able to obtain patents for the same.

Under date of October 25, 1867, this Office returned the letter of Senator Norton, accompanied by a report to the Department, wherein, after reciting a full history of the issuance of scrip under the treaty of 1854, the question was submitted whether the original practice of the Office restricting the beneficiaries under said seventh clause of the treaty to such mixed-bloods as reside among or contiguous to the various bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior at the date of the treaty, should be the rule thereafter, or whether the decision of Secretary Usher, of May 18, 1863, should be adhered to in the future issuance of scrip, or whether the decision of Secretary Harlan, of June 8, 1865, should be confirmed and remain for the government of the action of this Office.

In case the Department should re-affirm the latter ruling, the following plan was suggested as the most simple and best calculated to answer the purpose intended, viz:

Let the Department issue instructions to the several agents within whose agencies the half-breeds or mixed-bloods referred to in the treaty aforesaid are supposed to reside, directing said agents to give public notice that up to the 1st day of July, 1868, and no longer, they will receive evidence from said half-breeds that they are entitled to the benefits granted by the seventh clause of the second article of said treaty, requiring from each party his own affidavit that he or she is a half-breed or mixed-blood belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi; that at the date of the treaty of September 30, 1854, he or she was twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, as the case may be, and that he or she is entitled to eighty acres of land under said treaty, which affidavit should be supported by that of two disinterested witnesses to the same effect, who should also further swear that they have not acted as the agents or attorneys of the parties in question, and that they have no interest whatever in the case under consideration; and the credibility of which witnesses should be certified by the agent in whose agency the half-breed may reside.

At the end of the time specified, July 1, 1868, or from time to time, as received, until that date, the several agents should be directed to transmit such proofs to this Office, with their own views in regard to the validity of the claim in each case, indorsed thereon. Upon the receipt of the proofs aforesaid, the cases should be examined by this Office, and if found to be in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, they should be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.

In those cases which shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, I suggest that certificates be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, certifying that the half-breed or mixed-blood has submitted satisfactory proof that he or she is a half-breed belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi; was twenty-one years of age or the head of a family at the date of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with said tribe, and that his or her claim to eighty acres of land, under the seventh clause of the second article of said treaty, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that, upon presentation of such certificate at a local land-office, the half-breed or mixed-blood will be entitled to select from any of the vacant public lands surveyed or unsurveyed, at minimum price or otherwise, as you may decide, eighty acres of land, for the purpose of receiving patent for the same.

In response to this report, the Hon. O. H. Browning, then Secretary

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of the Interior, under date of October 28, 1867, after referring to the decision of Secretary Usher, of May 17, 1863, said:

I should feel constrained to adhere to this construction, after more than four years' practice under it, even if I deemed it erroneous; but I do not. I fully concur in Mr. Secretary Usher's views, and entertain no doubt of their conformity to the true intent and meaning of the treaty.

Referring also to Secretary Harlan's decision of June 9, 1865, wherein it was held that there was no authority in the treaty for the issuance of scrip, he said: "I concur in this opinion, and approve it." And further: "So much of your letter as relates to the method by which the parties entitled can obtain their lands, will be further considered, and an answer communicated at an early day."

On the 17th of January, 1868, a letter from Senator Norton, bearing date the previous day, was referred to this Office by the Department with directions for a report upon the subject-matter thereof, which was concerning the application of Sevir Rashe for scrip under the treaty of 1854.

This Office responded in a report dated January 23, of the same year, by referring to office-report of the 25th of October preceding, and Secretary's decision thereon of the 28th of same month, and calling attention to the concluding paragraph of the same, (hereinbefore quoted,) wherein it is stated that "so much of your [the Commissioner's] letter as relates to the method by which parties entitled can obtain their lands will be further considered, and an answer communicated at an early day," and stating that no further communication had been received from the Department upon the subject. The Office further indicates its concurrence with Senator Norton upon the importance of an early determination of the matter.

On the 25th of the same month the Department replied as follows:

The Bureau will now issue instructions to the agents within whose agencies the half-breeds or mixed-bloods referred to in the said seventh clause of the second article of the treaty are supposed to reside, to give appropriate notice, and proceed to take proofs to identify the parties entitled to make selections.

The taking of the proofs must be concluded by the 1st of September next. No evidence of the right of any one to make a selection will be received after that date.

In case any of those entitled at the date of the treaty have since died, the heirs of such deceased persons will be allowed to make the selections, upon proper proofs of heirship, to be made in accordance with such directions as you may give upon the subject.

When the proofs are completed, they will be returned to the Indian Bureau, with the opinion of the agent thereon, and accompanied by a list of the claimants.

Upon receipt of the proofs they will be examined in your Office, and if found to be in accordance with the instructions under which they shall have been taken, they will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration, and for instructions as to the manner in which the selections shall be made by the parties who may be shown by the proofs to be entitled.

The selections will be confined to and made upon the tracts of land set apart and withheld from sale for the use of the Chippewas of Lake Superior by the second article of said treaty. [These instructions were prepared by the Office, but not sent to the agent.]

March 4, 1868, a letter from Senator Norton, bearing date 28th February preceding, was referred to this Office for report as to the propriety therein suggested of receiving all evidence of identity which had been regularly taken, in conformity with the rules of the Department existing before the issue of scrip was stopped by decision of Secretary Harlan. Information was also required by the Department as to "how many cases of the kind referred to by Senator Norton there are—that is, how many cases in which proofs of identity have been filed, in accordance with the rules, requirements, and instructions of the Indian

Office, but in which no scrip has been issued." To this communication this Office responded on the 24th of March, 1868, that there had been received, both before and after the discontinuing of the issuance of scrip under the decision of Secretary Harlan, one hundred and five applications, with the proofs of identity, upon none of which scrip had been issued, of which number sixty-eight had been withdrawn, leaving thirty-seven still on file in the office. These thirty-seven applications, with the accompanying proofs, were at the same time transmitted to the Department, with the recommendation that inasmuch as they were substantially the same as the proofs proposed to be required in Office letter of the 23d of January, 1868, and approved by the Department on the 25th of the same month, that they be regarded as sufficient to entitle the applicants to eighty acres of land each, as contemplated by the treaty of 1854.

April 6, 1868, the Department replied, stating that the proofs in question would be held to be sufficient to entitle the claimants to the benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

April 27, 1868, the attention of the Department was again called to the last paragraph of the Secretary's letter of October 28, 1867, upon the subject of the rights of mixed-blood Chippewas, so far as the same related to the method by which the parties entitled could obtain their lands, and a decision thereon requested, in order that action might be taken upon the proofs already prepared.

May 2, 1868, the Secretary (Hon. O. H. Browning) replied, with directions to prepare instructions to the agents within whose agencies the half-breeds or mixed-bloods were supposed to be, in accordance with suggestions contained in Office report of the 25th of October, 1867, and suggesting that the time mentioned therein within which evidence should be received in support of the applications of claimants, ought to be enlarged and extended to January 1, 1869; also that "the certificates of identity to be issued to those whose proofs entitle them to land under the treaty are not to be transferable, and every such certificate must express upon its face that it is not to be assignable, but must be located in the name of the party to whom it is issued, and the land entered in his or her name."

May 12, 1868, this Office addressed a report to the Department, stating that the form of a certificate to be issued to the mixed-bloods entitled to land under the treaty of 1854 had been under consideration, and, with a view to preparing such form strictly in accordance with the rulings of the Department in the premises, attention was called to the last paragraph of Department letter of the 25th of January preceding, which reads as follows:

The selections will be confined to and made upon the tracts of land set apart and withheld from sale, for the use of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, by the second article of said treaty.

It was suggested whether it was not intended to be decided by the Department that the lands to be selected for half-breeds should be confined to the tracts *ceded* to the United States by the first article of said treaty, inasmuch as the tracts *set apart and withheld* for the Indians by the second article were subject to be allotted to said Indians by the provisions of the third article of the treaty, and would not therefore be subject to selection for the half-breeds.

To this communication the Department replied under date of the 14th of same month, to the effect that, upon a careful examination of the various provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854, the views expressed in Office report of the 12th were concurred in, and that the

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selections of land in question should be made from the tract ceded to the United States, and not from the tracts reserved from sale for the use and benefit of the various bands of Chippewas named in the second article of the treaty.

July 6, 1868, a form of certificate of identity, to be issued to the mixed-bloods entitled to land, was submitted to the Department, which was returned approved, with a single amendment, on the 11th of the same month. This form of certificate, as amended, is as follows:

No. —.] DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., —, 18—.

I hereby certify that —, of —, has furnished evidence satisfactory to this Department that — is one of the persons referred to in the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi September 30, 1854, which seventh clause of said article of said treaty is as follows, viz: (Here follows a quotation of the treaty provision in question.) And the said — is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided, and that upon the presentation of the certificate at a local land-office having jurisdiction, — will be entitled to select from any of the vacant lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, which were ceded to the United States by the said treaty of September 30, 1854, eighty acres of land, and a patent shall be issued to —, in the usual form therefor.

This certificate is not assignable, and it is expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge thereof, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States, and that the object of this certificate is to identify the said abovenamed — as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand on the day and year first above written.

—, Commissioner.

August 15, 1868, a report was addressed to the Department, inclosing the proofs accompanying one hundred and thirteen applications of claimants for land under the treaty aforesaid, with the statement that the proofs had been examined, the parties deemed to be entitled to eighty acres of land each, and proposing, in case the Department should approve the same, to issue a certificate of identity to each of said claimants in the form above recited.

August 27, 1868, said list was returned with a letter from the Department, with an indorsement thereon, dated the previous day by Hon. W. T. Otto, Acting Secretary of the Interior, directing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to issue certificates to the parties therein enumerated, and to notify the Commissioner of the General Land-Office thereof, "who will instruct the registers and receivers of the local land-offices to receive the same, agreeable to the terms thereof."

Certificates were accordingly issued to the persons named in said list, under date of August 31, 1868, and delivered to Franklin Steele, esq., on the following day, he having power of attorney from the person filing the same, with the exception of two, numbered 110 and 111 respectively, the proofs in which cases were filed by F. W. Thompson, esq.

September 1, 1868, Franklin Steele, esq., inclosed to this Office two hundred and two applications for land, under treaty of 1854, with requisite proofs of identity. In five of these cases the proofs were returned on the 31st of October following, objections thereto being noted.

October 19, 1868, a letter from said Steele was referred to this Office for report by the Department, requesting that the mixed-bloods entitled to land under the treaty of 1854, be permitted to locate their selections "upon any of the territory acquired from their own people."

The Office replied, October 22, remarking that the mixed-bloods had theretofore "been permitted to locate their certificates upon any of the lands of the United States subject to pre-emption and settlement," and

that it would be but just that those who had not yet availed themselves of the benefits of the treaty should have the right of selection extended to such tracts of country as had from time to time been acquired by the United States from their own people, the Chippewas.

To this communication the Department responded, under date of the 28th of same month, that—

In view of all these circumstances, the half-breeds embraced in the provisions of said seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, will be permitted to make locations within the limits of the territory ceded to the United States by the first article of the treaty last above named, or within the limits of the territory ceded by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas of October 2, 1863, or within the limits of the territory ceded by the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Chippewas of the Mississippi of May 7, 1864.

In the event of the selections being made within the limits of either of the two last-named districts of country, and upon unsurveyed lands, the boundaries of such selections must be adjusted in conformity with the lines of the official survey, when the same shall be made.

This decision was amended on the following day by letter from Department directing that the privilege of such locations should be extended so as to embrace, in addition to the districts of country previously named, the tract ceded to the United States by the first article of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Mississippi bands of Chippewas.

October 31, 1868, the proofs accompanying one hundred and ninety-six of the applications filed with letter of F. Steele, of the 1st September preceding, were transmitted to the Department for consideration and approval.

November 3, 1868, the Department returned the proofs and list of applicants, with directions that certificates be issued in accordance therewith, "but they must, upon their face, be restricted in location to the districts of country upon which it has heretofore been decided they were locatable, as mentioned in the letters of this Department to the Indian Bureau, dated, respectively, the 28th and 29th of October, 1868."

The certificates were accordingly issued, under date of November 17, 1868, and delivered to Franklin Steele on the 17th of December following.

December 16, 1868, Franklin Steele inclosed one hundred and twenty-two additional applications for certificates, with accompanying proofs of identity.

August 17, 1869, these applications were returned to Mr. Steele, because of a decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, bearing date the 11th of that month, addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, (a copy of which was furnished this Office for its information and guidance,) wherein it is directed that "no more certificates of scrip will be issued to mixed-blood Chippewas under the treaty aforesaid, but the parties entitled to eighty acres of land under its provisions will be required to make their selections in person. All locations and selections are to be made upon surveyed lands."

October 23, 1869, in a report to the Secretary, this Office made reference to the foregoing decision in connection with a letter received from William Lochren, esq., relative to the desire of certain claimants of land under the treaty of 1854 to make their selections, and submitted the question as to how the mixed-bloods were to prove their identity to the register and receiver of the local land-office.

The Department, in reply, under date of November 4, 1869, informed the Office that, after considering the subject, it had been determined to adhere to the instructions issued by Secretary Browning relative to the issue of certificates to said mixed-bloods, entitling them to land under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

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June 15, 1870, Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minnesota, addressed a communication to the Department, which was referred for the views of this Office, calling attention to the then existing status of scrip issued under the treaty of 1854, and asking that the instructions issued concerning the location of the same, as contained in the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, dated February 17, 1869, to the register and receiver of the land-office at Alexandria, Minnesota, be revoked, for the reason that great injustice is thereby worked to the mixed-bloods entitled to land, in this: That section 1 of said instructions requires the mixed-blood to appear in person at the local land-office, bringing with him two competent witnesses; that such requirement is a great hardship, imposing much expense upon the party entitled to land, inasmuch as many of the mixed-bloods live at a distance of two hundred and fifty miles from the nearest land-office.

Mr. Wilson therefore recommended that the scrip or certificates be made locatable either in person by the mixed-blood or by attorney, as provided by letters of Secretary of Interior, dated October 28 and 29, 1868.

This Office concurred fully in the views of Hon. Mr. Wilson, as evidenced in report to the Department, July 19, 1869, recommending that Land-Office instructions referred to be revoked. No action, however, was taken by the Department on this recommendation.

July 20, 1870, a report was addressed to Hon. J. D. Cox, then Secretary of the Interior, recommending, in order that the Department might be correctly informed what persons of mixed-blood were "entitled to receive scrip for land under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, 20th September, 1854," that R. F. Crowell, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, be appointed a special agent to take evidence in the matter, and to prepare a roll or census of the claimants.

July 28, 1870, this recommendation was approved, and directions given for the appointment of Mr. Crowell. By direction of the Department, in letter of August 3, 1870, the duties of Mr. Crowell were directed to be enlarged, so as to include those persons entitled to land under the eighth article of the treaty of October 2, 1863, with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.

In compliance with the foregoing directions, Mr. Crowell's appointment and instructions were prepared and sent to him on the 5th of August, 1870. These instructions as to the proofs required to establish a proper claim for land under the treaty of 1852, were to be such as would clearly show that the claimant was—

1st. A mixed-blood of the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

2d. That at the date of the treaty he or she was the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age.

3d. That these facts must be sworn to by the claimants, whose testimony must be corroborated by the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses, whose credibility must be certified by him (Crowell) if personally known to him, and if not so known, by the judge or clerk of a court of record, attested by the seal of such court.

4th. The statements of the mixed-blood and witnesses must be sworn to before an officer duly qualified by law to administer oaths, and if such officer had no official seal, his official character to be certified by the clerk of a court of record, authenticated by the seal of such court.

5th. The witnesses must swear that they had not, at any time, acted as the agent or attorney of the claimant, and that they possessed no interest whatever in the matter.

6th. The heirs of all mixed-bloods who, if living, would have been entitled to participate in the benefits of the treaty, should be deemed to be entitled to the quantity of land which their mixed-blood ancestors, respectively, would have received had they lived; the proofs of heirship in such cases to be governed by the same rules as those prescribed for the identity of original beneficiaries.

March 11, 1871, a partial report was received from Special Agent Crowell.

April 21, 1871, the Department addressed a communication to this Office, in which, after referring to the partial report of Mr. Crowell, it was stated that, in consideration of the great importance of having an authentic record made of the persons entitled to land and land-scrip under the treaties of September 30, 1854, October 2, 1863, and April 12, 1864, respectively, it was deemed advisable to revoke the appointment of Mr. Crowell, and to appoint a commission to discharge the duties imposed upon him, such commission to be composed of Henry S. Neal, of Iron-ton, Ohio, R. F. Crowell, of Minnesota, Selden N. Clark, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and Edward P. Smith, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, the latter two of whom were to act as members of the commission only when operating within the limits of their respective agencies.

Mr. Crowell was accordingly notified, May 4, 1871, of the revocation of his appointment, and the individuals named as special commissioners were informed of their designation, and instructed in accordance with the directions of the Department.

Under date of September 4, 1871, a majority of said commission submitted a detailed report of their operations under their instructions, as well as their views and recommendations upon the subject-matter of their investigations. This is signed by Messrs. Neal, Clark, and Smith. They report that they believe the persons whose names are comprised in the list of those to whom scrip was issued by Agent Gilbert, were entitled to land under the treaty of 1854, with the possible exception of certain white men who were the heads of mixed-blood families, although they might be considered as entitled on grounds of equity, if not by a strict legal construction of the treaty. Moreover, that Agent Gilbert himself did not put the claims of these white men upon the same level with those of the half breeds, appearing from the fact that he collected, or allowed to be collected from them, a commission of \$25 each, before delivering their scrip, those unable to pay such sum not receiving scrip, such not being the case with half-breeds, whose scrip was delivered without charge.

Further, it is reported that in 1864, Chippewa scrip began to be considered desirable property, for though on its face it was expressly declared not to be assignable, and its transfer was forbidden in terms, it nevertheless became an article of trade, and was kept on sale by brokers and at the principal banks of Saint Paul.

The discovery also seemed to have been made by certain parties in Saint Paul, and by United States agent Webb, simultaneously, that the provisions of the treaty were much more extended as to the number and qualifications of its beneficiaries than had theretofore been supposed. Such extension was based upon the new construction then given to it, which in substance was made to include Chippewa half-breeds everywhere, on the ground that all Chippewas are related to each other, and can therefore be said to "belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior." "Each head of a family," was also construed to mean both husband and wife of the same family.

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Operating under this construction of the treaty, Agent Webb had in his employ certain men (Gurnoe and Chapman) who, under his direction, visited the mixed-bloods of the different bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior, and also those of Michigan located at Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac, and obtained for a small consideration (Agent Webb furnishing the money) their consent to the use of their names in applications for scrip. In addition, the names of parties whom they failed to find were used without permission, and also the names of some full-bloods. In some cases, moreover, names were used where the persons bearing them had been dead for years.

From the large list of names thus secured, the commissioners allege that over two hundred applications were prepared under Agent Webb's directions, signed by Gurnoe and Chapman as identifying witnesses, the jurat being signed by F. J. L. Tyler, (whose election as a justice of the peace had been secured by Webb,) while Agent Webb certified as to the character and credibility of the witnesses.

In this manner Agent Webb secured the issuance of one hundred and ninety-nine pieces of scrip, which he disposed of to other parties, realizing from such transaction the sum of \$2 50 per acre in addition to one-half of what might be realized from the sale of the same over and above such sum.

Under the construction of the treaty recited above, the commission state that about seven hundred and thirty-six applications for scrip or certificates were made, as indicated by Schedules C and D, accompanying their report. In four of these cases duplicate applications were filed for each person, and scrip issued on each such duplicate applications.

The commission report that among the persons who became extensively engaged in conducting this fraudulent traffic in scrip, was Isaac Van Etten, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, who made an agreement with a large number of applicants to procure the issuance of scrip to them for the sum of \$20 each, or to retain it himself and pay them \$40, being 50 cents per acre, the market value thereof being at the same time \$3 per acre.

Also N. W. Kittson, of Saint Paul, who employed H. J. Donaldson, a notary public, accompanied by an interpreter, to proceed to the Red River country, largely inhabited by mixed-bloods of the Pembina bands of Chippewas, for the purpose of taking their applications for scrip under the treaty of 1854. Donaldson administered the oaths himself, notwithstanding the fact that many of the affidavits were taken within the limits of the British provinces. In this manner, it is alleged, about four hundred and fifteen applications were procured, which were, in whole or in part, sent to Washington, and upon which late Commissioner Dole issued one hundred and five pieces of scrip.

The agreement with the applicants in these cases, according to the report of the commission, was to the effect that \$50 should be paid by each for the procurement of his or her scrip, or that Mr. Kittson should be permitted to retain the scrip by paying each applicant the same amount.

The commission report that Mr. Kittson, although procuring the issuance, as above stated, of one hundred and five pieces of scrip, failed to comply with his agreement, and that they have been unable to find but two instances where the applicant received a dollar from him.

Moreover, of this entire list of applicants, not one is believed by the commission to have been entitled to land under the treaty of 1854.

The commission also state that, in 1868, three hundred and ten applications, remaining in the hands of N. W. Kittson and his associates,

were placed in the hands of Franklin Steele, who laid them before Commissioner Taylor, and thereupon scrip was issued upon said applications, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were defective in form, and not one of the claimants possessed any right to land under the treaty of 1854; and further, that Commissioner Taylor assumed the power to extend the provisions of the treaty by indorsing across the face of each piece that the same could be located upon any unsurveyed land in the United States.

In reference to this action of Commissioner Taylor, as charged by the majority of the commission, I beg leave to state that the provision relative to the location of these certificates upon unsurveyed lands was embodied in the form of certificate, submitted to and approved by the Department, and that it only extended to such vacant unsurveyed lands as were included within the tract of country ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1854; and further, that the indorsement made upon such certificates was only such as was authorized and directed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in his letters to this Office, bearing date October 28 and 29, 1868, respectively, and was as follows:

By order of the Secretary of the Interior, bearing date October 28 and 29, 1868, this certificate is also locatable upon any of the lands ceded to the United States under the following treaties, viz, with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas of October 2, 1863; Chippewas of the Mississippi of May 7, 1864; and also that with last-named bands February 22, 1855.

The commission further report that, of one hundred and sixteen successful applicants for land, who made personal application at the land-office at Saint Cloud, Min., under instructions of Hon. J. D. Cox, late Secretary of the Interior, only *one* belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior at the date of the treaty of 1854, and he had already received scrip for the land to which he was entitled; and of those who made personal application in like manner at the land-office in Du Luth, only three are reported as being entitled to the benefits of the treaty.

Of the proofs filed in one hundred and twenty-two cases, taken by R. F. Crowell, under his instructions of August 3, 1870, the majority of the commission report only two cases wherein the applicant is entitled to land.

The number of cases in which proofs were taken by the commission, and the claims of the applicants for land approved, is five.

The number of cases in which the proofs were filed with the commission by attorneys, and which are reported as being entitled to land under the treaty, is eleven.

The commission also submit the following recommendations relative to the treaty of 1854:

That such legislation by Congress be secured as will hereafter forbid the receiving of any applications for scrip under the treaty of September 30, 1854, at La Pointe, Wis., with the Chippewas of Lake Superior at any land-office, until the merits of such application shall have been decided and the bounty granted by special act of Congress in each case.

That immediate action be taken on the entries at the Saint Cloud land-office, as set forth in Schedule F, and at the Du Luth land-office, as set forth in Schedule D, and that said entries be canceled, not one of them having been found entitled.

That in any treaties hereafter to be made with any tribe of Indians, by which lands may be ceded, no promise or scrip shall be made a part of the consideration by the Government, the provisions under the homestead law being regarded sufficient to provide for all who desire to settle on the land, and the history of all half-breed scrip already proving that such Government bounty inevitably leads to *fraud and corruption*, and brings no help to the half-breeds.

That immediate steps be taken to secure the Government against loss by canceling all entries made at the different land-offices on applications for scrip found illegal, for which the patent has not yet been issued.

As to what course should be pursued, if any, to secure the punishment of parties to

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the frauds which your commission has disclosed, we do not feel called to express an opinion, further than to suggest that the interest of all true government, both of its honor and justice, in coming time, seems to require that such flagrant wrongs as perjury, and subornation of perjury, and forgery, and embezzlement, should not be permitted to escape the mark of condemnation and punishment, and especially do we hold it important that an officer of the Government, made a guardian of the nation's wards, should not be permitted to enjoy with impunity the fruits gained by such crimes at the expense of his wards.

Mr. R. F. Crowell, as a member of said commission, submitted, under date of September 15, 1870, a minority report, signed by himself, non-concurring in the report of the majority, for the following reasons:

First. Because the report reflected upon the decisions and practice of the Bureau and Department which appointed the commission.

Secondly. Because statements which were not made under oath nor to the commission, but to some member of it, were reported as evidence submitted to the commission.

Thirdly. Because sufficient time was not allowed the undersigned to consider and weigh the information, statements, and evidence submitted to and obtained by the commission or members thereof.

Fourthly. Because the report, together with the evidence and papers submitted therewith, were not in the form required by instructions, and were not in substance as required by instructions.

Fifthly. Because the undersigned is not convinced of the correctness of all the statements and conclusions contained in said report.

I have thus given a detailed history of all the important action had concerning the issuance of scrip or certificates of identity under the treaty of 1854, and in this connection will state that, from information furnished by the General Land-Office, it is ascertained that of the entire number (one thousand one hundred and sixty-eight) of pieces of scrip or certificates of identity issued, eight hundred and sixty-seven have been located, and patents issued for the lands called for in five hundred and fifty-eight cases, and that out of one hundred and seventeen personal applications made and received for lands, patents have been issued in five cases. The facts herein recited establish, in my opinion, the following points:

First. That the construction placed upon the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 1854, by the Secretary of the Interior, in Department letter of the 18th of May, 1863, by which evidence of actual residence among or contiguous to the Chippewas of Lake Superior ceased to be required of claimants to land under said seventh clause, has been most unfortunate in its results, admitting at the best several fraudulent but every honest claimant. And in this connection I most respectfully but firmly dissent from the grounds upon which that decision of the Department was based, believing that the intentions of the parties to the treaty contemplated no such extension of its benefits, but that, on the contrary, actual present identification of interests between the half-breed and the tribe at the date of the treaty was understood by both parties to the compact.

Secondly. That the treaty of 1854 did not contemplate or authorize the issue of scrip in any form or in any sense; and that consequently the certificates issued in the course of the proceedings herein detailed, although they are objectionably like scrip, can have effect only as certificates of identity, such as they are declared by Department letter of the 2d of May, 1868, to be; and to the whole extent to which they approach scrip in form, and depart in form from simple means of identification, they are to be regarded as bad certificates of identity, and not as good scrip.

Thirdly. That such certificates, not having validity except as a means of identification to the Bureaus of this Department and to the Department itself, of the person of the claimant, have vested no rights in any

claimant, and can therefore constitute no objection to any action which the Department may deem it desirable to take to carry out the provisions of the treaty of 1854 through any other form of procedure.

Fourthly. That the total mass of such certificates outstanding has become so vitiated by fraudulent or negligent admissions subsequent to the 18th of May, 1863, the date of the Department letter before referred to, as to render it wholly unsafe to treat any certificate issued subsequent to that date as affording even *prima-facie* evidence that the holder is entitled under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 1854.

In view of the above considerations, I have the honor to recommend:

First. That the whole body of the so-called certificates of identity forming the subject of this report be disregarded in all proceedings hereafter to be had for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said seventh clause of the treaty of 1854.

Secondly. That the Commissioner of the General Land-Office be so instructed, that patents shall issue to the persons to whom scrip was issued by Agent Gilbert, not on the ground that such issue of scrip was authorized or that such scrip has any validity, either as scrip or as certificates of identity, but on the ground that the persons named in such several issues were properly determined to be beneficiaries under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 1854. And I further recommend that such steps be taken as shall, in the view of the Department, be necessary to secure the benefits of said issues to the original claimants under the treaty or to their proper heirs.

Thirdly. That the twenty-one additional persons in whose favor the majority of the commission report unconditionally, (see Schedule A, accompanying,) receive patents with the same guards and restrictions as may be provided for the holders of the Gilbert scrip.

Fourthly. That the twenty-four individuals upon whose cases the commission omitted to pronounce beyond giving the evidence taken in each case, (see accompanying schedule, marked B,) receive patents in like manner and form as may be provided for the holders of the Gilbert scrip, as recommended in letter of Agent Smith, dated the 6th instant.

Fifthly. That the Department cause to be reviewed the grounds of the decision made by Secretary Usher, in his letter of May 18, 1863, by which evidence of residence among or contiguous to the Chippewas of Lake Superior ceased to be required of claimants under said seventh clause of the treaty of 1854.

Should the Department find cause to reverse such decision, I would recommend that the action of the Department under such seventh clause be assumed to be closed and completed by the issues of patents above recommended.

Should the Department decline to review the decision of Secretary Usher, above referred to, or should that decision be affirmed on review, I respectfully ask instructions how further to proceed under the almost overwhelming tendency to fraud that has been developed since evidence ceased to be required of residence among or contiguous to the tribe to which the claimant, under the seventh clause, second article of the treaty of 1854, must show that he "belonged" at the date of the treaty, in order to entitle him to receive land under said section.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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SCHEDULE A, showing the names of the twenty-one individuals reported by the majority of the special commission appointed by the Department to take testimony relative thereto, as entitled to receive land under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, as referred to in the accompanying report.

CASES IN WHICH TESTIMONY WAS TAKEN BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMISSION

1. Paul Belonger; residence, White Earth, Minnesota.
2. Antoine La Pierre; residence, Abercrombie, Minnesota.
3. John La Prairie; residence, Chengwatona, Minnesota.
4. D. George Morrison; residence, Superior City, Wisconsin.
5. Maggie Morrison; residence, Saint Cloud, Minnesota.

CASES IN WHICH TESTIMONY WAS FILED BY ATTORNEYS.

1. Ambrose Brunet; residence, Crawford County, Wisconsin.
2. Antoine Bagage.
3. Paul Belonger, sr.; residence, Leech Lake, Minnesota.
4. Peter Cata; residence, Hart, Oceana County, Wisconsin.
5. Charles Duverney; residence, Hart, Oceana County, Wisconsin.
6. Joseph Deneaux; residence, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin.
7. Catharine La Point; residence, Crawford County, Wisconsin.
8. Charles Mergan; residence, Polk County, Wisconsin.
9. John Bte. Parisian; residence, Oceana County, Michigan.
10. John Rice; residence, Chisago County, Minnesota.
11. John B. Warren; residence, Cook County, Illinois.

CASES IN WHICH TESTIMONY WAS TAKEN BEFORE R. F. CROWELL.

1. Ponsaint Chouinard.
2. John Chouinard.

CASES IN WHICH PERSONAL APPLICATION WAS MADE AT DU LUTH LAND-OFFICE.

1. Joseph Berard; residence, Superior City, Wisconsin.
2. Marie Cadotte, (now Mrs. Berard;) residence, Superior City, Wisconsin.
3. Adam Kozenau.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., March 9, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department, of a resolution of the House of Representatives, bearing date December 20, 1871, calling for certain information relative to the issuance of Chippewa half-breed scrip, under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, concluded September 30, 1854. In response thereto, I respectfully submit the following:

First. The number of pieces of scrip for eighty acres each, which has been issued to date, is 1,160; and the names of the persons to whom such issuance was made are comprised in a list herewith submitted, marked A.

Second. The number of applications on file, upon which no scrip has been issued, is 715; and a list of the names of such applicants is herewith submitted, marked B.

Third. The Chippewas of Lake Superior number about four thousand souls, and at the date of the treaty of September 30, 1854, occupied a large region of country in Northwestern Wisconsin and Northeastern Minnesota.

Fourth. I transmit copies of the several forms (marked C, D, E, F, and G) used from time to time in the issuance of said scrip; the differences between the several forms used being occasioned by changes in the rulings of the Department relative thereto. The manner of locating land, which was in contemplation at the time of such issues, was for the holders of the scrip to present the same individually at a local land-office having jurisdiction, and to select from any of the vacant lands within the tract of country upon which the same was locatable, the quantity of land to which said scrip entitled them, for which selection they should be entitled to receive patents. It was in contemplation that this location should be made in person by the individual to whom the scrip was issued, and it was expressly declared that the same should not be assignable, and that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge thereof, or of any right accruing under it, would not be recognized as valid by the United States. I also transmit copies of all the decisions of the Department, and of other important papers on file relative to the issuance and location of said scrip, designated by numbers from 1 to 21, inclusive.

Fifth. I transmit copies of all reports rendered to this office by persons authorized to investigate matters relating to applications for scrip by said half-breeds or mixed-bloods. These reports and the accompanying papers are marked as follows: H and H 1, I, I 1, I 2, I 3, I 4, I 5, I 6, I 7, and I 8, and K.

Sixth. The number of acres of land for which said scrip has been issued, is 92,800.

The resolution of the House of Representatives referred to is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A.

List of the names of mixed-bloods to whom scrip or certificates of identity have been issued showing them to be entitled to eighty acres of land, under the provisions of the seventh clause of the 2d article of the treaty concluded September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.

Allen, Hiram S.
Armstrong, Benjamin G.
Arnold, Silas R.
Aitkens, Roger
Ashmun, Amanda
Archange, Roleau
Ashmun, Edward
Arelia, Mary
Amelia, Cicilia
Amelia, Louis
Atkens, Wm.
Adams, Joseph
Andrews, Wm.
Andrews, John
Andrews, Margaret
Alicc, Norbet
Anderson, David
Anderson, James Francis

Anderson, Leticia
Anderson, Henry
Amlin, John B.
Amlin, Mary Anne
Amlin, Josette
Alard, Ambroise
Bresette, Henry
Bresette, Charles
Bresette, Michael
Brebau, Angeline
Banger, Michael
Banger, John B.
Beeson, Augustus
Beriot, John B.
Bajinet, Michael
Baginet, Augustus
Baguet, Alexis
Baginet, John B.

Baginet, Jo
Bozquet, M
Bozquet, M
Bellare, Jos
Bouche, Jo
Burnette, J
Barket, Ge
Blanchard,
Blatchford,
Bramette, J
Boniu, Jose
Butterfield,
Bellisle, Ch
Bell, John V
Belanger, F
Bishop, Tho
Beehot, Aug
Bellanger, G
Bendry, Jan
Borup, Theo
Borup, Eliza
Bungo, Step
Bruce, Marg
Belcourt, Th
Brunette, C
Beaubien, C
Beaubien, M
Beaubien, E
Bateau, Mar
Biddle, Lucy
Bacger, Mic
Bariger, Aug
Bruce, Peter
Bonnet, Marg
Bird, Francis
Barston, Ant
Bruce, Susan
Brunette, Lou
Bruce, Mariou
Bouchea, Pet
Brown, Betse
Boudrie, J. B
Boudrie, Jose
Brown, Georg
Beaubien, Pa
Brouchand, A
Bison, Margar
Bison, Antoue
Brunelle, Jose
Brunelle, Jose
Bissina, Mary
Baldwin, Mar
Belcourt, Eus
Belcourt, Joh
Bibo, Margare
Bellair, Franc
Brunette, Jose
Brunette, Fra
Brunette, Pet
Baierger, Ant
Beaurin, Joh
Beaurin, Robe
Beaurin, Benj
Beaurin, Mari
Bontoin, Jose
Bone, Mary
Belanger, Sop
Boudoin, Char
Bone, Isabel
Boudoin, Ang

Baginet, Joseph
 Bazinet, Michael, sr.
 Bazinet, Michael, jr.
 Bellare, Joseph
 Boncher, Joseph
 Burnette, Joseph
 Burket, George
 Blanchard, Mary
 Blatchford, Henry
 Brunette, John B.
 Bonin, Joseph
 Butterfield, Steven
 Bellisle, Charles
 Bell, John W
 Belanger, Francis
 Bishop, Thornton
 Bechot, Aug.
 Bellanger, Genevieve
 Bendry, James
 Borup, Theodor
 Borup, Elizabeth
 Bungo, Stephen
 Bruce, Margaret
 Belcourt, Theresa
 Brunette, Catherine
 Beaubien, Clement H.
 Beaubien, Mariah
 Beaubien, Elizabeth
 Bateau, Margaret
 Biddle, Lucy
 Racarger, Michael
 Bariger, Augustus
 Bruce, Peter
 Bonnet, Margaret
 Bird, Francis
 Barston, Antoine
 Bruce, Susan
 Brunette, Louis
 Bruce, Marion
 Bouchea, Peter F.
 Brown, Betsey
 Bondrie, J. Bte.
 Boudrie, Joseph
 Brown, George
 Beaubien, Paul H.
 Brouchand, Archage
 Bison, Margaret
 Bison, Antoine
 Brunelle, Josephine
 Brunelle, Joseph
 Bissina, Mary F.
 Baldwin, Margaret
 Belcourt, Eustache
 Belcourt, John B.
 Biho, Margaret
 Bellair, Francisco
 Brunette, Josette
 Brunette, Françoise
 Brunette, Peter
 Baierger, Antoine
 Beaurin, John B.
 Beaurin, Robert
 Beaurin, Benjamin
 Beaurin, Maria
 Boutoin, Josette
 Bone, Mary
 Belanger, Sophia
 Boudoin, Charlotte
 Bone, Isabel
 Boudoin, Angelic
 Belcourt, Margaret
 Bellanger, Joseph
 Bush, Margaret
 Brunette, Joseph
 Boucher, Angelle
 Boucher, Charlotte
 Boucher, Margaret
 Bontain, Margaret
 Burchevan, Margaret
 Burchevan, Bazil
 Burchevan, Sevier
 Branchaugh, Archange
 Bisson, Antoine F.
 Brunelle, Louise
 Burchevan, P.
 Brisette, Louise
 Bonga, Jack
 Bellanger, Augustus
 Bisson, Margaret T.
 Bellefeuille, Sophia
 Banette, Margaret
 Bellair, Charlotte
 Blanchard, Edward
 Bonga, Elizabeth
 Brunette, Josette
 Brunette, Francis
 Brunette, Baptiste
 Brown, John
 Bulanger, John B.
 Bonga, George
 Bertraum, John B.
 Blair, Joseph
 Bibilon, Elexander
 Bellanger, Pierre
 Brunette, Jean Bte.
 Boudoin, Marie A.
 Blanchard, Joe B.
 Blanchard, Henry
 Blendin, Esther
 Blendin, Paul
 Belgarl, Louis
 Belgarl, Margaret
 Blerr, John B.
 Blerr, Antoine
 Blerr, Margaret
 Bathnean, Mary B.
 Bathnean, John B.
 Batosh, Julie
 Batosh, Louise
 Bushe, Françoise
 Bnshe, Josette
 Beauprie, Josette
 Baptiste, Francis
 Bottinean, Charles
 Bellanger, Henry
 Boyer, Lizette
 Brenean, Margaret
 Beauchmain, Philarite
 Beauchmain, Marie
 Berard, Margaret, (mother.)
 Beaubien, Henry H.
 Berard, Margaret, (daughter.)
 Berard, Ellen
 Beauchamp, Angelic
 Beauchamp, Antoine
 Brosseau, Margret
 Brenean, Thomas
 Beauchmin, Madeline
 Beauchmin, Andie
 Baireaux, Susan

Boisvert, Susan
 Bannerman, Mary
 Bellhumeur, Josette
 Bird, James
 Bird, Isabella
 Belgard, Elizabeth
 Bruce, Elizabeth
 Bruce, James
 Bruce, François
 Belgarde, Margret
 Bottineau, Mary J.
 Brown, Isabella
 Boie, Margret
 Boila, Paul
 Bruce, Catherine
 Berele, Baptiste
 Charette, Antonie
 Charette, Joseph
 Charette, Pierre
 Cardotte, John B., 1st.
 Cardotte, John B., 2d.
 Cardotte, Augustus, 1st.
 Cardotte, Augustus, 2d.
 Cardotte, Augustus, sr.
 Cardotte, Joseph, 1st.
 Cardotte, Joseph, 2d.
 Cardotte, Antoine
 Cardotte, Francis
 Cardotte, Michael
 Cardotte, Andrew
 Cardotte, Charles
 Corignon, Antoine
 Courignon, Joseph
 Courignon, John B.
 Coture, Joseph
 Conner, Elizabeth
 Conner, Edward
 Conner, Patrick
 Conner, Thomas
 Conner, Peter
 Crebassa, Peter
 Chaloux, Charles, sr.
 Chaloux, Charles, jr.
 Clontier, Benjamin
 Crane, John B.
 Corbin, Louis
 Corbin, Alexis
 Corbin, Augustus, 1st.
 Corbin, Esther
 Corbin, Charles
 Corbin, Augustus, 2d.
 Corbin, Antoine
 Corbin, John B.
 Cross, Wm. H.
 Chickasaw, Mary
 Carpenter, Alexis
 Chalefoux, Morris
 Courriere, Antoine
 Chaussee, Joseph
 Charbot, Francis
 Collins, Michael
 Conner, Thomas, jr.
 Corbin, Margaret
 Cadotte, Benjamin
 Chabot, Margaret
 Chouinard, Peter
 Charrett, Elizabeth
 Compois, Mitchell
 Clontier, Angélic
 Champlin, Sophia E.

Cardotte, Charlotte
 Chapman, John
 Cattle, Henry
 Chapman, James
 Chart, Eliza
 Cullen, John B.
 Cullen, Susan B.
 Cluttain, Isabel
 Cullie, Mary
 Crochiere, Charlott
 Contolx, Julie
 Contoix, Felicite
 Contoix, Louis
 Cadotte, Arelinggo
 Cadotte, Isabel
 Conton, Charlott
 Cadotte, Charles
 Cardotte, Louis
 Chapman, Maria
 Chapman, Mary
 Crane, John B.
 Cressy, Almira
 Chabino, Margaret
 Chabino, Margaret R.
 Claremont, Mary A.
 Chouuard, Letlet
 Chouinard, John B.
 Chouinard, Julia
 Coutier, Margaret
 Chaboilley, Josette
 Charette, Charles
 Cardotte, Alice
 Cardotte, Agate
 Corbin, Margaret
 Chapman, Renben
 Cardotte, Susan
 Cloutiere, Josette
 Cornette, Joseph
 Cornick, Julia
 Chenquay, Andrew
 Chenquay, Francoise
 Chenquay, Margaret
 Chenquay, John Bte.
 Chenquay, Augustus
 Contoix, Catherine
 Chevereaux, Francis
 Champaigne, Jean B.
 Champaigne, Minnel
 Champaigne, Isabella
 Champaigne, Mary
 Carier, Josette
 Charvencan, Victoria
 Charvencan, John B.
 Carrier, Therese
 Carrier, Francoise
 Caribean, Antoine
 Caribean, Ellen
 Caribean, Mary
 Caribean, Joseph
 Charrette, Baptiste
 Charrette, Angélic
 Caplet, John B.
 Caplet, Madeline
 Caplin, Paulette
 Caplin, Margaret
 Charnier, Francis
 Charnier, Josette
 Charnier, Margaret
 Caplet, Angélic
 Coque, Alexis

Champaigne
 Champaigne
 Carier, Susan
 Coque, Jose
 Cadotte, Ma
 Chapman, B
 Colin, Eliza
 Colin, Jean
 Campbell, N
 Camdin, Mar
 Campulgne,
 Caplet, Jose
 Caplet, Dem
 Caplet, Loui
 Cook, Josette
 Corrigal, Hu
 Contor, Etie
 Cummings, C
 Cumming, C
 Cumming, M
 Cumming, M
 Defoe, Mich
 Defoe, Josep
 Defoe, Louis
 Defoe, Franc
 Defoe, Josep
 Defoe, John
 Defoe, Josett
 De Coteau, K
 De Coteau, F
 De Coteau, N
 Dennis, Jose
 Dennis, Benj
 Dennis, Basile
 Dennis, Souv
 Dingley, Mar
 Dingley, Cha
 Dingley, Edw
 Dejardou, Jos
 Dejardou, Jos
 Dejardou, Jos
 Dejardou, Fr
 Duperey, Mic
 Duperey, Mic
 Dubay, Mary
 Denouere, Jo
 De Ragean, A
 De La Rue, O
 Detour, Felix
 Day, George
 Demaris, Jose
 Demaris, Lou
 Demaris, Joh
 Duncanson, S
 Dufort, Sophi
 Detour, Angel
 Default, Aug
 Deroit, Mary
 Duvernay, M
 Default, Gene
 Donna, Elizabe
 Demaris, Gabi
 Demaris, Xsiv
 Demaris, Lou
 Demaris, Zavi
 Daroit, Theres
 Davenport, Jo
 Davenport, H
 Desjertais, Da

Champagne, Margaret
 Champagne, Pierre
 Carier, Susan
 Coque, Josette
 Cadotte, Mary Ann
 Chapman, Bella J.
 Colin, Elizabeth
 Colin, Jean B.
 Campbell, Nancy
 Canada, Margret
 Campigne, Madeline
 Caplet, Joseph
 Caplet, Dennis
 Caplet, Louiso
 Cook, Josette
 Corrigal, Hannah
 Contor, Etienne
 Cummings, Cuthbert
 Cumming, Charles
 Cumming, Malcolm
 Cumming, Margret
 Defoe, Michael
 Defoe, Joseph, 1st.
 Defoe, Louis
 Defoe, Francis
 Defoe, Joseph, 2d.
 Defoe, John B.
 Defoe, Josette, (widow.)
 De Coteau, Katherine
 De Coteau, Francis
 De Coteau, Nicholas
 Dennis, Joseph
 Dennis, Benjamin
 Dennis, Basil
 Dennis, Souvier
 Dingley, Mary
 Dingley, Charles
 Dingley, Edward
 Dejardon, Joseph, sr.
 Dejardon, Joseph, jr.
 Dejardon, Joseph, 3d.
 Dejardon, Francis, sr.
 Dejardon, Francis, jr.
 Duperey, Michael, sr.
 Duperey, Michael, jr.
 Dubay, Mary
 Denonere, John B.
 De Ragean, Ambrose
 De La Rne, Oliver
 Detonr, Felix
 Day, George
 Demaris, Joseph
 Demaris, Louis
 Demaris, John B.
 Duncanson, Simeon
 Dufort, Sophia
 Detonr, Angelique
 Default, Augustus
 Deroit, Mary A.
 Duvernay, Maria
 Default, Genevieve
 Dona, Elizabeth
 Demaris, Gabriel
 Demaris, Xsiver
 Demaris, Louis
 Demaris, Zavier
 Deroit, Theressa
 Davenport, Joseph
 Davenport, Henry
 Desjertais, David
 Desjertais, Louis
 Desjertais, Francis
 Dugas, Susan
 Default, Maria
 Delana, John
 Daniels, Mary
 Du Roche, Josephine
 Des Jardin, Baptiste
 Des Jardin, Robert
 Des Jardin, Joseph
 Daniel, Peter
 Dnfriend, Mary
 Demarais, Victory
 Donnell, Mary
 Douphrean, Thesphile
 Douphrean, Hegacintte
 Douphrean, Mary
 Demarais, Margaret, sr.
 Demarais, Margaret, jr.
 Demarais, Francoise, sr.
 Demarais, Margaret, jr.
 Dorie, Catherine
 Dumain, Pierre
 Dnmmain, Josette
 Delorme, Margaret
 Delorme, Bazil
 Ducept, Madeline
 Ducept, Michel
 Ducept, Pierre
 Ducharme, Sophie
 Dunnas, Adella
 Derosier, Marie
 Dagneau, Joseph
 Dagneau, Genevieve
 Dagneau, Madeline
 Dejarlin, Margret
 Dejarlin, John B.
 Decheneau, Peter
 Dennett, Mary
 Dejarlin, Baptiste
 Desjarlin, Francoise
 Dejarlin, Marie
 Desjarlin, Michel
 Desjarlin, Josette
 Desjarlin, Margret
 Delarout, Jean
 Delorme, Adelaide
 Delorme, Urbain
 Delorme, Norbert
 Demarais, Julie
 Demarais, Severo
 Demarais, Charles
 Dease, William
 Dease, John
 De La Roudy, Paul
 De La Roudy, Margret
 De La Roudy, Etienne
 De Larondy, Louis
 Ermatinger, Elijah
 Ermatinger, Isaac
 Ermatinger, James
 Ely, Catharine
 Ermatinger, Genevieve
 Ereqne, Mary E.
 Fourcier, Pierre
 Fairbanks, Catherine
 Fairbanks, Benjamin
 Fairbanks, George
 Fairbanks, Margaret
 Fairbanks, Robert

Fairbanks, William
 Folstrom, Margaret E.
 Folstrom, Nancy
 Folstrom, John
 Furnear, Sarah
 Forceier, Charlotte
 Ferais, Lucy H.
 Felix, Edward
 Fournier, Francis
 Fournier, Annable
 Fournier, John
 French, Moses
 Folstrom, Margaret
 Frederick, Louise
 Frederick, Mary Ann
 Frederick, Joseph
 Frike, Josette
 Flemand, Annette
 Fian, Josette
 Finn, John B.
 Ferguson, John
 Faustuent, Baptiste
 Foy, Josette
 Fagnaud, Izabella
 Fagnaud, Cuthbert
 Fiddler, Francois
 Fiddler, William
 Fiddler, Nancy
 Flemand, Margret
 Fairbanks, Mary
 Gandier, Antoine
 Gandier, John B.
 Gaudier, Joseph
 Gaudier, Louis
 Gaudier, Angeline
 Garmose, Joseph
 Gozlin, John B.
 Godfroy, Louis
 Godfroy, Charlotte, (widow.)
 Gauthier, Joseph, sr.
 Gauthier, Joseph, jr.
 Gauthier, John B.
 Gauthier, Esther
 Gauthier, Francis
 Gagninon, John
 Gagninon, Antoine
 Gaslin, Belline
 Geneveaux, Hert
 Geneveaux, Francis
 Graveraet, Robert G.
 Graveraet, John H.
 Graveraet, Mary
 Graveraet, Albert
 Graveraet, Allen
 Ghen, Nancy
 Gurnoe, Francis S.
 Gurnoe, John B.
 Gurnoe, Louis
 Gosler, John Bte.
 Gurnoe, Simon
 Gurnoe, Charles
 Gurnoe, Jane
 Guryans, Sophia
 Gabeshang, Margaret
 Gauthier, Charlotte
 Gauthier, Sophia
 Gauthier, Margaret
 Gauthier, Rosalie
 Graham, Henry
 Graham, Mary

Grant, Narcisse
 Grant, Margaret
 Grant, Julia
 Grant, Charles
 Gladne, Genyive
 Glagnon, Joseph
 Goulet, Elizard
 Grandboise, Emily
 Grandboise, Margaret
 Grandboise, Isabella
 Grandboise, Pierre
 Grandboise, Michel
 Goddon, Louis
 Glendue, Charles
 Genvier, Peter
 Grant, Cuthbert
 Grant, Fritzen
 Grant, Marie
 Gruet, John B.
 Galarnenaw, Marie
 Goudrie, Madeline
 Goudrie, Andre
 Goudrie, Annable
 Gladeaw, Pierre
 Gagnon, Marie
 Gibson, Francis
 Gladeaw, Pierre
 Guigras, Margret
 Goulet, Rodger
 Gruet, Augustino
 Gruet, Madeline
 Gruet, Theophilus
 Holty, John, sr.
 Holty, John, jr.
 Huehle, John B., sr.
 Huehle, John B., jr.
 Huehle, Francis
 Huehle, Joseph
 Holliday, James, sr.
 Holliday, James, jr.
 Huskins, John
 Huskins, John M.
 Huskins, Mary
 Herber, William
 Hall, Abel
 Herbert, Joseph
 Holman, Susan
 Huot, Margaret
 Herbert, William
 Herbert, Catharine
 Hemie, Andre
 Hemie, Michel
 Harmon, Edward
 Henry, Marie
 Harrison, Thomas
 Harnelle, Josette
 Hagerman, James
 Hagerman, Elizabeth
 Hamlin, Izabella
 Hamlin, Solomon
 Hamlin, Joseph
 Hilerow, Elizabeth
 Honse, Elizabeth
 Henry, Mary Anne
 Henrie Pierre
 Henrie, Antoine
 Henrie, Josette
 Hodgson, Charlotte
 Isham, Ira
 Irvine, Louise

Inkster, Jan
 Iskister, Ma
 Jandron, Le
 Jandron, Jo
 Johnson, Lo
 January, Jo
 January, Ch
 Janvier, Sin
 Janvier, Ch
 Jandron, An
 Jandron, Fr
 Jourdain, E
 Jibway, Jan
 Jasson, Jan
 Jibway, Jose
 Jeroux, Cha
 Jourdain, Ba
 Johnson, Pol
 Johnson, Sop
 Johnson, Jus
 Jeneveux, Il
 Jeneveux, A
 Jackebar, Lo
 Jackebar, An
 Jackebar, Ma
 Jerome, Jer
 Jeronis, Iluz
 Jerome, Davi
 Jerome, Marg
 Jerome, Marg
 Jerome, Ange
 Jerome, Loni
 Jervais, Fran
 Jandron, Aug
 Jandron, Fran
 Johnson, Mar
 Jenton, Josep
 Kling, Luey
 Killconl, Jan
 Kittson, Eliza
 Klyne, George
 Klyne, John
 Klyne, Marg
 Klyne, Angeli
 Lemaroux, An
 Lemaroux, Jo
 Lemaroux, Jo
 Lemaroux, An
 Lemaroux, Fr
 Lemaroux, Pe
 Lemaroux, Jo
 Le Sage, John
 Lagarde, Joh
 Lagarde, En
 Laforce, Febe
 Le Rose, Ange
 Le Rose, Char
 Le Rose, Benj
 Landry, Josep
 Landry, John
 Ladebauche, J
 Lagaonnes, An
 Lewis, Charle
 La Roche, Aug
 La Roche, Jos
 La Roche, Joh
 Lasarte, John
 Lasarte, John
 Le Gras, Geor
 La Prairie, Jo

Inkster, James
 Isbister, Mary
 Jandron, Lewis
 Jandron, Joseph
 Johnson, Louis
 January, Joseph
 January, Charles
 Janvier, Simon
 Janvier, Charles
 Jandron, Antoine
 Jandron, Franeis
 Jourdain, Eustache
 Jibway, James
 Jiasson, Jane
 Jibway, Joseph
 Jeroix, Charlotte
 Jourdain, Bazil
 Johnson, Polly
 Johnson, Sophia
 Johnson, Justieno
 Jenerenx, Hert
 Jenerenx, Angelic
 Jackebar, Louis
 Jackebar, Antwain
 Jackebar, Mary
 Jerome, Jerome
 Jerome, Hazabeth
 Jerome, David
 Jerome, Margaret, sr
 Jerome, Margaret, jr.
 Jerome, Angelic
 Jerome, Louis
 Jervais, Francis
 Jondron, Angelic
 Jondron, Francois
 Johnson, Mary
 Jenton, Josephite
 Kling, Lucy
 Kilconl, Jane
 Kittson, Eliza
 Klyne, George
 Klyne, John
 Klyne, Margaret
 Klyne, Angelic
 Lemaraux, Antoine
 Lemaraux, Joseph
 Lemaraux, John B.
 Lemaraux, Antable
 Lemaraux, Francis
 Lemaraux, Peter
 Lemaraux, Joseph
 Le Sage, John B.
 Lagarde, John B.
 Lagarde, Eustache
 Laforte, Febedu
 Le Rose, Angelino
 Le Rose, Charles
 Le Rose, Benjamin
 Landry, Joseph
 Landry, John B.
 Ladebauche, Antoine
 Lagaonnes, Antoine
 Lewis, Charles
 La Roche, Augustus
 La Roche, Joseph
 La Roche, John B.
 Lasarte, John B.
 Lasarte, John
 Le Grns, George
 La Prairie, John B.
 La Prairie, Henry
 Lapoint, Margaret
 Leclere, Francis
 Lambert, Michel
 Lefevre, John B.
 Lessert, Edward
 Le Duc, Margaret
 Leihy, Essin
 Larue, Julia E.
 Legrue, Mary Ann
 La Fond, Margaret
 Leprairie, Alexis
 Laprairie, Alexis
 Laprairie, Susan, 2d.
 Lavierge, Isabel
 Lavirge, Francis
 Louville, Mary
 Laprairie, Susan
 Lessard, Marie
 Leith, Francis
 La Bissino, Isaac
 Luterell, Mary A.
 La Fond, Benjamin
 Labot, Geneviev
 La Roeb, Madeline
 Labot, Francoise
 Lambert, Sophia R.
 Lagarde, Joseph
 Lacey, Angelic
 Louisignard, Charles
 Louisignard, Benjamin
 Louisignard, Joseph
 La Loche, Michael
 Lesece, Paul
 Lamedry, Margaret
 Lesarte, Mary
 Lesarte, Raphael
 Le May, Madeline
 Larivee, Charlotte
 La Comt, Antoine
 La Comt, Amable
 Laprairie, Eunice
 Lesarte, Francoise
 Lassenr, Josette
 Lesart, Louise
 La Chappelle, Julia
 Lord, Margaret
 Le May, Margaret
 La Rock, Andrew
 Ledousier, Bazil
 Lejirness, Theresse
 Laurant, Marie
 Laurant, Paul
 Letendre, Margaret, sr.
 Letendre, Margaret, jr.
 Laframboise, Maria
 Laframboise, Louis
 Laframboise, Nareisse
 Laframboise, Mary Ann
 Lagne, Francis
 Lagne, Mary
 Larogue, Sophia
 Larogue, Joseph
 Letendre, John B.
 Lacoche, John Bte.
 Legemognier, Josette
 Legemonier, Marie
 Laundrie, Marie
 Lucie, Josette
 Leframboise, Josette

Livilet, Marie
 Lesperance, André
 Larance, Agatha
 Lagimoniere, Izard
 Lagimoniere, Sara
 Leroyne, Charles
 La Pointe, Pierre
 Lerue, Francis
 Lavierge, Margaret
 Le Grne, Joseph
 Lepoint, Madeline
 Leplant, Madeline
 Le Plant, Isabella
 La Deux, Louise
 Logan, Thomas
 Levelet, Pierre
 Lagamonier, Marie
 Lerance, Marie
 Lepine, Julia
 Lyons, John
 Lafontaine, François
 Lesperance, Marie
 La Deront, Julie
 La Deront, Joseph
 Morrison, John
 Morrison, Donald
 Morrison, Joseph
 Moran, Andrew
 Moran, Benjamin
 Martella, Jeremiah
 Michaux, Michael
 Michaux, Joseph
 Montreille, Louis
 Montreille, Elisabeth
 Markuson, Peter
 Morrin, Robert
 Morrisette, John
 Meilet, George
 Miner, Nancy
 McDougal, Betsey
 McDougal, Mary
 Monchamp, Elisabeth
 Moore, Ann
 McArthur, Nancy
 McGillis, François
 Montrille, Susan
 Morrison, Charlotte L.
 McDonald, Janive
 Madwagnan, Joseph
 Madwagnan, Antoine
 Madwagnan, Mathew
 Massey, Francis
 Menichier, Joseph
 McCoy, Jane
 Martin, Mary
 Moran, Lizzie
 McBoal, Angelie
 McCoy, Antoine
 McCoy, Margaret
 Morrison, James
 Morringer, Mary
 Miron, Calatique
 Morgau, Antoine
 Marchand, Joseph
 McCoy, Françoise
 McGillis, John
 Morringer, John
 Morringer, Michael
 McFarlain, Peter
 McFarlain, Charlotte

Martin, Antoine
 Martin, Angelie
 Marchand, David
 Menichier, Nicholas
 Menichier, Charles
 Morin, Benjamin
 McCoy, Joseph
 Mickley, Betsey
 Megen, Eliza
 Marchand, Angelie
 McCann, Daniel
 Morrisette, Arsene
 Morrisette, Julia
 Menie, Mary
 Menie, Françoise
 Montreuil, Isabella
 Montreuil, John B.
 Montreuil, Margaret
 Montreuil, Joseph
 Montreuil, Catherine
 Martell, Baptiste
 Marion, Marie
 Martel, Josette
 Mantour, Pascal
 Mantour, Madeline
 Montreilblo, Antoine
 McDonald, Duncan
 McDonald, Philip
 McDonald, Eliza
 McDonald, Charles, jr.
 McDonald, Mary
 McDonald, William
 McDonald, Nancy
 McDonald, Hannah
 McKay, John D.
 McKay, Julie
 McGillis, Alexander
 McGillis, Margaret
 Marrion, Edward
 Mire, Jean B.
 Monkmon, Mary
 Morrisette, Baptiste
 Milleoin, Madeline
 Murray, Mary Jane
 Mousné, Therese
 Maxwell, Elizabeth
 Montreuil, Joseph, jr.
 Montreuil, Margret
 Morin, Xavier
 Morin, Madeline
 Naywagoo, Louis
 Neviens, Louis
 Neviens, Alexis
 Newago, Lizette Wm.
 Nolin, Julia
 Nolin, Xavier
 Nolan, Joseph
 Nolin, Louis
 Nolin, Françoise
 Nolin, Charlotte
 Nolin, John B.
 Nolan, Margaret
 Nolan, Angelie
 Nolan, Francis
 Nolan, Augustin
 Nolin, Genevieve
 Nolin, Margret
 Nolin, John
 Nolan, Mary Amie
 Nolin, Norbert

Nolin, Margr
 Nolin, Julie
 Nolin, Joseph
 Nolin, Angelie
 Nuan, Isabella
 Oaks, George
 Oaks, Julia P
 Ojibway, Ang
 Osargie, Cath
 Picard, Joseph
 Picard, Antoi
 Perigneir, An
 Piquette, Jos
 Piquette, Jose
 Prior, James
 Pannock, Dav
 Porter, Duane
 Peck, Sannell
 Piquett, John
 Pellard, Mary
 Piquette, Wil
 Piquett, Mary
 Pepin, Sophia
 Piper, Joseph
 Price, Margar
 Pelotte, Ignac
 Pelotte, Alexi
 Piquette, La
 Piquette, Fran
 Paul, Lizer
 Pellican, Loni
 Pechaie, Fran
 Faron, Charlo
 Porter, Duane
 Picourt, And
 Pepin, William
 Pond, August
 Pond, Louis
 Pelky, Victory
 Picard, Louise
 Picard, Margu
 Picard, Panlet
 Peranteau, M
 Peranteau, Jos
 Pardon, Jean
 Peranteau, Iza
 Peranteau, Joh
 Peranteau, Ma
 Peranteau, Jos
 Peranteau, Lo
 Peranteau, Su
 Peranteau, An
 Pipin, Margret
 Parisien, Pasa
 Plant, Marie
 Pireaux, Cath
 Price, Charlott
 Parks, Julie
 Peranteaux, C
 Peranteaux, Jo
 Peltier, Marie
 Peltier, Susan
 Primeau, Josep
 Primeau, Josep
 Patras, Ellen
 Pereaux, Moni
 Quatose, Josep
 Quinn, Mary L
 Quinn, William

Nolin, Margret, sr.
 Nolin, Julie
 Nolin, Joseph
 Nolin, Angelic
 Neat, Isabella
 Oaks, George H.
 Oaks, Julia B.
 Ojibway, Angelic
 Oeargie, Catherine
 Picard, Joseph
 Picard, Antoine
 Perigneir, Antoine
 Piquette, Joseph, jr.
 Piquette, Joseph, sr.
 Prior, James
 Remoek, David
 Porter, Duane
 Peck, Samuel
 Piquett, John
 Pellard, Mary
 Piquette, William
 Piquett, Mary
 Pepin, Sophia
 Piper, Joseph
 Priece, Margaret
 Pelotte, Ignace
 Pelotte, Alexis
 Piquette, La Louise
 Piquette, Francis
 Piquette, John Bte.
 Paul, Lizer
 Pellican, Louise
 Pechaie, Francoise
 Paron, Charlotte
 Porter, Duane
 Pricourt, Andrew
 Pepin, William
 Pond, Augustus
 Pond, Louis
 Pelky, Victory
 Picard, Louise
 Picard, Margaret
 Picard, Paulet
 Peranteau, Marie
 Peranteau, Joseph, sr.
 Pardon, Jean Bte.
 Peranteau, Izabella
 Peranteau, John B.
 Peranteau, Marie
 Peranteau, Joseph, jr.
 Peranteau, Louis
 Peranteau, Susan
 Peranteau, Angelic
 Pipin, Margret
 Parisien, Piseal
 Plant, Marie
 Pireaux, Catharine
 Priece, Charlotte
 Parks, Julie
 Peranteaux, Celestic
 Peranteaux, Josette
 Peltier, Marie
 Peltier, Susan
 Primeau, Joseph, jr.
 Primeau, Joseph, sr.
 Patras, Ellen
 Pireaux, Monique
 Quatose, Joseph
 Quinn, Mary L.
 Quinn, William L.

Roy, Vincent, sr.
 Roy, Vincent, jr.
 Roy, John B., 1st.
 Roy, John B., 2d.
 Roy, Francis
 Roy, Joseph, 1st.
 Roy, Joseph, 2d.
 Roy, Antoine
 Roy, Angeline, (widow.)
 Robedoux, Charles
 Robedoux, Ignace, jr.
 Robedoux, Louisa
 Robedoux, Peter
 Robedoux, John B.
 Robedoux, Ignace, sr.
 Roussan, Francis
 Roussan, Peter
 Ruil, Joseph
 Raimon, Joseph
 Roche, John B.
 Remillard, Theophilus
 Roussian, John
 Roleow, Theresa
 Roy, Peter
 Roy, Alexis
 Russell, Sophia
 Roy, Margaret
 Ross, Jennie
 Rivier, Elisabeth
 Roy, Pierre
 Roussain, Justine
 Roume, Susan
 Ronme, William
 Ronme, Jeane Bte.
 Ross, Margaret
 Roy, Philomen
 Reashe, Susan
 Reashe, John B.
 Reashe, Emily
 Roy, Cecile
 Ruds, Rosette
 Roy, John A.
 Roussain, Charles
 Robidoux, John Bte.
 Ronds, Louis
 Rondon, Catharine
 Recalle, Rosalie
 Recalle, Mary
 Roy, Margaret E.
 Richard, Joseph
 Rainville, Francoise
 Roy, Michael
 Roy, Sophia
 Rogers, James
 Roussain, Charles E.
 Rashe, Peter
 Richard, Susan
 Richard, Joseph, jr.
 Richard, Margaret
 Rashe, Sivier
 Rashe, Mary
 Roy, Antoine
 Rasset, George
 Rasset, Marie
 Ross, Margaret
 Renville, Margaret
 Renville, Francois, sr.
 Ronsaint, Francois
 Richard, Charlotte
 Roi, Therese

Roi, Francois
 Richard, Rosalie
 Solier, Paul
 Solier, Mary, (widow.)
 St. John, John B.
 St. John, Francis
 Sayre, John
 Sutherland, Isadore
 Slater, Alexander
 Samuel, Morrison M.
 Samuels, Jane
 Sarainant, James
 Stillwell, Nancy B.
 Spears, Julia A.
 Sweet, Elizabeth
 Sweet, Celia
 Steet, Mary
 Shaw, Charlotte
 Stafford, Mary J.
 Shaw, Marie
 Sutherland, Julia
 Shenyer, Theressa
 Sheryea, Emily
 Sheryea, Oliver
 Sheryea, Magdaline
 Sloan, Mary
 St. Clair, Josette
 St. Germain, Joseph
 St. Germain, John Bte.
 St. Germain, William
 St. Germain, Mary
 Spence, William
 Soure, Edward
 Sauseonce, Pierre
 St. Arnaud, Edward
 Sayre, Elisabeth
 Slater, Alexis
 Severt, Margaret
 Soyard, Louis, sr.
 Soyard, Louis, jr.
 Soyard, Peter, sr.
 Soyard, Peter, jr.
 Sayert, Joseph
 Sayert, Louis
 Sau son sis, Augustine
 Sau son sis, Pierre
 Sau son sis, Michael
 Soyard, Madeline
 Smith, Louis
 Smith, Emily
 Sire, Marie
 Sire, George
 Small, Nancy
 Small, William
 Shaboyer, Louise
 Smith, Joseph
 Smith, Mary
 Strotier, Antoine
 Sinclair, Catherine
 Sinclair, Thomas
 Sinclair, James
 Sire, Madeline
 Sanderson, David
 Saint Germain, Josette
 Sayies, Françoise
 Sutherland, James R.
 Soyard, Joseph
 Soyard, Joseph, jr.
 Slater, Thomas
 Slater, Maria
 Slater, William
 Slatter, William
 Tetrochard, George
 Tremble, Elisabeth
 Truckey, Francis
 Trepanier, Joseph
 Thompson, Matilda
 Tanner, John
 Tenpin, Mary
 Tenpin, Genevieve
 Traverse, Genette
 Turpin, Cecilia
 Turpin, Josette
 Turpin, Angeliqne
 Turpin, Baptiste
 Turpin, Joseph
 Turpin, Amabell
 Turpin, Francis
 Tanner, James
 Tanner, Margaret
 Tanner, Mary
 Troegner, Rosalie
 Taylor, William
 Taylor, Mary
 Tibault, Ellen
 Twicatte, Vital
 Visnean, Francis
 Visnean, John B.
 Vandermeter, Peter B.
 Vantassell, Wm. E.
 Vasseur, Joseph
 Visner, Isabel
 Victory, Lucy
 Vannse, Nancy
 Vnli, Joseph
 Vali, Tousant
 Vali, Louise
 Velneure, Angelic
 Vivier, Louis
 Vivier, Françoise
 Vivier, Genevieve
 Vandall, Louis
 Vandall, Izabella
 Vivier, Josette
 Venudrie, Mary Anne
 Vondrie, Tousaint
 Vilbrin, Louis
 Vilbrin, Louise Plonf
 Vincent, Françoise
 Vincent, Marie
 Vondal, Antoine
 Vondal, Benjamin
 Vondall, Margret
 Vondall, Marie
 Vondall, Margret
 Warren, Mary
 Warren, George P.
 Warren, William
 Wiley, William
 Whitesides, Wm. M.
 White, Moses
 White, Joseph
 Walcot, Marianna
 Warren, Sophia
 Warren, Truman A.
 Williams, Isabel
 Wren, Louise
 Warner, Mary E.

Waaner, Nan
 Wells, Isabel
 Wells, Edward

*List of appl
 attorneys,
 chairman.*

Azure, Onezine
 Azure, Genevieve
 Azure, Caroline
 Azure, Pierre
 Azure, Cielie
 Azure, Gabriel
 Azure, La Bol
 Azure, La Bol
 Azure, La Bol
 Aiken, Childa
 Aiken, Childa
 Agate, William
 Agate, Joset
 Anlin, Jonae
 Anlin, Marie
 Adam, Archam
 Anderson, Eliz
 Archambeau, M
 Angustin, Gen
 Allaire, Andre
 Allaire, Mary
 Allaire, Antoi
 Allen, Josephi
 Arnell, Charlot
 Adner, Margar
 Arkewase, Arph
 Armstrong, Ma
 Allaire, Michel
 Adams, George
 Amiotte, Mary
 Blair, Mary An
 Bird, Fred. A.
 Breland, Sauso
 Baker, Angelin
 Baker, Nancy
 Baker, John
 Baker, George
 Bibo, Elizabeth
 Boye, William
 Brunet, Ambro
 Brunette, Loui
 Broconier, Sara
 Brandconier, P
 Brandconier, C
 Briere, Margar
 Brown, Mary
 Bonreier, Made
 Beauchemin, M
 Beauchemin, P
 Beauchemin, E
 Beauchemin, C
 Belair, Lucy
 Belongia, Josep
 Belongia, Levi
 Bishop, John
 Belongia, Mary

Wagner, Nancy A.
Wells, Izabella
Wells, Edward

White, Julia
Wray, F. Annie
Young, Peter

B.

List of applications for scrip, under treaty of September 30, 1854, filed by attorneys, before the special commission, of which Henry S. Neal was chairman.

Azure, Onezime O.
Azure, Jenevieve
Azure, Caroline
Azure, Pierre
Azure, Cicile
Azure, Gabriel, sr.
Azure, La Bolle Antoine
Azure, La Bolle Marie
Azure, La Bolle Gabriel
Aiken, Childa
Aiken, Childa
Agate, William
Agate, Joset
Aulin, Jonace
Aulin, Marie
Adam, Archange
Anderson, Elizabeth
Archambeau, Mary
Augustin, Genevieve
Allaire, Andrew
Allaire, Mary
Allaire, Antoine
Allen, Josephine
Arnell, Charlote
Adner, Margaret
Arkwash, Arbedash
Armstrong, Madeline
Allarie, Michel
Adams, George
Amiot, Mary
Blair, Mary Ann
Bird, Fred. A.
Breland, Sanson
Baker, Angeline
Baker, Nancy
Baker, John
Baker, George
Bibo, Elizabeth
Boye, William
Brunet, Ambrose
Brimette, Louis
Brocquier, Sarah
Brandeconier, Pauline
Brandeconier, Catherine
Briere, Margaret
Brown, Mary
Boucier, Madeline
Beauchemin, Marie
Beauchemin, Philomen
Beauchemin, Emely
Beauchemin, Clonrice
Blair, Lucy
Belongja, Joseph
Belonglia, Levi
Bishop, John
Belonglia, Mary

Baptiste, Francois
Baptiste, Madeline
Bagnge, Antoine
Bush, Emmay
Brunelle, Angelic
Brandeconier, Josephine
Brandeconier, Sarah
Berger, Bernard
Berger, Pierre, jr.
Berger, Judith
Begon, Peter
Belleo, James
Bird, Peter
Bernard, Elise
Benoit, Antoine
Bonant, Marion
Bauchez, Frances M.
Belonger, James
Berard, Julie
Berard, Sarah
Berard, Marie
Belinener, Elizabeth
Belinener, Delphine
Belhumeur, Catherine
Bourette, Marie
Belgard, Madeline
Belgarde, Louise
Berger, Amab E.
Berger, Pierre, sr.
Braua, Eliza
Brunette, Battes
Bronca, Sophia
Banae, Elizen
Belleo, Peter
Berard, Pierre
Blair, Antoine
Blair, Margueretto
Blair, Angeliqne
Blair, Alexander
Blair, Edward
Braua, Nalutt
Braua, Mary
Brunait, Mary
Bellanger, Mary
Bellanger, Mary
Bellanger, Paul, jr.
Bellanger, Paul, sr.
Bellanger, Charlotte
Bellanger, Elizabeth
Boier, Catherine
Boier, Angeliqne
Boier, Mary
Boier, Jeanette
Boier, Emily
Boier, Susane
Curle, Louise

Charron, Celia M.
 Churron, Emily
 Clouthier, Catherine
 Conrsolle, Jane
 Cauble, Mary
 Churette, Joseph
 Cherrette, Mary
 Collin, Betsey
 Cariere, Andrew E.
 Carrier, Jennieve
 Collet, Philomen
 Constantine, Elizabeth
 Cota, Peter
 Caplet, Isabella
 Caplet, Sarahline
 Chaboulliey, Charlotte L.
 Chaboulliey, Rachel
 Chaboillely, Francis
 Chaboillelye, Nancy
 Colombe, Francois
 Callone, Isbell
 Callone, John
 Coverett, Edward
 Charone, Marione
 Cloutier, Marie
 Cakenvash, Silea
 Collin, Antoine
 Collin, Margaret
 Camp, Margaret
 Calombe, Josephine
 Chenvert, Marie
 Caya, Adaline
 Courchaine, Marie
 Conrechaine, Francis
 Desharlais, Constance
 Dansett, Matilda
 Devol, Levi
 Demoirs, Levi
 Defour, Alexander
 Deloney, Harriet
 Dufford, Rosalie
 Deakeans, Maggie
 Deakans, Joset
 Dowar, Elisabeth
 Demorais, Joseph, 2d
 Demorais, Mary
 Demorais, Mary Ann
 Duvernay, Charles
 Duvernay, Julia
 Des Souer, Angelic
 Daegnon, Marie
 Ducharme, Mary A.
 Ducharme, Sarah
 Ducharme, Rose
 Ducharme, Mary D.
 Ducharme, Mary Ann
 Dyer, Eliza
 Dophina, Josetto
 Danphuy, Mary
 Danphanais, Marie
 Delorme, Angelique
 Dumais, Josette
 Decolat, Josette
 Demontigny, Marie
 Duphrane, Isabella
 Duchanne, Madeline
 Dejerdon, Paul
 Delaud, Angelic
 Dejarlais, Gregoric

Dereaux, Joseph
 Dennum, Isabella
 Emous, Josephine
 Flat, George
 Flat, John
 Foulds, John
 Fisher, Alexander
 Fisher, Ambrose
 Ferguson, Rosalie
 Fredrick, Joseph, sr.
 Fredrick, Joseph, jr.
 Fredrick, Mary
 Fleman, Louis
 Fagon Jon
 Fian, Virginia
 Flamand, Margaret
 Freeman, Jane
 Franks, John
 Fusaaw, Betsy
 Fuirbanks, Susan
 Foster, William
 Gardner, Margaret
 Gardance, Sillom
 Grandelmyer, Carrie
 Grandbois, Amelia
 Godon, Joseph
 Grandbois, Emeli
 Gardner, John
 Gaube, Antoine
 Gabin, Margaret
 Gandin Marie
 Gain, Susan
 Gillian, Hellee
 Greneaux, Madeline
 Gonyez, Josephine
 Goemor, Josephine
 Grotier, Angeliqne
 Gardippi, Jennieve
 Gardippi, Philomen
 Gardippi, Elizabeth
 Gould, Sophia
 Gonyez, Albert
 Gabin, Louise
 Gladdue, Isabella
 Gladdue, Josette
 Gladdue, Marie
 Gladdue, Madeline
 Gervais, Angelique
 Gervais, Mary
 Gervais, Margaret
 Gruroite, Theophile
 Godon, Caroline
 Goulet, Sarah
 Goulet, Jonette
 Goulet, Louise
 Guertin, Emily
 Gagnier, Margaret
 Hood, Margaret
 Henry, Julia
 Hnot, Eleanor
 Hanks, John
 Hayus, Eliza
 Honle, Josette
 Harkness, Emily
 Hogg, Joseph
 Hamlin, Joseph
 Hamlin, Louis
 Hamlin, Margaret
 Hamlin, Margaret

Hamlin, Am
 Hamlin, Mary
 Hollet, Nancy
 Hollet, Mary
 Holster, Mari
 Jordane, Pete
 Jerome, Josep
 Johnson, Mar
 Jordan, Charl
 Jordan, Made
 Jordan, Susam
 Jourdain, Mar
 Kepenauja, Sa
 Lagimonier, K
 Livingston, C
 La Pointe, Fra
 Ladon, Margar
 Lesperance, M
 Labond, Mary
 Lavat, Gnstau
 Leazy, Paul
 La Rose, Hele
 Laplante, Isa
 Lapiere, Antoi
 Lapiere, Cath
 Lepine, John
 Lepine, Ambro
 Lepine, Cecile
 L'Equier, Mar
 La Sarte, Loui
 La Sarte, Jose
 Leith, Wm.
 Leith, Elizabeth
 Laderoute, F
 Laderoute, Jos
 Lambert, Josep
 Loutley, James
 Loudre, Peter
 Loudray, Loui
 Lequige, Mich
 Lombor, Sophi
 Larrere, Sopl
 La Pointe, Joh
 La Tranche, E
 La Pointe, Mar
 La Tranche, M
 La Tranche, C
 La Tranche, Pa
 La Roque, And
 La Franc, Lou
 Laramie, Peter
 La Roque, Jose
 La Tranche, P
 Larriere, The
 La Tranche, J
 La Rock, La R
 La Rock, Anto
 La Rock, Margar
 La Rock, Elizab
 La Rock, Oliver
 La Roque, Juli
 La Roque, Pier
 La Roque, Mar
 La Roque, Sopl
 La Roque, Jose
 Lesperance, Sa
 Lesperance, Ma
 Lesperance, Ju
 Lesperance, Lo

Hamlin, Amable
 Hamlin, Mary
 Hulet, Nancy
 Hulet, Mary
 Ishiter, Marie
 Jordane, Peter
 Jerome, Joseph
 Johnson, Mary
 Jordan, Charlotte
 Jordan, Madeline
 Jardin, Susan
 Jourdain, Margerite
 Kepenanja, San Pierre
 Lagamnier, Elzeur
 Livingston, Catherine
 La Pointe, Francois
 Ladon, Margaret
 Lesperance, Mary
 Lafond, Mary
 Lavat, Gustaus
 Leazy, Paul
 La Rose, Helen
 Laphante, Isabella
 Lapiere, Antoine
 Lapiere, Catherine
 Lepue, John
 Lepue, Ambrose
 Lepine, Cecile
 L'Equier, Marie L.
 La Sarte, Louis
 La Sarte, Josette
 Leith, Wm.
 Leith, Elizabeth
 Laderont, Filber
 Laderont, Joseph
 Lambert, Joseph
 Londey, James
 Loudrue, Peter
 Loudray, Louis
 Lequige, Micheal
 Lombor, Sophia
 Larrere, Sophia
 La Pointe, John
 La Tranche, Elizabeth
 La Pointe, Margaret
 La Tranche, Marie
 La Tranche, Charles
 La Tranche, Paul
 La Roque, Andrew
 La Franc, Louis
 Laramie, Peter
 La Roque, Joseph
 La Tranche, Peter
 Larriere, Therese
 La Tranche, Josaphene Francis
 La Rock, La Rose
 La Rock, Antoine
 Larock, Margaret
 Larock, Margaret
 Larock, Elizabeth
 Larock, Oliver
 La Roque, Julia
 La Roque, Pierre
 La Roque, Marie
 La Roque, Sophia
 La Roque, Josette
 Lesperance, Sarah
 Lesperance, Margaret
 Lesperance, Julie
 Lesperance, Louisa
 Lesperance, Madeline
 Lesperance, Sophia
 Le Duc, Elizabeth
 La Pointe, Rosalie
 Lavinlet, Genevieve
 Laviallet, Pholomen
 Longtin, Delima
 Lavalle, Ursulis
 Lavalle, Marie
 Letendre, Marie
 Letendre, Sophia
 Letendre, Ellen
 Letendre, Angeliqne
 La Ronde, Marie
 La Ronde, Louise
 Lavance, Susan
 Lawrence, Catherine
 Mixter, Margaret G.
 Morrison, Jean B'te
 McGillis, Sarah
 McGillis, Charlotte
 McGillis, Angeline
 Meyard, Charles
 Menard, Mary
 McDowell, Betsey
 Mangedelard, Daniel
 Montoure, Angeliqne
 Michelle, Antoine
 Marsieuia, Louis
 McNabb, Louisa
 Monette, Mary Ann
 Montour, Mary M.
 Moon, Josette
 Myers, Susan
 McCay, Francis
 McKay, Mishelle
 McGillis, Elisha
 McGillis, Eliza
 Morain, Louis
 Marion, Elise
 Morion, Maxime
 Martello, Jean B'te
 Morrison, Rachel
 Morrison, Allan, jr.
 Morron, Jonace
 Morron, Cecile
 Montrielle, Josephine
 Montrielle, Alexcie
 Montrielle, Francois
 Michaud, Nancy
 Marchand, Goodwin
 Michaud, Philomen
 McDougall, John R.
 McDugle, Catherine
 Marchand, Benjamin
 McDonald, Mary
 McDonald, Mary A.
 McDonald, Peggio
 Noka, James
 Noka, John
 Noka, Akiwance
 Nolin, Duncan
 Norris, Andrew
 Oleson, Maria
 Pecare, Margerette
 Pecare, Paul, jr.
 Pepin, Maryanne
 Peppin, Mary
 Pariseon, John Baptiste
 Payne, Josette

Potran, Peter
 Potwell, Margaret
 Pickard, Paul
 Paranteau, François
 Perkins, Margaret
 Plant, Louis
 Proulx, Paul
 Payer, Adelaide
 Pichet, François
 Pichet, Nesett
 Pichet, Jean B'te
 Pichet, Nauey
 Pichet, George
 Pichet, Susan
 Pichet, Mary
 Pichet, Paul
 Roy, Lalie
 Roy, James
 Roy, Nauey
 Roi, Julia
 Roy, George
 Rowel, John
 Rice, John
 Rice, Sarah
 Rashon, Charlotte
 Russell, Sarah
 Rondeau, Caroline
 Robaire, Felix
 Renville, Baptiste
 Reoux, Julia
 Roy, François B'te
 Sarc, Susan
 Sarc, Josette
 St. Denis Jacques
 St. Denis, Rosalie
 Six, Jane
 Sivan, Mary
 Sivan, Catharine
 Samitware, Catharine
 Sharlow, Mary Ann
 Smith, Ellen
 Smith, James
 Shanks, Buttis
 Spence, Henry
 Spence, Eliza
 St. Clair, Mary
 Sinclair, Joset
 Sinclair, Amellia
 Sinclare, Louisa
 Sagetons, Shabarkom
 Sagetons, Shabonde
 Sanson, Baset
 Semetem, Mary Louisa
 Shngota, Adakam
 Sheryea, Peter
 Spinner, Elisha
 St. Peters, François.

St. Peters, Mary
 St. Germain, Theresa
 Tango, Joseph, (Mullro)
 Thomas, Margaret
 Thomas, Francis
 Tonrond, Jean B'te
 Taylor, Alexander
 Turpin, Josette
 Tate, John
 Tate, Peter
 Tontersho, Louise
 Tifauly, Veronic
 Trambly, Mary
 Tanner, Charlotte
 Urison, Parifere
 Uber, Madeline
 Vapeur, June, (Lapointe)
 Vivier, Angelle
 Valle, Maria
 Valle, Louise
 Vallez, Madelaine
 Vallez, Louis
 Vallez, Phollomon
 Vallez, Jemette F.
 Vandue, Peter
 Vandne, Pattise
 Vayant, Madeline
 Vayant, Mary
 Vayant, Louisa
 Vayant, Therese
 Villeneuve, Josette
 Villencuf, Angeliqne
 Villencuf, Cnthbert
 Villineuf, Margaret
 Vilandrier, Cécilia
 Victory, Ursule
 Vermet, Margaret
 Vondalle, Rosalie
 Vondalle, Peter
 Vondalle, Josette
 Whitney, Josephine
 Warren, Henry
 Warren, Joseph
 Warren, Edward
 Warren, Julia A.
 Warren, Anna B.
 Warren, Amanda T.
 Warren, John B.
 Warren, Sophia A.
 Willes, Mary
 Willes, Louisa
 Willson, Sabage
 Westash, Clearica
 Young, Harriet
 Zaz, Conzac
 Zenardance, Obesone

List of app

Aikin, Shavo
 Aikin, Agasia
 Atkins, Mary
 Azure, Mary
 Azure, Isabel
 Beauregard, J
 Bernard, Ellis
 Buley, Isabel
 Brunello, Lon
 Belcourt, She
 Brunette, Jos
 Baton, Margu
 Bushey, Josep
 Baptiste, Mad
 Boisvert, Susa
 Boisquet, Mur
 Bonfres, Mut
 Chouinard, T
 Chouinard, J
 Coeran, Annie
 Cuvret, Madel
 Cullen, Lizzie
 Campbell, Ma
 Cook, Margar
 Cook, Isabella
 Cook, Josette
 Caribent, Phi
 Cadot, Josette
 Colin, Angelle
 Colin, Betsey
 Caplet, Scraph
 Charette, Jose
 Courtaz, Carol
 Cardinal, Brid
 Conrehiemue,
 De Lennis, Hel
 Dugas, Susinn
 Daniel, Marie
 Davis, Mary
 Decoteau, Isab
 Demarais, Mar
 Demarais, Mar
 Demarais, Mar
 Du Charne, M
 Delorm, Margu
 Delorm, Angeli
 Du Charne, M
 Dauphinay, Ma
 Dease, Isabella
 Findley, Margu
 Frederick, Mar
 Guirmon, Julia

List of appli

Dowling, Ellen
 De Lennis, Hel
 Heist, Adeline
 Lamotte, A. J.

List of applications for scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854, taken by R. F. Crowell, United States special agent, in 1870.

Aikin, Shawo	Goslin, Angelic
Aikin, Agastius	Grant, Josetto
Atkins, Mary	Grunt, Maria
Azure, Mary	Grundbolse, Josette
Azure, Isabella	Gladsort, Julia
Beauguard, Susan	Haulin, Annable
Bernard, Elise	Hual, Emilie
Biley, Isabella	Hual, Genevieve
Brunello, Louisa	Keiland, Margaret
Beleourt, Shogno	La Fond, Marie
Braunette, Josetto	Laverdure, Angelic
Baton, Margaret	Laquet, Phrazine
Bishey, Josetto	L'Equier, Marie, (mother.)
Baptiste, Madeline	La Roque, Marianne
Boisvert, Susan	L'Equier, Josetto
Boisquet, Margaret	Livingston, Margaret
Beaufres, Marie	La Rose, Helen
Choniuard, Tonsaint	Lefendre, Julia
Choniuard, John	La Fontain, Henrietta
Coeran, Annie	Lauzie, Nancy
Chvret, Madeline	Lepine, Cecile
Cullen, Lizzie	Magnas, Susan
Campbell, Margaret	McArthur, Susan S.
Cook, Margaret	Maron, Margaret
Cook, Isabella	Maron, Marie
Cook, Josette	Mason, Margaret
Caribran, Philome	Marchand, Margaret
Cadut, Josetto	Martel, Eliza
Colin, Angelic	Nolan, Isabella
Collin, Betsey	Perish, Sarah
Caplet, Seraphine	Perrault, Susette
Charette, Josette	Potrat, Catherine
Courtaz, Caroline	Perrault, Madeline
Cardinal, Bridget	Quintard, Charlotte
Corehienne, Marie	Russell, Margaret
De Lenais, Helen	Rochon, Charlotte
Dugas, Susanna	Rochon, Isabella
Daniel, Marie	Shell, Margaret
Davis, Mary	Spence, Josette
Decoteau, Isabella	Sayer, Susette
Demarais, Margaret	Sere, Catherine
Demarais, Margaret	Sonteur, Catherine
Demarais, Margaret	Tanelair, Josette
Du Charme, Madeline	Tanelair, Margaret
Delorn, Margaret	Thomas, Marie
Delorn, Angelle	Thomas, Veronica
Du Charme, Margaret	Vilbrun, Archange
Dauphinay, Marie	Vivier, Ememelia
Dense, Isabella	Vivier, Angelic
Findley, Margaret	Valler, Marie
Frederick, Mary	Vine, Marie
Guirnon, Julia	Vandall, Phrasine

List of applications for scrip filed in Indian Office by R. F. Crowell, October 18, 1871.

Dowling, Ellen	La Ront, Leanore
De Lomais, Helen	Mathews, Angeline
Heist, Adeline	Heirs of Josephine Martell
Lannotte, A. J.	

List of applications for scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854, taken by the special commission of which Henry S. Neal was chairman.

Amlin, Mary
Aitken, W.
Belanger, Paul
Bungu, George
Belgarde, Margaret
Butoshe, Julia
Cadotte, Mary Ann
Cologne, Josette
Caplette, Isabella
Degardon, Paul
Flimand, Margaret
Fian, Josette
Grant, Julia

Johnson, Josette
Le Roche, Mary
La Pierre, Antoine
La Prairie, John
Mason, Margaret
Monriol, Margaret
Morrison, Maggie
Morrison, Donald G.
Sayer, Josette
Vernet, Margaret
Valley, Lizette
Welkley, Annab
Provost, Joseph

List of applications for scrip, under treaty of September 30, 1854, filed in Indian Office October 25, 1871, by Henry Beard, esq., attorney.

Azure, Angehc
Azure, Adelaide
Azure, Margaret
Beauchamp, Angelic
Boivert, Susan
Bonquet, Margaret
Belhumeur, Josette
Belhumeur, Josette Monet
Belhumeur, Madelaine
Brillant, Josette
Boutineau, Françoise L.
Charrette, Bridget
Champagne, Marie
Cadot, Mary Ann
Curtaz, Caroline
Dumas, Charlotte
Delorme, Angelic
Delorme, Sarah
Delorme, Isabella
Delorme, Margaret
Dupre, Mary Ann
Dease, Lucie
Dease, Isabella
Frederick, Adelaide
Fagand, Josette
Gladue, Madeline
Gladue, Leo Cadie
Gladue, Catherine
Grant, Jenvievre
Grant, Julia
Harmon, Margaret
Hamlin, Marie
Jeanvene, Marie
Latuelle, Margaret

Laverdue, Eliza
Laudrie, Marie
Laroque, Marie
Lafontaine, Josette
Langie, Margaret
Lafontaine, Henrietta
Morrison, Josette
Martel, Rosalie
Montour, Marie
Morain, Margaret
Parisien, Margaret
Parisien, Charlotte
Pelit, Angelic
Pelit, Catherine
Pelit, Margaret
Poitras, Marie
Poitras, Catherine
Paretean, Josette
Paquenande, Margaret
Rifehat, Susan
Rifehat, Margaret
St. Arnean, Philomeue
Sasurite, Judith
Sutherland, Josette
Smith, Charlotte
Tetrault, Nancy
Troque, Margaret
Wilkey, Amelia
Wilkey, Lonise
Wilkey, Isabella
Wilkey, Marie
Wallet, Josette
Wallet, Angelic
Wallet, Marie

List of applications for scrip, under treaty of September 30, 1854, filed in Indian Office November 8, 1871, by Henry Beard, attorney.

Ducept, Angelic
Dusianne, Marie
Grant, Josette
Lawrence, Madeline

Morrisette, Ellen
Richot, Rosalie
Paquin, Jennieve

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Approved :

I have selec
that a patent
Dated _____
[Signed
Witness :

I hereby cer
persons descri
the Chippewas
acres of land,
It is hereby
pledge of this
valid by the U
shall be issued
nowise inure t
purpose of this
the persons en
article of the t
Given under
year above wri

No. —

I hereby cert
this Departmen

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CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

(Treaty of September 30, 1854, article 2, subdivision 7.)

"Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them, under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form."

OFFICE MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,

Detroit, _____, 1856.

I do hereby certify that (A. B.,) of La Pointe, Wis., is one of the persons described in the above provisions contained in the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and that _____ is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided.

It is expressly understood and declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge of this certificate, or of any rights accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States; and that the patent for lands located by virtue thereof shall be issued directly to the above-named reservee, or his heirs, and shall in nowise inure to the benefit of any other person or persons.

Indian Agent.

WASHINGTON, _____, 1856.

Approved :

Secretary of the Interior.

I have selected the following-described tract of land, to wit: _____, and request that a patent may be issued therefor in my name.

Dated _____, 1856.

[Signed]

Witness : _____

D.

*Form of scrip issued to the Borups.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

January 29, 1864.

I hereby certify that _____, of _____, in the State of _____, is one of the persons described in the provisions contained in the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and that the said _____ is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided.

It is hereby expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge of this certificate, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States; and that the patent for lands located by virtue thereof shall be issued directly to the above-named reservee, or his or her heirs, and shall in nowise inure to the benefit of any other person or persons; and that the object and purpose of this certificate is to identify the said above-named _____ as one of the persons entitled to the benefits of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior this day and year above written.

Commissioner.

E.

No. —.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1863.

I hereby certify that _____, of _____, has furnished evidence satisfactory to this Department that _____ is one of the persons referred to in the seventh clause of

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ttorney.

second article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, and the Mississippi, September 30, 1854, which seventh clause of said article of said treaty is as follows, viz:

"Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form."

And that the said ——— is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided, and that upon the presentation of this certificate at a local land-office having jurisdiction, ——— will be entitled to select from any of the vacant lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, which were ceded to the United States by the said treaty of September 30, 1854, eighty acres of land, and a patent shall be issued to ——— in the usual form therefor.

This certificate is not assignable, and it is expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge thereof, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States, and that the object of this certificate is to identify the said above-named ——— as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand on the day and year first above written.

Commissioner.

F.

No. —. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1865.

I hereby certify that ———, of ———, has furnished evidence satisfactory to this Department that ——— is one of the persons referred to in the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, September 30, 1854, which seventh clause of said article of said treaty is as follows, viz:

"Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by a patent in the usual form."

And that the said ——— is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided, and that upon the presentation of this certificate at a local land-office having jurisdiction, ——— will be entitled to select from any of the vacant lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, which were ceded to the United States by the said treaty of September 30, 1854, eighty acres of land, and a patent shall be issued to ——— in the usual form therefor.

This certificate is not assignable, and it is expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge thereof, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States, and that the object of this certificate is to identify the said above-named ——— as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand on the day and year first above written.

Commissioner.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior, bearing date October 25 and 29, 1863, this certificate is also locatable upon any of the lands ceded to the United States under the following treaties, viz: with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas of October 2, 1863, Chippewas of the Mississippi of May 7, 1864, and also that with last named band February 22, 1855.

Commissioner.

G.

No. —. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., ———, 1869.

I hereby certify that ———, of ———, has furnished evidence satisfactory to this Department that ——— is one of the persons referred to in the seventh clause of the

second article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, and the Mississippi, September 30, 1854, which seventh clause of said article of said treaty is as follows, viz:

"Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form."

And that the said ——— is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided, and that upon the presentation of this certificate at a local land-office having jurisdiction, ——— will be entitled to select from any of the vacant lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, which were ceded to the United States by the said treaty of September 30, 1854, eighty acres of land, and a patent shall be issued to ——— in the usual form therefor.

This certificate is not assignable, and it is expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge thereof, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States, and that the object of this certificate is to identify the said above-named ——— as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand on the day and year first above written.

Commissioner.

H.

No. —. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., ———, 1869.

I hereby certify that ———, of ———, has furnished evidence satisfactory to this Department that ——— is one of the persons referred to in the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, September 30, 1854, which seventh clause of said article of said treaty is as follows, viz:

"Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by a patent in the usual form."

And that the said ——— is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided, and that upon the presentation of this certificate at a local land-office having jurisdiction, ——— will be entitled to select from any of the vacant lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, which were ceded to the United States by the said treaty of September 30, 1854, eighty acres of land, and a patent shall be issued to ——— in the usual form therefor.

This certificate is not assignable, and it is expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge thereof, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States, and that the object of this certificate is to identify the said above-named ——— as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand on the day and year first above written.

Commissioner.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior, bearing date October 25 and 29, 1863, this certificate is also locatable upon any of the lands ceded to the United States under the following treaties, viz: with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas of October 2, 1863, Chippewas of the Mississippi of May 7, 1864, and also that with last named band February 22, 1855.

Commissioner.

I.

No. —. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., ———, 1869.

I hereby certify that ———, of ———, has furnished evidence satisfactory to this Department that ——— is one of the persons referred to in the seventh clause of the

HENRY C. G. In

second article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, September 30, 1854, which seventh clause of said article of said treaty is as follows, viz:

"Each head of a family, or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form?"

And that the said _____ is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided, and that upon the presentation of this certificate at a local land-office having jurisdiction, _____ will be entitled to select from any of the vacant lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, which were ceded to the United States by the said treaty of September 30, 1854; or, as decided by the Secretary of the Interior, under date of October 25 and 29, 1865, the party to whom this certificate is issued will also be permitted to locate the same upon lands within the limits of the territory ceded to the United States by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, of October 2, 1863, or within the limits of the territory ceded by the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Chippewas of the Mississippi of May 7, 1864, or within the limits of the tract ceded to the United States by the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Chippewas of the Mississippi of February 22, 1855, eighty acres of land, and a patent shall be issued to _____ in the usual form therefor.

In the event of selections being made within the limits of either of the three last-named districts of country, and upon unsurveyed lands, the boundaries of such selections must be adjusted in conformity with the lines of the official surveys when the same shall be made.

This certificate is not assignable, and it is expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge thereof, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States, and that the object of this certificate is to identify the said above-named _____ as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

Given under my hand on the day and year first above written.

Commissioner.

No. 1.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

June 15, 1855.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, relating to reservations of land for the Chippewa Indians, under the treaty of September last, and making certain inquiries regarding the construction proper to be placed upon the seventh subdivision of the second article of that treaty.

In reply to your inquiries, I answer affirmatively the three first stated by you, that, as "each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age" is entitled, females over twenty-one being single persons, as well as widows, heads of families, come within the treaty provision; and that the term "mixed-bloods" has been construed to mean all who are identified as having a mixture of Indian and white blood.

The particular proportion of each blood is, therefore, immaterial, where the provision is so broad as that stated in the treaty.

As regards your fourth or last inquiry, whether claimants should be required to furnish evidence of their right before you enter their names, I have to state that you should enter all names that you shall be satisfied from proper care and inquiry are mixed-bloods according to the construction above named. But as a precautionary measure, and to guard as well the rights of the Indians as the Government, you should submit the list, when completed, for the revision of the general council of the Indians, and strike off or add to the names on such list in accordance with the facts therein ascertained. The Indians themselves, in council, by their own traditions and knowledge, will doubtless greatly aid in arriving at the facts regarding the ancestry of those who may claim under the provisions for mixed-bloods.

Care should be taken to note opposite each name who the person is, as to parentage or genealogy. This course will produce a record that will facilitate the action of this office in the settlement of all cases that may hereafter occur wherein questions of heirship arise, and be generally serviceable to the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,
Commissioner.

HENRY C. GILBERT, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Detroit, Mich.

No. 2.

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, February 23, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of the 17th instant, from Mr. H. C. Gilbert, Indian agent, suggesting the issue of scrip or land certificates to the Indians entitled to land under the seventh section of the second article of the treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior of the 30th of September, 1854, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 10, page 1110,) with a form of certificate, concurred in by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, referred by you to this Office on the 20th instant for my opinion.

The seventh section of the second article of said treaty requires the lands to be selected by them, (the Indians,) "under direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form." The third article of said treaty contains a stipulation that the President may, "at his discretion, make rules and regulations respecting the disposition of the lands in case of the death of the head of a family or single person occupying the same, or in case of its abandonment by them, and may also assign other lands in exchange for mineral lands, if any such are found in the tracts herein set apart," &c.

There is no provision whatever in the treaty for the issuing of scrip or land certificates, and, in my judgment, there is no law for it. If adopted, even as a temporary expedient, it seems to me it would be fraught with many evils in opening the door to speculation and irregularities, by creating a sort of Indian pre-emption float, liable to pass, indirectly if not directly, into other hands—leading to disputes in ownership, and liable to conflicts with settlers. The treaty should be considered as a whole, and in that case the provisions, as above quoted, appear to contemplate personal ownership and possession by the Indian, and are designed to guard against any transfer of his rights before the issuing of the patent, for it declares that the land "shall be secured to them by patent."

The proper course to be pursued, in my opinion, is for the locations to be made through the Indian agent, under his responsibility as an officer, after consultation with the parties claiming, and in this all intervention of outside interested parties should be prevented as much as possible. The proper instructions could be given to the land officers and the surveyor-general to indicate and report those selections in advance of the final approval of the same; and then, after the selections for the respective reserves are reported to the Indian Bureau, and finally approved in such a form as will show the name of the reservee and special allotment of his reserve, there will be no difficulty, and patents will issue accordingly.

I beg leave to add, however, that, if the views herein expressed should not be approved, and it should be determined to issue the scrip, this office will issue such instructions to the local officers as to facilitate the locations. In any event I beg leave to add, as the opinion of this office, that the patents should issue to the reservees, and not to assignees.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBT. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

The foregoing letter was sent to the Office of Indian Affairs, March 3, 1856, with the following memorandum made by the Secretary of the Interior: "Let memorandums be given Indians as proposed, but with a clause expressly and decidedly against any transfer, mortgage, &c. Patent be issued to the *Indian*, and not in any wise to inure to the benefit of any one but the Indian and his heirs."

No. 3.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 12, 1856.

SIR: Inclosed I transmit a form of certificate to be issued to the mixed-bloods of the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, prepared in pursuance of your suggestions upon the subject, the object of which is to identify the person whom it may describe as one entitled to the benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of the Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854, and to facilitate the location of his or her land.

In reference to the objections of the General Land-Office to the issue of these certificates, I regard them as founded upon a mistaken view of the subject. It is simply impossible for these locations to be made by the Indian agent; the parties are scattered over a wide extent of country, and their locations, instead of being confined

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The views of the General Land-Office relate to the third section of the treaty, and to the lands specifically reserved for the Indians themselves; whereas the present action has reference only to the *mixed-bloods* of the tribe, and the provisions made for them by the seventh clause of the second article, and has no connection with the general purposes of the treaty, or with the specific reserves.

The certificate, it is believed, is so drawn as to avoid the dangers apprehended from speculation or fraud, and is calculated to prevent rather than to cause disputes and difficulties with the settlers. I think, therefore, that the proposed plan is the best under the circumstances that could be adopted, and that it should be adhered to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANNYPENNY,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 12, 1856.

Respectfully referred to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, in order that he may prepare his instructions conformable hereto, as heretofore verbally understood, and with the request that if he has any suggestions to submit for the Secretary's consideration, he will do so as speedily as possible.

GEO. C. WHITING,
Chief Clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, March 12, 1856.

No. 4.

GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, March 15, 1856.

SIR: Under a reference of the 13th instant, I had the honor to receive, and now herewith return, the form of certificate prepared, to be issued by the Indian Office to the reservees, under the treaty of 30th September, 1854, with the Chippewas, referred to in my letter of the 23d ultimo.

As the object of the reference is merely to elicit any suggestion in regard to the form of certificate, I respectfully suggest an amendment in the reservee's notice of selection, which amendment is appended to the inclosed form.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. ROBERT McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, March 19, 1856.

Respectfully referred to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with the suggestion that it would probably be well to adopt the amendment proposed by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior.

GEO. C. WHITING,
Chief Clerk.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

(Treaty of September 30, 1854, article 2, subdivision 7.)

"Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form."

OFFICE MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, ———, 1856.

I do hereby certify that (A. B.) of Lapointe, Wisconsin, is one of the persons described in the above provisions contained in the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and that ——— is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided.

Approved, Washington, ———, 1856.

—————,
Indian Agent.

—————,
Secretary of the Interior.

I have selected the following-described tract of land, to wit: ———, and request that a patent may be issued therefor in my name.

Dated ———, 1856.

[Signed]

Witness: ———

It is expressly understood and declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge of this certificate, or of any rights accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States; and that the patent for lands located by virtue thereof shall be issued directly to the above-named reservee, or his heirs, and shall in no wise inure to the benefit of any other person or persons.

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 No. 5.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 10, 1856.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 8th instant, asking my opinion as to the construction which should be given to the second article of the treaty of the 30th September, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, so far as it relates to the lands to be selected by the mixed-bloods belonging to that tribe, I have to state that the Department should be as liberal in carrying into effect the stipulations of said article as the terms of the treaty will admit.

The Indian Bureau understands what was intended, and that intention should be fully carried out without any regard to mere technicalities.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. MCCLELLAND,
Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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 No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, July 23, 1856.

SIR: Having considered your report of the 20th instant, on the applications of Elizabeth Borup, Theodore Borup, and Sophia Champlin for scrip, under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and having, as you suggest, consulted the report of your office of the 8th July, 1856, and the reply of the Department thereto of the 10th July, 1856, I am of the opinion that the question now submitted as arising upon the proper construction of said clause was distinctly before this Department at that time, and I regard it as having been settled by the Secretary's decision of the date just named, and the practice of the Office of Indian Affairs under it.

The papers which accompanied your report are now returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOSES KELLY,
Acting Secretary.

C. E. MIX, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SIR: I her
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No. 7.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 25, 1863.

SIR: I herewith submit for your consideration a letter addressed to this Office, dated 19th instant, asking a re-examination of the cases of Elizabeth Borup, Theodore Borup, and Sophia Champlin, who each claims to be entitled to eighty acres of land, under the provisions of the seventh section of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 1110.) I also submit certain other papers pertaining to said cases, as follows:

No. 1. Letter from Hon. H. M. Rice, dated September 3, 1857, inclosing evidence in relation to the right of claimants.

No. 2. Copy of report of this Office, dated July 20, 1858, to Acting Secretary of Interior.

No. 3. Decision of Acting Secretary upon said report.

No. 4. Copy of report of this Office of July 8, 1856, referred to in said report of July 20, 1858.

No. 5. Secretary's decision upon No. 4.

No. 6. Copy of letter to Hon. H. M. Rice, dated July 29, 1858.

From the evidence submitted, I think there can be no doubt that claimants are mixed-blood Chippewas of Lake Superior. This point seems to be conceded in the former decision of this Office, but their claims are rejected upon the ground that the provision of the treaty under which they claim "only extended to such mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior as resided among or contiguous to the various bands of those Indians, as distinguished from the Chippewas of Michigan and Mississippi; whereas it appears that the claimants in question reside neither among nor contiguous to the Chippewas of Lake Superior."

From an examination of the evidence submitted, it is to me at least doubtful if the latter allegation is sustained; but granting that it is, it is, in my opinion, a forced construction of the treaty, to require that mixed-bloods should reside "among or contiguous to" the Indians, in order to be entitled to the benefits of its provisions.

As to the question of residence, there is, as I conceive, no ambiguity in the language of the treaty; nor is there any expression requiring a resort to collateral evidence in order to ascertain its meaning. If claimants, at the date of the treaty, were mixed-blood Chippewas of Lake Superior, and were either the heads of families or single persons over twenty-one years of age, I am at a loss to understand why they are not entitled to the benefit of its provisions. The evidence shows that Elizabeth Borup is the mother of the other claimants, Theodore Borup, who was born May 10, 1833, and Sophia Champlin, born February 8, 1835.

I conclude that Elizabeth Borup, as the head of a family, and Theodore Borup, as a single person twenty-one years of age at the date of the treaty, are entitled to its beneficial provisions, and that the claim of Sophia Champlin must be rejected, (unless it shall hereafter be shown that at the date of the treaty she was the head of the family,) for the reason that she appears to have been less than twenty-one years of age.

I respectfully submit the questions presented for your consideration and decision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1863,

SIR: I would respectfully call your attention to a letter addressed to your Department by myself, on the 3d of September, 1857, and ask that a hearing be had in the cases named, or rather a re-examination; for the reason that, from 1842 to the date of said treaty in 1854, the Indians had no reservations, consequently no homes, thus rendering it impossible for the mixed-bloods to reside with them. I presume, had this fact been known at the time to the Department, that the decision would have been in favor of the claimants.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. RICE.

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 18, 1863.

SIR: I return herewith the papers received with your letter of the 25th March last, in connection with the claim of certain mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior to lands under the treaty of the 30th September, 1854, with said Indians. I am of opinion that the claims of Elizabeth Bornp and Theodore Bornp should be recognized, and they are hereby approved.

Your views respecting the rights of Sophia Champlin are concurred in.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER,
Secretary.

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 9, 1865.

SIR: I return herewith the application of Antoine Roy for "scrip" under the treaty of 30th September, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, said Roy being a mixed-blood of said tribe.

I am of the opinion that the treaty referred to does not contemplate the issuing of "scrip," but patents, for the land to which the half-breed or mixed-blood Chippewas may be entitled, when selected and described by metes and bounds; to be surveyed and platted, and returned to this Department for record, so as to enable the Commissioner of the General Land-Office to connect the same with the public surveys, if said selection should be made on unsurveyed lands.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will, therefore, prepare instructions according to this decision, and forward the same to the proper Indian agent, so that no more "scrip" may issue to any of said half-breeds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. HARLAN,
Secretary.

WILLIAM P. DOLE, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 9.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
October 25, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of Senator Norton in relation to the claims to lands of the half-breeds, or mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty with that tribe of September 30, 1854, (vol. 10, Statutes at Large, p. 1110,) which letter was referred by you to this Office on the 2d instant.

That you may fully understand the subject under consideration, it is proper that I make a statement of the past action of this Department, in relation to the issuance of scrip to the half-breeds or mixed-bloods referred to.

I find, upon examination of the records of this Office, that the subject of issuing scrip to the half-breeds in question was pretty fully discussed by this Department in the year 1856. The General Land-Office, in a letter dated February 23 of that year, opposed the issuance of scrip, on the ground that it was unauthorized by the treaty, and suggested that the agent should make the selections for the half-breeds. This Office, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated March 12, 1856, advocated the issuance thereof as the most *practicable* method of disposing of those half-breed claims, using this language: "It is simply impossible for these locations to be made by the Indian agent; the parties are scattered over a wide extent of country, and their locations, instead of being confined to the reservations specified in the treaty, as the Commissioner seems to suppose, cannot be made within them at all, but will undoubtedly be spread over a part of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, thus making it impracticable for the agent to make selections." In this letter was inclosed a form of a certificate to be issued by the agent to the half-breeds, (should the same be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.) The Secretary of the Interior approved of the views of this

Office, and the same was approved by the President.

Subsequently, under the treaty, in 1856, construction of Lake Superior as distinguished from the Mississippi." To the 1856, but, with this Office.

rejected the same. Subsequently, eighty acres of land were returned to the Secretary of the Interior, and the construction of the same was not allowed. I am of the opinion that the construction of the same to the Office reported by the Secretary's decision in the Indian Affairs.

No change was made when Mr. Rice was re-examined by the Secretary of the Interior, after the decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I am of the opinion that the same should be maintained; but I require that the same be maintained in order to be consistent.

Upon the subject of the same, I decided that the same should be overruled. Under the same, I decided that the same should be maintained; but I require that the same be maintained in order to be consistent.

Since the decision of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the same, I have been

On the 25th of October, 1867, I received a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the same, and I have the honor to return herewith the same.

The reason assigned for the same is that the lands in question are not within the reservations specified in the treaty, and that the same should be maintained in order to be consistent.

The General Land-Office, in a letter dated February 23 of that year, opposed the issuance of scrip, on the ground that it was unauthorized by the treaty, and suggested that the agent should make the selections for the half-breeds. This Office, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated March 12, 1856, advocated the issuance thereof as the most *practicable* method of disposing of those half-breed claims, using this language: "It is simply impossible for these locations to be made by the Indian agent; the parties are scattered over a wide extent of country, and their locations, instead of being confined to the reservations specified in the treaty, as the Commissioner seems to suppose, cannot be made within them at all, but will undoubtedly be spread over a part of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, thus making it impracticable for the agent to make selections." In this letter was inclosed a form of a certificate to be issued by the agent to the half-breeds, (should the same be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.) The Secretary of the Interior approved of the views of this

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Office, and the form of the scrip proposed to be issued having also been subsequently approved by him, Agent Gilbert was directed to issue the same to the parties entitled thereto.

Subsequently the question arose as to who were legally entitled to the benefits of the treaty, and this Office, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 8, 1856, construed the treaty to mean only those "mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior as resided among or contiguous to the various bands of those Indians, as distinguished from the Chippewas of Michigan and the Chippewas of the Mississippi." To this report the Secretary of the Interior replied, under date of July 10, 1856, but, without making any definite decision, left the subject discretionary with this Office. This Office acted under the foregoing construction of the treaty, and rejected the applications of all parties who did not come within that rule.

Subsequently the Hon. H. M. Rice presented the claims of Elizabeth Borup for eighty acres of land under said treaty, which was transmitted to the then Acting Secretary of the Interior, with a report from this Office, dated July 20, 1858, in which the construction of the treaty aforesaid was stated as a reason why the applications could not be allowed. The Acting Secretary, under date of July 23, 1858, decided as follows: "I am of the opinion the question now submitted, as arising upon the proper construction of said clause, was distinctly before this Department at that time, [referring to Office report of July 8, 1856,] and I regard it as having been settled by the Secretary's decision of the date named, [July 10, 1856,] and the practice of the Office of Indian Affairs under it."

No change was had in the construction of the treaty aforesaid until March, 1863, when Mr. Rice, in a letter to this Office under date of the 19th of that month, asked for a re-examination of the case of the Borups, which was had; and, in a report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 25th of that month, submitting the papers in the case, after reciting the construction of the treaty aforesaid, it was stated by Mr. Commissioner Dole as follows, viz: "From an examination of the evidence submitted, it is to me at least doubtful if the latter allegation [construction of the treaty] is sustained; but granting that it is, it is, in my mind, a forced construction of the treaty to require that the mixed-bloods should reside 'among or contiguous to' the Indians, in order to be entitled to the benefits of its provisions."

Upon the foregoing report, the Secretary of the Interior, on the 18th of May, decided that the said Borups were entitled to the benefits of the treaty, and thereby overruled the former practice of this Office under the construction of the treaty aforesaid. Under this decision of the Secretary, scrip was issued to the Borups, and continued to be issued to other half-breeds, without regard to their residence, the only requirement being satisfactory evidence that they were half-breeds or mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and were twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, at the date of the treaty, until June 9, 1865, when, upon the application of Antoine Roy, submitted to late Secretary Harlan by this Office, that officer decided that the treaty did not contemplate the issuance of scrip, "but patents for the lands to which the half-breed or mixed-blood Chippewas may be entitled."

Since the date of the foregoing decision, no scrip has been issued to the half-breeds or mixed-bloods, and no instructions, other than forwarding copies of the Secretary's letter, have been furnished to the agents.

On the 25th of February last, the General Land-Office called attention to the subject of selecting lands by the half-breeds, and inclosed a copy of a letter from that Office to the register and receiver of the local land-office at Marquette, Michigan, deciding against the applications of James and Madaline Holiday for eighty acres of land each. The reason assigned for rejecting the applications by the General Land-Office is, that "the lands applied for are held at \$2.50 per acre, and, without passing upon the rights of those parties under the treaty, the applications are rejected for the reason that, in the instructions for the location of the scrip issued under this treaty, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the same is restricted to \$1.25 land."

The General Land-Office, in its letter to the local office, mentions the fact that the above-named applicants had made their selections within the limits of the Marquette and Ontonagon Railroad grant, that grant having increased the minimum price to \$2.50 an acre, for which reason the lands are not subject to selections by half-breeds under the treaty. I fail to see the propriety of this ruling of the General Land-Office, for the reason that the rights of the half-breeds or mixed-bloods are of date long anterior to the railroad grant referred to, and I therefore respectfully request your decision upon this point.

As this matter now stands under the decision of late Secretary Usher, before referred to, all of the half-breeds or mixed-bloods in question who were, at the date of the treaty of 1854, twenty-one years of age, or heads of families, are entitled to eighty acres of land, without regard to the fact that they did not reside "among or contiguous to" the various bands of those Indians, as distinguished from the Chippewas of Michigan and the Chippewas of the Mississippi, and under the decision of late Secretary

Harlan, said half-breeds are entitled to patents for said eighty acres when selected, &c., but that the treaty does not contemplate the issuing of scrip, and it is with a view to determining the method by which the half-breed or mixed-blood shall be able to obtain his patent, that Senator Norton has called attention to this subject.

Having given the past action of the Department, and the present status under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty referred to, it is submitted for you to decide whether the original practice of the Office, restricting the beneficiaries under said clause to such mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior who at the date of the treaty resided among or contiguous to the various bands of those Indians, "as distinguished from the Chippewas of Michigan and the Mississippi," shall be the rule, or whether the decision of late Secretary Usher, that all half-breeds or mixed-bloods belonging to the tribes, parties to the treaty, who were twenty-one years of age or the head of a family at the date of the treaty, are entitled to the benefits of said provision, shall be adhered to; and, having decided this point, the next question to be determined will be the method by which the parties entitled can obtain their lands. Should the decision of the late Secretary Harlan not be adhered to by you, scrip can be issued to those entitled, as was formerly done; but in case the decision of late Secretary Harlan be sustained, then the plan which I would suggest as the most simple and best calculated to answer the purpose of the Department is this: Let the Department issue instructions to the several agents within whose agencies the half-breeds or mixed-bloods referred to in the treaty aforesaid are supposed to reside, directing said agents to give public notice that up to the 1st day of July, 1868, and no longer, they will receive evidence from said half-breeds that they are entitled to the benefits granted by the seventh clause of the second article of said treaty, requiring from each party his own affidavit that he or she is a half-breed belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi; that at the date of the treaty of September 30, 1854, he or she was twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, as the case may be, and that he or she is entitled to eighty acres of land under said treaty; which affidavit should be supported by that of two disinterested witnesses to the same effect, who should also further swear that they have not acted as the agents or attorneys of the parties in question, and that they have no interest whatever in the cases under consideration, and the credibility of which witnesses should be certified by the agent in whose agency the half-breeds may reside. At the end of the time specified, July 1, 1868, or from time to time as received, until that date, the several agents should be directed to transmit such proofs to this Office, with their own views in regard to the validity of the claim in each case endorsed thereon.

Upon receipt of the proofs aforesaid, the cases should be examined by this Office, and, if found to be in accordance with the foregoing suggestions, they should be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration.

In those cases which shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, I suggest that certificates be issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, certifying that the half-breed or mixed-blood has submitted satisfactory proof that he or she is a half-breed belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, was twenty-one years of age or the head of a family at the date of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with said tribe, and that his or her claim to eighty acres of land, under the seventh clause of the second article of said treaty, has been approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and that, upon presentation of such certificate at a local land-office, the half-breed or mixed-blood will be entitled to select from any of the vacant public lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, at minimum price, or otherwise, as you may decide, eighty acres of land, for the purpose of receiving a patent for the same. Should the foregoing plan be approved, it will be necessary that the General Land-Office be instructed to direct the local land-officers to permit the half-breeds or mixed-bloods who present such certificates to make such selections as aforesaid, and to forward a description of the land designated by such half-breed or mixed-blood, together with the certificate, to the General Land-Office, that patent may be issued for the land; and the General Land-Office be also instructed to transmit the patents, when issued, to this Office, to be sent to the agent for delivery.

The following is a list of papers referred to in the foregoing report, and which are inclosed herewith, and which you will please to have returned to this Office:

1. Letter from the General Land-Office to the Secretary of the Interior, February 23, 1856.
2. Report from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior, in reply to the foregoing.
3. Proposed form of scrip, 1856.
4. Report to the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1856.
5. Reply from the Secretary of the Interior, July 10, 1856.
6. Decision of the Acting Secretary in regard to the Borup case, July 23, 1858.
7. Letter from Hon. H. M. Rice, asking for a re-examination of the Borup case, March 19, 1863.
8. Report to the Secretary of the Interior, as above, March 25, 1863.

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9. Decision of the Secretary of the Interior on above, May 18, 1863.
10. Copy of decision of late Secretary Harlan, June 9, 1865.
11. Letter from the General Land-Office, February 25, 1867.
12. Copy of letter from the General Land-Office to the register and receiver, February 25, 1867.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1867.

Sir: I have received and considered your communication of the 25th instant, asking the views of this Department in regard to the proper construction and execution of the treaty concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi on the 30th of September, 1854.

The questions presented arise on the construction of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty, and are—

First. Whether *all* mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior who were heads of families, or single persons over twenty-one years of age at the date of the treaty, are embraced in the provisions of said clause, or whether its benefits are to be restricted to such "mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior" as resided among or contiguous to the various bands of those Indians, as distinguished from the Chippewas of Michigan and the Chippewas of the Mississippi.

In 1856, this question was submitted to Secretary McClelland, but not decided.

In 1863, the question was again submitted to Mr. Secretary Usher, who held that all mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, who, at the date of the treaty, were either the heads of families, or single persons over twenty-one years of age, were embraced in the provisions of said seventh clause of the second article of the treaty; and since this decision, the practice of the Bureau has been conformable to it.

I should feel constrained to adhere to this construction, after more than four years' practice under it, even if I deemed it erroneous; but I do not. I fully concur in Mr. Secretary Usher's views, and entertain no doubt of their conformity to the true intent and meaning of the treaty.

Second. Shall scrip for land be issued to the parties entitled to the benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty?

The early practice of the Indian Bureau under the treaty was to issue scrip.

In 1865, the question was brought before Mr. Secretary Harlan for revision, when he reversed the decision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and held that there was no authority under the treaty to issue scrip, but that the land must be selected under the direction of the President, and secured to the party entitled by patent. I concur in this opinion and confirm it.

So much of your letter as relates to the method by which "the parties entitled can obtain their lands," will be further considered, and an answer communicated at an early day.

The papers which accompanied your letter are herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., January 25, 1868.

Sir: I have considered your report, of the 23d instant, upon the letters of Senator Norton and J. Van Etten, and application of Silver Rasha for scrip, under the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.

It has heretofore been decided under the provisions of this treaty: That all half-breeds or mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior who, at the date of the treaty, were either the heads of families or single persons over twenty-one years of age, were embraced in the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty; and also that there is no authority under the treaty to issue scrip, but that the

land must be selected under the directions of the President, and secured to the party entitled by patent.

The Bureau will now issue instructions to the agents, within whose agencies the half-breeds or mixed-bloods referred to in the said seventh clause of the second article of the treaty are supposed to reside, to give appropriate notice, and proceed to take proofs to identify the parties entitled to make selections.

The taking of the proofs must be concluded by the 1st of September next. No evidence of the right of any one to make a selection will be received after that date.

In case any of those entitled at the date of the treaty have since died, the heirs of such deceased persons will be allowed to make the selections upon proper proof of heirship, to be made in accordance with such directions as you may give upon the subject.

When the proofs are completed, they will be returned to the Indian Bureau, with the opinion of the agent thereon, and accompanied by a list of the claimants.

Upon receipt of the proofs, they will be examined in your Office, and if found to be in accordance with the instructions under which they shall have been taken, they will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for his consideration and for instructions as to the manner in which the selections shall be made by the parties who may be shown by the proofs to be entitled.

The selections will be confined to and made upon the tracts of land set apart and withheld from sale for the use of the Chippewas of Lake Superior by the second article of said treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 11.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 6, 1868.

SIR: I have considered your report of the 24th ultimo, in regard to receiving proofs already prepared as to the identity of mixed-bloods claiming land under treaty of 1854 with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and concur with the views expressed therein.

These proofs, it appears, were taken in conformity to the then existing regulations and instructions of the Bureau; therefore they will be held sufficient to entitle the claimants to the benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty referred to, September 30, 1854. I would remark, however, that care must be taken to compare them with proofs which may hereafter be received, so as to guard against the duplication of grants or other error or fraud.

The papers are herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 12.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 2, 1868.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 27th ultimo, in relation to mixed-bloods claiming land under treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, you will prepare instructions to the agents, within whose agencies the half-breeds or mixed-bloods entitled to take under the treaty are supposed to be, in accordance with your suggestions contained in yours to this Department of the 25th October last.

I know of no better plan for ascertaining the identity and establishing the right of the half-breeds or mixed-bloods entitled to allotments of land under the treaty than that which you have recommended. You will therefore proceed without delay to take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

I suggest for your consideration whether the time mentioned in yours of the 25th of October last for closing the testimony should not be materially enlarged.

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It will, I think, be impracticable for the parties interested to receive notice and collect and prepare their proofs by the 1st of July next. Under the circumstances of the case, it seems proper that the time should be extended to the 1st day of January next.

The certificates to be issued to those whose proofs entitle them to land under the treaty are not to be transferable, and every such certificate must express upon its face that it is not to be assignable, but must be located in the name of the party to whom it is issued, and the land entered in his or her name.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. C. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 13.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., May 14, 1868.

SIR: Upon a careful examination and consideration of the various provisions of the treaty concluded September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, I concur in the views expressed in your communication of the 12th instant, that the selections for the benefit of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the seventh clause of the second article of said treaty, should be made from the lands ceded to the United States by the treaty, and not from the tracts reserved from sale for the use and benefit of the various bands by the second article of the treaty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. C. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 14.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1868.

SIR: I return herewith the list of mixed-bloods—one hundred and thirteen in number—belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, claiming land under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, which was submitted to the Department with the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 15th instant, together with the proof in each case that the parties are respectively entitled to receive the certificate requisite to secure to them the eighty acres of land each, provided for in said treaty.

You will notify the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of the action of the Department as indicated in my order, indorsed on the list, dated the 26th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

CHARLES E. MIX, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 15.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 28, 1868.

SIR: I have considered your report of the 22d instant, returning letter of Franklin Steele, esq., which was referred to you on the 19th instant, in relation to the locating by half-breeds of certificates issued to them under treaty of 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.

You recommend that the half-breeds, or mixed-bloods, provided for by the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 30th September, 1854, be permitted to lo-

cute the lands donated to them by said clause "upon any of the territory acquired from their own people."

You remark that these half-breeds have heretofore "been permitted to locate their certificates upon any of the lands of the United States subject to pre-emption and settlement," and suggest that it would be but just that those who have not yet availed themselves of the benefits of the said seventh clause of the second article of said treaty should have the right of selection extended to such tracts of country as have from time to time been acquired by the United States from their own people, the Chippewas.

It appears by Mr. Steele's letter that "a large portion of said half-breeds are residents of other portions of the territory ceded by the Chippewas" than that ceded by the treaty of 1854.

In view of all these circumstances, the half-breeds embraced in the provisions of said seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 30th September, 1854, will be permitted to make locations within the limits of the territory ceded to the United States by the first article of the treaty last above named, or within the limits of the territory ceded by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, of October 2, 1863, or within the limits of the territory ceded by the first article of the treaty between the United States and the Chippewas of the Mississippi of May 7, 1864.

In the event of the selections being made within the limits of either of the two last-named districts of country, and upon unsurveyed lands, the boundaries of such selections must be adjusted in conformity with the lines of the official surveys when the same shall be made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 16.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., October 29, 1865.

SIR: In replying on yesterday to your letter of the 22d instant in relation to the location certificates issued to half-breed Chippewas, reference to the treaty with the Mississippi bands of Chippewas of February 22, 1855, was inadvertently omitted.

The privilege of location will be so extended as to embrace, in addition to the districts of country named in my letter of yesterday, the tract ceded to the United States by the first article of the treaty above named; but locations within and upon said tract, if made upon unsurveyed land, must be subject to the condition of conformity to the lines of the official surveys when the same shall have been made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary.

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1865.

SIR: Agreeably to the recommendation of your letter of the 31st ultimo, the certificates to which the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior are entitled, under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 30th September, 1854, will be issued; but they must, upon their face, be restricted in location to the districts of country upon which it has heretofore been decided they were locatable, as mentioned in the letters of this Department to the Indian Bureau, dated respectively the 28th and 29th of October, 1865.

When the certificates shall have been issued, you will please inform this Department, and submit a list thereof, that proper instructions may be given to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

The papers are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BROWNING,
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Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
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No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 12, 1869.

Sir: I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter, dated the 11th instant, addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, containing the decision of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the location of certificates or scrip issued to mixed blood Chippewas under the treaty of 30th September, 1854, to which the action of the Indian Bureau will conform.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Copy.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1869.

Sir: Application having been made for a review and modification of the decision of the Department, addressed to you on the 28th day of January last, in relation to the location of certificates or scrip issued to mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, under treaty of September 30, 1854, the Secretary has considered the subject, and instructs me to say that he declines to comply with the request. The action of the Department in relation to said scrip will, therefore, conform to the terms of the decision referred to.

I am further directed by the Secretary to inform you that no more certificates or scrip will be issued to the mixed-blood Chippewas under the treaty aforesaid, but that parties entitled to eighty acres of land under its provisions will be required to make their selections in person. All locations and selections are to be made upon surveyed lands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. OTTO,
Assistant Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

No. 19.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 4, 1869.

Sir: I have received and considered your letter of the 25th ultimo, and you are informed that the instructions issued by direction of Mr. Secretary Browning in relation to the application of the mixed-blood Chippewas of Lake Superior for certificates entitling them to land under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty with said tribe, concluded September 30, 1854, will be adhered to.

Very respectfully,

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 20.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., July 28, 1870.

Sir: Agreeably to the recommendation contained in the Commissioner's letter of the 20th instant, you are hereby authorized and directed to appoint R. F. Crowell, of Saint Paul, Minnesota, as special agent to take evidence, with a view to ascertain what persons of mixed blood are entitled to receive certificates of scrip for lands, under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded at La Pointe, Wisconsin, on the 30th day of September, 1854, between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and to prepare a list of such persons, to be submitted to the Department.

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The compensation of said special agent will be at the rate of \$5 per day, while in the performance of the service, and his actual expenses, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Indian Department.

In the instructions to Mr. Crowell, you will enjoin upon him the necessity of performing the service as speedily as practicable, consistent with the efficient discharge of the duties to be performed under his appointment, and that strict economy must be observed in regard both to time and money.

Very respectfully,

J. D. COX,
Secretary.

The ACTING COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

No. 21.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 21, 1871.

SIR: My attention has been frequently called by correspondents, as well as by yourself, to the rights of certain Chippewa Indians to land and land-scrip, provided for by treaties with said Indians, ratified respectively September 30, 1854, October 2, 1863, and April 12, 1864.

Under the first of these treaties, the records of this Office inform me that a large amount of scrip has been issued, and various rulings of the Land Office, which have been altered from time to time in regard to the location of such scrip, have been referred to. Under the two last treaties no scrip has been issued. Great uncertainty seems to exist in reference to the identity of the parties entitled to the land and land-scrip provided for under the treaties above referred to, and much complaint has been made to me in reference to frauds practiced and now contemplated under the foregoing treaties.

I understand, also, that Mr. Crowell has been heretofore designated by your Office to take testimony and ascertain what persons are entitled to land and land-scrip under the aforesaid treaties. Mr. Crowell seems to have in part executed this duty, and has submitted to me the manner in which he has thus far executed his work.

In consideration of the great importance of having an authentic record made for the use of your Office and this Department of the persons entitled to land and land-scrip under the aforesaid treaties, I am inclined to think it is advisable to revoke the present appointment of Mr. Crowell, and to appoint a new commission to discharge the duties imposed upon him. This commission, when so appointed, should have their attention called specifically to the treaties rendering their appointment necessary, and providing for the land and land-scrip to be issued to the Indians aforesaid.

I have concluded to designate for the discharge of this duty the following-named persons: Henry S. Neal, of Ironton, Ohio; R. F. Crowell, of Minnesota; Selden N. Clarke, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior; and Edward P. Smith, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi.

These persons should be fully instructed in their duties, and among other things I have concluded to advise that their instructions should embrace substantially the following paragraph:

"Your duty arises under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, ratified September 30, 1854, (Stats. at Large, vol. 10, pages 1109, 1110,) and the eighth article of the treaty concluded with the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa Indians, ratified October 2, 1863, (Stats. at Large, vol. 13, page 669,) as amended by the seventh article of the treaty concluded with the same Indians, and ratified April 12, 1864, (Stats. at Large, vol. 13, page 690.) In the discharge of your duty you must carefully examine and consider the articles of the several treaties herein referred to. By the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 1854, it is provided as follows: 'Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form.'

"In ascertaining who is entitled to land under this section of this treaty, it is to be observed that the person must have been, at the date of the treaty, the head of a family, or a single person over twenty-one years of age, and of mixed blood, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. You should see that all these requisites are substantiated by adequate proof in the case of each person claiming land under this section, and the proof in each case should be presented so that it can be readily referred to.

"The eighth article of the treaty of October 2, 1863, provides, 'In further consideration of the foregoing cession, it is hereby agreed that the United States shall grant to each

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male adult, half-breed or mixed-blood, who is related by blood to the said Chippewas of the said Red Lake and Pembina bands, who has adopted the habits and customs of civilized life, and who is a citizen of the United States, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, to be selected at his option within the limits of the tract of country hereby ceded to the United States, or any land not previously occupied by actual settlers, or covered by prior grants, the boundaries thereof to be adjusted in conformity with the lines of the official surveys, when the same shall be made, and with the laws and regulations of the United States affecting the location and entry of the same.

"The seventh article of the treaty of April 12, 1864, is in these words: 'It is further agreed by the parties hereto, that, in lieu of the lands provided for the mixed-bloods by article eight of said treaty, concluded at the old crossing of Red Lake River, scrip shall be issued to such of said mixed-bloods as shall so elect, which shall entitle the holder to a like amount of land, and may be located upon any land ceded by said treaty, but not elsewhere; and shall be accepted by said mixed-bloods in lieu of all future claims for annuities.'

"In ascertaining who are entitled to the benefits secured by the aforesaid treaties last mentioned, you will observe that the grant is confined to the male adults, half-breeds, or mixed-bloods, related by blood to the said Chippewas of said Red Lake and Pembina bands, who had, at the date of the treaty, adopted the habits and customs of civilized life, and was then a citizen of the United States.

"You will, therefore, ascertain who, claiming the benefits of this treaty, were male adults of the half-breeds or mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of the Red Lake and Pembina bands, having the habits and customs of civilized life, and who had become citizens of the United States at the date of the treaty; and the proof in each case should clearly show that the foregoing requisites were all possessed by the parties claiming the benefits of the treaty, and should be so taken as to be conveniently referred to in the consideration of each case.

"In executing the trust confided to you, you will be careful to observe the foregoing instructions."

If you see no reason to the contrary, I shall be glad to have you notify the aforesaid persons of their designation as commissioners for the duty aforesaid, and give them the necessary instructions, including what I have herein suggested, and direct them to proceed immediately to the discharge of their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

II.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th ultimo, referring to my instructions dated August 5, 1870, designating me a special agent of your Bureau, "to take the evidence with a view to ascertain what persons of mixed blood are entitled to receive certificates of scrip for land under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded at La Pointe, Wisconsin, on the 30th day of September, 1854, between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi," and also under the provisions of the eighth article of the treaty of October 2, 1863, between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of the Chippewa Indians, and requesting that such data as may have come into my possession may be furnished your office without unnecessary delay.

In reply, I would say that on the receipt of my letter of instructions, (September 15, 1870,) I qualified in accordance therewith, and entered upon the discharge of my duties by preparing proper blank forms suitable for taking the evidence required by my instructions in the great majority of cases, and proceeded to the country where the claimants resided, investigating each case—requiring each claimant to come before me and make proof, as required by your office. The evidence supporting each case was taken before me, and each claimant and witnesses affixed his or her signature or mark in my presence, and the oath was administered by me to both claimant and witnesses where the proofs purport to have been taken by me, and where the oath was not administered by me it was administered in my presence.

I was well received by the mixed-bloods; and upon stating to them the object and purpose of my coming, I found that they were generally and almost universally solicitous to obtain scrip, and desired it should be issued to them without any embarrassing restrictions.

The Red Lake and Pembina mixed-bloods claimed that it had been stipulated and provided in their treaty that scrip should be issued to them in lieu of land, and they desired the same as soon and in as valuable a form as possible.

In following out my instructions, and applying them to cases that came before me, I was obliged to reject, after due consideration, a number of cases as not being entitled to the benefits and provisions of the treaties. I have retained in my possession the papers and proofs in a number of cases, in order that I might give them further investigation, which cases will be submitted in my subsequent report.

I herewith submit in two separate tabular statements, (marked A and B,) together with the proofs, lists of the claimants under both treaties whose claims have been investigated and examined by me. The tabular statement marked A is the list of the claimants under the treaty with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Indians; and the proof in each case is numbered to correspond with the number of the claimants in said tabular statement.

The tabular statement marked B is a list of the claimants under the Red Lake and Pembina treaty; and the proof in each case is also numbered to correspond with the number of the claimant in said tabular statement.

I expected to have met many of the half-breeds at the annual payments, and to have obtained a much larger number of proofs, but was not properly advised as to the time of the payments, even after writing to the agent of the Chippewas on the subject, and was thereby materially retarded in my work, occasioned, I have no doubt, by the change of agents.

A large number of the half-breeds had started out for their winter hunting, so that they were difficult of access, and some were unable to be found. The season of the year, it being late in the fall, was unfavorable to my efforts, and storms coming on and winter setting in rendered traveling difficult and expensive, and a further continuance of the work for that time impracticable.

There have been presented to me, and I have been requested to report them, a large number of applications, the evidence to substantiate which was taken prior to the time of my appointment. These applications were presented by agents of the claimants, and I have been informed that there are still others which will be presented. Before examining and investigating these cases further, I would respectfully request your instructions in the premises.

Several parties have applied for and insisted that they were entitled to scrip under the Red Lake and Pembina treaty, who, on examination, appeared entitled to receive the same, but for the fact that they had previously received scrip as mixed-bloods of the Sioux or Dakota Indians, under the act of Congress of July, 1864. I am satisfied that these parties are mixed-bloods of the Red Lake and Pembina bands, as well as mixed-bloods of the Dakota or Sioux Nations. But I construed your instruction in these as in all other cases strictly, and rejected the applications, believing that my instructions contemplated the issuing of scrip to such persons only as had not previously received it. It is true the instructions say "under treaty," &c., and that this class of applicants received their scrip in pursuance of an act of Congress, and not "under treaty;" still, I have acted upon the theory that the Department did not construe the treaty of 1863 so as to entitle mixed-bloods of the Red Lake and Pembina bands who had previously received scrip to receive it again, although issued otherwise than "under treaty." If I have erred in this construction, I will, on being so advised, include these cases in my subsequent report.

I am unable to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to the amount of labor necessary to complete the work, but in my judgment it will require from four to six months additional work and time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. CROWELL,
Special Agent, &c.

MOB. ELY S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

List of persons
under the pro-
Poite, Wis-
Chippewa
agent, during
of appointm-

Number.	Names of
1	Amable H
2	Rosalie La
3	Jenneve I
4	Madelaine
5	Genevieve V
6	Josette Gr
7	Marie Gra
8	Phrasine V
9	Catherine
10	Marie Cou
11	Angellequ
12	Marie Bau
13	Genevieve H
14	Isabella A
15	Cecile La
16	Rosalie M
17	Eliza Mar
18	Bridget Co
19	Margaret
20	Catherine
21	Nancy La
22	Honrietta
23	Margaret I
24	Caroline C
25	Isabella D
26	Julia Blad
27	Josette Gr
28	Marie Ven
29	Julia Lete
30	Margaret I
31	Josette Ch
32	Marie Dan
33	Marie Vall
34	Catherine
35	Yvonne T
36	Marie L'E
37	Angelle V
38	Charlotte
39	Margaret I
40	Seraphini
41	Angelle G
42	Emmelie
43	Marie Tho
44	Susan Bris
45	Suzette Say
46	Susan Say
47	Sophia Lau
48	Helen La
49	Margaret I
50	Margaret I
51	Betsy Col
52	Angelle C
53	Angelle D
54	Margaret I
55	Madelaine I
56	Isabella N
57	Nancy Ma
58	Josette L
59	Isabella M
60	Emilie Ho
61	Madelaine
62	Margaret I
63	Marianne I
64	Francois R
65	Josette Bu

H 1.

List of persons in part of mixed blood who are entitled to receive certificates of scrip for lands under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded at La Pointe, Wisconsin, on the 30th day of September, 1854, between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, taken by R. F. Croicell, special agent, during October, November, and December, 1870, and January, 1871, under his letter of appointment, dated August 5, 1870.

Number.	Names of mixed-bloods.	Names of mixed-blood heirs.	Degree of relationship.	Reference to testimony.	No. of acres each claimant is entitled to.	Remarks.
1	Annable Hamlin	None	None	Claim supported by two credible witnesses.	80	Proof regular.
2	Rosalie Largie	do	do	do	80	Do.
3	Jenneive Largie	do	do	do	80	Do.
4	Madelaine Pervault	do	do	do	80	Do.
5	Genevieve Vivier	do	do	do	80	Do.
6	Josette Grandbols	do	do	do	80	Do.
7	Marie Grant	do	do	do	80	Do.
8	Phrasine Vandal	do	do	do	80	Do.
9	Catherine Sere	do	do	do	80	Do.
10	Marie Concheaievine	do	do	do	80	Do.
11	Angeliqne Villeneuve	do	do	do	80	Do.
12	Marie Buppre	do	do	do	80	Do.
13	Genevieve Hood	do	do	do	80	Do.
14	Isabella Azure	do	do	do	80	Do.
15	Cecile Lapene	do	do	do	80	Do.
16	Rosalie Martel	do	do	do	80	Do.
17	Eliza Martel	do	do	do	80	Do.
18	Bridget Cardinal	do	do	do	80	Do.
19	Margaret Ricbutt	do	do	do	80	Do.
20	Catherine Potrut	do	do	do	80	Do.
21	Nancy Largie	do	do	do	80	Do.
22	Henriette Lafontaine	do	do	do	80	Do.
23	Margaret Bouquet	do	do	do	80	Do.
24	Caroline Courtnay	do	do	do	80	Do.
25	Isabella Deuse	do	do	do	80	Do.
26	Julia Hadsuert	do	do	do	80	Do.
27	Josette Grant	do	do	do	80	Do.
28	Marie Vene	do	do	do	80	Do.
29	Julia Letendre	do	do	do	80	Do.
30	Margaret Letendre	do	do	do	80	Do.
31	Josette Chorette	do	do	do	80	Do.
32	Marie Dumphinay	do	do	do	80	Do.
33	Marie Vallée	do	do	do	80	Do.
34	Catherine Monnet	do	do	do	80	Do.
35	Veronice Thomas	do	do	do	80	Do.
36	Marie L'Eunler	do	do	do	80	Do.
37	Angelic Vivier	do	do	do	80	Do.
38	Charlotte Rochan	do	do	do	80	Do.
39	Margaret Ducharme	do	do	do	80	Do.
40	Seraphini Caplot	do	do	do	80	Do.
41	Angelic Goslin	do	do	do	80	Do.
42	Emucelle Vlyier	do	do	do	80	Do.
43	Marie Thomas	do	do	do	80	Do.
44	Susan Brisvert	do	do	do	80	Do.
45	Susette Sayer	do	do	do	80	Do.
46	Suzin Sayer	do	do	do	80	Do.
47	Suzin Larogue	do	do	do	80	Do.
48	Helen La Rose	do	do	do	80	Do.
49	Margaret Livingston	do	do	do	80	Do.
50	Margaret Marchand	do	do	do	80	Do.
51	Betsy Colin	do	do	do	80	Do.
52	Angelic Colin	do	do	do	80	Do.
53	Angelic Delored	do	do	do	80	Do.
54	Margaret Delorme	do	do	do	80	Do.
55	Madeline Du Charne	do	do	do	80	Do.
56	Isabella Nolin	do	do	do	80	Do.
57	Nancy Marchand	do	do	do	80	Do.
58	Josette L'Equier	do	do	do	80	Do.
59	Isabella Kachon	do	do	do	80	Do.
60	Emilie Howl	do	do	do	80	Do.
61	Madelaine Baptiste	do	do	do	80	Do.
62	Margaret Mason	do	do	do	80	Do.
63	Marianne La Roque	do	do	do	80	Do.
64	Francois Bushey	do	do	do	80	Do.
65	Josette Bushey	do	do	do	80	Do.

stipulated and of land, and they came before me, as not being entitled to my possession give them further

and B.) together claims have been is the list of the Indians; and the claimants insaid

the Red Lake and respond with the

payments, and to be advised as to the as on the subject, no doubt, by the

hunting, so that the season of the is coming on and their continuance

port them, a large prior to the time of the claimants, presented. Before ally request your

ed to scrip under entitled to receive a mixed-bloods of 4. I am satisfied bands, as well as our instruction in believing that my as had not previ- c., and that this Congress, and not ment did not con- ce and Pembina issued otherwise being so advised,

f labor necessary r to six months

ROWELL, Special Agent, &c.

List of persons in part of mixed blood, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Names of mixed-bloods.	Names of mixed blood heirs.	Degree of relationship.	Reference to testimony.	No. of acres each claimant is entitled to.	Remarks.
66	Mario L'Equier	None.	None.	Claims supported by two credible witnesses.	80	Proof regular.
67	Mario Le Equier	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
68	Mario Mason	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
69	Margaret Mason	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
70	Mary Azare	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
71	Margaret San Clair	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
72	Josette San Clair	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
73	Susan Beauregard	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
74	Margaret Demarais	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
75	Phrazic Saquet	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
76	Margaret Bator	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
77	Josette Spence	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
78	Mary Frederick	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
79	Sosette Perrault	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
80	Mary Atkins	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
81	Margaret Russell	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
82	Angelic Sarciduro	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
83	Margaret Kipland	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
84	Mario Minto	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
85	Josette Cadot	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
86	Margaret Demarais	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
87	Margaret Demarais	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
88	Sarah Perish	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
89	Archange Vibbin	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
90	Philome Caribean	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
91	Marie La Fond	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
92	Isabella Decoteau	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
93	Margaret Findley	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
94	Isabella Cook	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
95	Isabella Cook	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
96	Marie Foster	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
97	Margaret Shell	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
98	Josette Cook	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
99	Julia Jourdain	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
100	Mary Sinclair	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
101	Charlotte Quinland	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
102	Margaret Cook	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
103	Mary Davis	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
104	Margaret Campbell	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
105	Ellen Foster	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
106	Eitza Caribean	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
107	Lizzie Cullen	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
108	Josette Brunet	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
109	Genevieve McDonald	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
110	Catharine Lontour	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
111	Madeline Cuyerst	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
112	Betsy McDougall	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
113	Susan S. McArthur	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
114	Roselle Jondron	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
115	Agastias Akin	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
116	Shagne Belcourt	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
117	Shame Atkins	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
118	Margaret Rois	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
119	Susan Magnus	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
120	Catharine Brunet	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
121	Marie Daniel	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
122	Annie Corran	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
123	John Chonipard	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
124	Tousant Choninard	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
125	Julia Genton	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
126	Louisa Buencelle	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
127	Isabella Buley	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
128	Luslana Dugas	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
129	Ellae Bernard	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
130	Caroline Boutreu	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
131	Julia Boutin	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
132	Margaret Patnell	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
133	Harriet Young	do.	do.	do.	80	Do.
134	Josphine Latomele	do.	do.	do.	80	Proof retained for further investigation.
135	Helen De Lonals	do.	do.	do.	80	Proof regular.

Sm: The Indian Affairs commission States with Wisconsin, under the series under a Chippewas article seven report as follows.

That soon Crowell, pro river to Pen thence back, E. P. Smith some days in special comm to belong to.

At the var tigation in issued and at the treaties which were fi early learned ignorant, arc statements in as to clearly.

The attent of 1854, in on treaty in que "ARTICLE at the presi shall be enti President, an the inten Indians.

We find it ligent of the to abandon come direct this article r the legality which applic

First. Wh Second. W In the deto submitted: Does the t at any time moving wes other Chipp United Stat

Your com bands then r consideration First. by bands of Chi pewa Nation of the Missis and scatteri them separa are now kno of Lake Sup and "Chipp

Another ground for the construction given to the treaty by your commissioners is found in the treaty itself, in which the distinction between Chippewas of Lake Superior and Chippewas of the Mississippi is kept up throughout, and especially in the fourth clause of article eight, in which it is expressly declared who are Chippewas of Lake Superior, as follows: "It is understood that the Indians who are parties to this treaty, except the Chippewas of the Mississippi, shall hereafter be known as Chippewas of Lake Superior," and are specified in the thirteenth article of said treaty, as follows: "La Pointe band, Outonagon band, L'Anse band, Viex Do Sert band, Grand Portage band, Fond du Lac band, Lac Court Oreille band, Lac du Flambeau band, Bois Fort band." This declaration, in the instrument itself, would seem to be sufficient, and would have been so regarded by your commission, except from the entirely different construction which has been given to it by interested parties—a construction which seems to have been, at least, acquiesced in by the Indian Bureau, and, as a consequence of which, not less than seven hundred persons, whose parents and ancestors for generations have been separated by hundreds of miles from the Chippewas of Lake Superior, without having any tribal relations with the Indians there, have made applications, many of them successfully, for the donation of eighty acres of land, on the ground that they are Chippewas of Lake Superior. This fact led your commission to inquire further. They find that other treaties have also recognized the division of the Chippewas into five bodies as above. The distinction between the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Chippewas of the Mississippi was recognized by the Government as early as 1837, when a treaty was made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi at St. Peter, in which the Lake Superior bands were not included or even consulted. In the fifth article of the treaty made at La Pointe, Wisconsin, October 4, 1842, the same distinction is clearly recognized as then existing between the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

A treaty was made February 22, 1855, with the Pillager and Mississippi Chippewas, which provides for the mixed-bloods of those two tribes; while that of October 2, 1863, made at the Old Crossings of the Red Lake River, makes provision for the mixed-bloods of the Red Lake and Pembina bands, so that by these three treaties the mixed-bloods of each of the Chippewa bands were provided for in the clearly defined manner set forth in each of said treaties; and it is respectfully submitted that it could not have been the intention of the treaty-making powers that the beneficiaries under one treaty should make any claim to the provisions for the mixed-bloods of another band under any other treaty by reason of remote ancestral blood.

In further proof that it was the intent of this treaty to limit the number of its beneficiaries to those who were residing near Lake Superior, or who were born there and had removed elsewhere, still holding some connection with and relation to that band, your commission call attention to the list of mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, made by their agent in 1855, and which was intended to include all persons entitled to land under this provision of the treaty.

It was generally known among the mixed-bloods that such list was to be prepared, and that, on its completion, those found entitled would be authorized to select land as provided for. We have abundant reason for believing that great care was exercised in this enrollment, and that, with few exceptions of persons living at a distance, or temporarily absent, this list contained all who were beneficiaries under this provision of said treaty. And we are confirmed in this judgment by the fact that it was held by all parties at that time as complete and final, and so continued to be held by common consent for eight years thereafter.

As to the second question, who is the "head of a family?" your commission believe that legal usage has sufficiently defined this term; but the latitude given to it by applicants and their attorneys, and which has had the *indorsement by consent* at least of the Indian Bureau, make it necessary for the commission to declare their opinion and its grounds.

The treaty provides that each head of a family, or single person over twenty-one years of age at the present time, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, &c. We hold that in these two clauses, namely, "each head of a family," and "single person over twenty-one years of age," only three classes of persons are designated:

First. All male adults, married or unmarried.

Second. All female adults not married.

Third. All males having families, and females who, unmarried or widows, have families, and are not adults.

Hundreds of applicants for this scrip, through their attorneys, have held that where husband and wife were both living, they were each entitled to scrip as the head of a family. Your commission hold to the legal and common usage of recognizing the man as the head of the house. That this construction of the treaty was the one accepted at the time of its ratification is evident from the fact that when the list was being prepared by Agent Gilbert, no one claimed the double right for man and wife, and, furthermore, that this construction was not called in question for eight years thereafter. Another fact shows how this clause was construed in 1855. There were

found at Lake Superior in order to get a husband or wife to the treaty to enter the head of a family. This treaty has proper claimants who have been properly other construction we have considered hearings, before referring to this treaty, was the aforesaid by Agent Gilbert was issued to By authority claimant, with May 10, 1856.

Your commission possible except of mixed-bloods the enrollment able consideration did not put the evident from sion of \$25 each were unable to those of the 1 mission, and which he held as a part of 1 in trust for th and a fulfillm Lake Superior were made un

In 1864 it w though on its and its transf sale by broker been made at Webb, Indian tended as to t supposed. Th construction m perior, "and breeds anywh fore can be sa family" was this construct has no means should have h discovery of t

This work o held the prop Lake Superior James Chapm employed as f tool of fraud. of Bayfield, V scrip business Superior, and calling upon t for a small co scrip. The ut and the name person had be In proof of th Chapman was 1863. His app

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Chippewas of Lake
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October 4, 1842, the
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for eight years
1855. There were

found at Lake Superior certain white men who were heads of mixed-blood families. In order to give these families the benefit of the treaty, it was necessary that the husband or wife should be enrolled, and it was considered as doing less violence to the treaty to enroll the white husband and father as a mixed-blood than to call the wife the head of the family. Upon this construction of the intention and limitations of this treaty has your commission proceeded in the work of determining who is now a proper claimant under the treaty, and also what issues of scrip in the past have been properly made; and it is a matter of such grave surprise to us when we find any other construction has been allowed, that we are persuaded that these questions which we have considered as above can never have been laid, in their connections and proper bearings, before the Department of the Interior for consideration and decision.

Referring to the instructions to investigate the validity of scrip already issued under this treaty, we would invite attention to the following facts:

The aforesaid list of the mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, prepared by Agent Gilbert in 1855, contained two hundred and eighty-two names, and scrip was issued to the claimants in less than one year thereafter.

By authority of the Department, this scrip was given directly by Agent Gilbert to the claimant, without the formality of an application, and is that which bears the date of May 10, 1856, and September 8 or 10, 1856.

Your commission believe that these parties were entitled under the treaty, with the possible exception of the "white men" referred to above, who were heads of families of mixed-bloods. A strictly legal construction of the treaty would not have allowed the enrollment of such claim, but on grounds of equity it addresses itself to the favorable consideration of those who pass judgment thereon. That Agent Gilbert himself did not put the claims of those white men upon equality with those of the half-breeds, is evident from the fact that he collected from them, or allowed to be collected, a commission of \$25 each, before the delivery of the scrip. Persons of this class who refused or were unable to pay this commission, did not receive their scrip. We also find that those of the half-breeds who claimed their scrip received it without paying any commission, and that others who for any reason failed to see Gilbert and demand the scrip which he held in hand for them, did not receive it, it not being considered by Gilbert as a part of his official duty to acquaint his wards with the fact that he held property in trust for them. We find that so generally was this by Gilbert considered as final, and a fulfillment of the treaty stipulations in regard to land for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, that for eight years thereafter, from 1856 to 1864, no further claims were made under this treaty.

In 1864 it was discovered that Chippewa scrip would be desirable property. For though on its face it is expressly declared available for the original applicant only, and its transfer forbidden, it became nevertheless an article of trade, and was kept on sale by brokers and at the principal banks of Saint Paul. The discovery seems to have been made at one and the same time by certain parties in Saint Paul, and by Luther E. Webb, Indian agent at Lake Superior, that the provisions of this were much more extended as to the number and qualifications of its beneficiaries than as yet had been supposed. This enlargement of the provisions of the treaty was based upon the new construction now given to it. The classes "belonging to the Chippewas" of Lake Superior, "and each head of a family" were made to include only Chippewa half-breeds anywhere, on the ground that all Chippewas are related to each other, therefore can be said to "belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior." "Each head of a family" was made to mean both husband and wife of the same family. Why, then, this construction was authorized by the Department of the Interior, your commission has no means of knowing, but it seems impossible that so large an issue of new scrip should have been made without raising such inquiry as would easily have led to the discovery of the work going on.

This work of obtaining new applicants for scrip, which now assumed and has since held the proportions of a regular business, was undertaken almost simultaneously at Lake Superior and in Saint Paul. Agent Webb had in his employ two mixed-bloods, James Chapman, clerk, and Joseph Gurnoe, interpreter, and one T. J. L. Tyler, nominally employed as farmer on the reservation, a reckless and dissipated man, and a convenient tool of fraud. The election of this man Tyler as justice of the peace for the township of Bayfield, Wisconsin, was secured, and he was thus qualified to act his part in this scrip business. Chapman and Gurnoe visited the different bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior, and also the Chippewas of Michigan, at Sault Ste. Marie and Mackinac, and calling upon the mixed-bloods resident or sojourning at these various places, obtained, for a small consideration, their consent to the use of their names in applications for scrip. The names of parties whom they failed to see were taken without permission, and the names of some full-blood Indians are entered upon the list. The fact that a person had been dead for years made no difference; his name was equally valuable. In proof of this, we instance two cases, that of Bela J. Chapman and M. Morringer; Chapman was an enlisted soldier; he was killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 4, 1863. His application purported to have been taken in the ordinary way, 1864. Chap-

man and Gurnoe are identifying witnesses, and certifies that this day said Bela J. Chapman appeared before him, and subscribed under oath to the facts set forth in the application.

For the facts in the case of M. Morringer, we respectfully refer you to the following affidavits:

"STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Douglas, ss.* :

"D. George Morrison, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he was acquainted with Michael Morringer, who, in the year 1862, lived at Fond du Lac, Saint Louis County, Minnesota; that I had been acquainted with him for about eight years prior to the time: that, in the spring or summer of 1862, said Morringer was drowned in the Saint Louis River. Said Michael Morringer was a mixed-blood, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and was forty-five or fifty years of age at the time of his death, and was entitled to scrip under the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior. Deponent further states that he is a mixed-blood, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and that he has never been acquainted with or heard of any other person of the name of Michael Morringer, and believes that the application shown him, bearing the name of Michael Morringer, of Fond du Lac, and witnessed by Joseph Gurnoe and John W. Boll, and executed February 4, 1865, before L. E. Webb, Indian agent, relates to the aforesaid Michael Morringer, who was drowned in the year 1862.

"D. GEORGE MORRISON.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of July, 1871, at Superior City, Wisconsin.

"S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent."

"STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Douglas County, ss.* :

"Vincent Roy, jr., a mixed-blood, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was acquainted with Michael Morringer, referred to in the above affidavit of D. George Morrison, for about seventeen years prior to this year 1862; and further, that having read the above affidavit of D. George Morrison, he states that he is acquainted with the facts as therein set forth, and knows them to be true.

"VINCENT ROY, JR.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 28th day of July, A. D. 1871, at Superior City, Wisconsin.

"S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent."

"I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with above affiants, D. George Morrison and Vincent Roy, jr., and that their statements are entitled to full credit and belief.

"S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent."

"DU LUTHI, MINNESOTA, *July 29, 1871.*"

In this connection we would also most respectfully invite attention to the evidence of Joseph Gurnoe, given before this commission on these applications, and which is embodied in Schedule A, herewith forwarded. In this evidence he states that he protested against signing the applications of certain persons, but that he was constrained to do so, because he thought himself obliged to obey the instructions of his employer, and that all which he did sign were signed under instructions from Agent Webb. We instance one case only in this report, referring to said schedule for abundant others—that of Peter Young, whom Gurnoe swore he knew to be a full-blooded Indian. This man being absent from Bayfield at the time we were there making our investigations, we were obliged to procure other evidence than his own statements; and present the affidavit of John Buffalo, an educated chief of the Red Cliff band of Lake Superior Chippewas, (filed herewith, and numbered 16, Schedule A,) and is as follows:

"John Buffalo, being first duly sworn, says that Osh-ke-mur-na, known in English as Peter Young, is well known to this affiant as a full-blooded Indian, without any admixture of white blood; that when General Luther E. Webb was Indian agent at Bayfield he called Peter into his office, and induced him to sign an application for scrip under the La Pointe treaty of September 30, 1854. That said Peter did not pretend to be of white or black admixture, but of pure Chippewa blood. That said Webb paid him \$25 for his application; that said Peter has not received any scrip or any further consideration for the same. This affiant was present in Webb's office when said application was signed and said money was paid.

"JOHN BUFFALO.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, &c.

"S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent."

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It also appears that Mr. Webb furnished Chapman and Gurnoe with the money they expended in this matter, and that, so far as Gurnoe is concerned, all the remuneration he ever received from any one for the services he rendered, was the removal by Webb of an incumbrance of about \$250 on his dwelling-house and lot. What Chapman received we are not fully advised. In this manner a large list of names was secured, out of which over two hundred applications were prepared, under Webb's directions, upon blanks furnished by him. These were signed by said Chapman and Gurnoe, as identifying witnesses, who purport to swear that they knew the applicants, and that they are beneficiaries under the provisions of this treaty. T. J. L. Tyler then signed the *jurat* as justice of the peace, while Agent Webb certified to the character of the witnesses, and that they are worthy of credit and belief, he at the same time being fully cognizant of the manner in which the applications had been prepared. In many of these applications there was not a pretense of complying with the provisions of the treaty, there being no averment concerning the status of the applicant whatever, a defect which the most cursory examination by the officers at Washington would not have failed to discover.

Powers of attorney by each supposed applicant for scrip, and authorizing the receiving and disposing of the same, were executed in blank in like manner by Chapman and Gurnoe. Gurnoe testifies that he cannot remember that any oath was administered by Justice Tyler on any of the applications certified by that person, and he swears positively that no oath was administered to him by Webb on the applications signed in Washington.

The applications were forwarded or taken by Webb to Washington, who also retained possession of the powers of attorney, and the scrip was promptly issued and placed in his hands. In February, 1865, Webb and Gurnoe were together in Washington. Webb had with him a large roll of applications for scrip, which needed other signatures to make them complete. Gurnoe could sign these applications, and also witness them; while Webb, *ex-officio*, having the right to administer oaths within the bounds of his agency, could make it appear that they had been verified by a proper use of the *locus in quo*. But two were required, and Chapman was at his home in Wisconsin. At this juncture John W. Bell, a highly respected citizen of La Pointe, was in Washington, and it was thought he might be induced to assist in this scheme. Accordingly he was approached by Gurnoe, and asked to become a second identifying witness, and he was offered an interest in the scrip issued if he would consent to do so; this he refused, but upon examination, believing himself to be acquainted with some of the parties, he witnessed for them. He furthermore states that none of the parties were in Washington at that time, and he does not know of the making of said applications, or the issuance of the scrip thereon. (See his certificate herewith forwarded, No. 23, A.) The applications thus signed by him number 199, and appear in Schedule A.

Peter Roy, an intelligent half-breed, from Lake Superior, and well acquainted in that region, was approached for the same purpose. Roy consented to look over the applications, and vouch for those whom he might know. Webb accordingly brought him the roll; after an examination of the same, he informed Mr. Webb that none of the parties were entitled to scrip under that treaty, and he would have nothing to do with the applications. Webb requested silence upon Roy's part, and took the roll away.

Two of the applications purporting to have been executed bear Chapman's name as an identifying witness. A comparison of these signatures with those that are genuine shows an attempted imitation only. He himself declares he did not sign them. Gurnoe says he did not. Who, then, did? It is not necessary for us to express any opinion. The applications referred to are those of William Herbert and Catharine Herbert.

Again, we invite your attention to five pieces of scrip issued to Andrew, Francis, John, Augustus, and Margaret Chenquay; these were issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs without any applications being filed, and without any knowledge upon his part of the real claims of the parties, and only upon the personal application of Agent Webb. These parties are all full-blooded Indians, without any admixture of white blood, as the affidavit herewith filed of Augustus, Francis, and John Baptiste Chenquay, and is also well known to all the people of Bayfield and vicinity. Augustus Chenquay makes oath as follows:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, County of Bayfield, ss.:

"Augustus Chenquay, being first duly sworn, says that he is a pure-blood Indian, without any admixture of white blood; that some four years ago Joseph Gurnoe called him into the office of General L. E. Webb, Indian agent, and taking me to one side, and wanted me to sign paper in reference to half-breed scrip, saying I was entitled to it, and offered to pay me \$20 if I would do so. I refused; went home and asked Mr. Moulferrand, the school-teacher, if it would be right. He told me it would not. After that I told Gurnoe not to bother me any more about it. I never signed any paper in reference to this scrip. In the same conversation Gurnoe told me that Francis Chenquay, John B'te Chenquay, Adam Chenquay, and Madeline Chenquay, my father,

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brothers, and sister, were all entitled to this scrip. I advised them all to have nothing to do with Gurnoe concerning it. (In speaking of them Gurnoe used their Indian names.) There are no other persons of the name of Chenquay connected, related, or belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior or Mississippi.

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"AUGUSTUS + CHENQUAY.
mark.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22d day of July, 1871, at Bayfield, Wisconsin.

"S. N. CLARK,
"United States Indian Agent."

Accompanying this is the affidavit of Vincent Roy, jr. and Henry Blatchford, two of the most intelligent and conscientious of the half-breeds of Lake Superior, as to the character, blood, &c., of said Augustus Chenquay.

Mr. Webb seems to have forgotten the Christian names of two of these parties, and substituted Andrew for Adam, and Margaret for Madeline. In manner thus set forth as above, Webb secured one hundred and ninety-nine pieces of scrip, which were disposed of by him to other parties, from whom he received \$2.50 per acre, and one-half of whatever might be realized from the same over and above that sum. On each piece he realized, in any event, not less than \$200, while all expenses in procuring it did not probably average \$25.

About the time of this renewal of this business at Lake Superior, a similar movement began at Saint Paul, Minnesota. The new construction of the treaty was again put to its utmost stretch. Applications of any mixed-bloods of the Chippewas without reference to their lands or residence. Husband and wife each being considered the head of a family, some persons whom we were advised had received Sioux scrip, and in two instances, white married women, Mrs. Julia Conick, and Mrs. Little Chournaud, of Little Falls, wife of Peter Chournaud, who also applied for scrip, were all induced to make application. In this way about seven hundred and fifty-six applications were taken, as will appear from an examination of Schedules C and D, accompanying this report. There will be found in this schedule four instances, Nos. ———, in which duplicate applications were filed for each individual and the scrip issued thereon. This fraud was successfully accomplished in two instances by the insertion of the initial letter F for a middle name. Three of these parties, the fourth being dead, themselves certify that they have no knowledge of this "repeating" and never received any gain or profit therefrom. We have been able to trace but one of these pieces of scrip, and that was in the hands of W. P. Dole, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Most of these applications were by mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager bands, and by such members of the Pembina and Red Lake bands as were residing in the vicinity of Saint Paul. We have the evidence of these persons, who signed certain applications as witnesses, that they have no knowledge of or acquaintance with J. B. Bassett, late United States Indian agent, and yet the applications have the certificate of late Agent Bassett that he is personally acquainted with the parties, and that their statements are entitled to full credit and belief. One of the attorneys who did the principal part of this business in Saint Paul and vicinity was Isaac Van Etten, of Saint Paul. With a large number of the applicants he made an agreement to procure their scrip and charge them \$20 for his services, or retain it, paying them \$40 for the same, thus promising to pay them the sum of 50 cents per acre, while at the same time he knew the scrip was then selling in Saint Paul at not less than \$3 per acre.

For the amounts actually realized by the mixed-bloods for their scrip, we refer you to the statements of sums paid, appended to Schedule D and to the affidavits accompanying that schedule, Nos. 1 to 49, inclusive, from which we copy as follows:

Matilda Thompson (No. 46) swears that "I was a married woman September 30, 1854; that I made application for scrip under the treaty of September 30, 1854, made at La Pointe, Wisconsin, through Isaac Van Etten; that I never saw the scrip, but was told by Van Etten that the scrip was worthless; that it could only be laid on some land around Lake Superior, on which I would have to pay taxes, and thereby induced me to sell it to him for \$20."

Peter Brunell (No. 4) swears that "I applied for scrip under the treaty of September 30, 1854, through Isaac Van Etten. When I went to him to apply, he said it would be for forty acres. I was on a furlough from the Army—I was a soldier in the Union Army. He then asked me if I wanted to sell; I said, yes; what is it worth? He said he would risk \$20, but did not know whether he could get the scrip. He paid me \$10, and I gave Peter Smith an order for the other \$10, to be paid when the scrip came. This order was paid, and is all I ever received."

Elizabeth Mouchaud (No. 32) swears: "I applied through Isaac Van Etten, about seven years ago, and have never received either land, scrip, or money, nor do I know

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It will be observed, upon examination of the statements appended to Schedule D, that some of these persons were paid by him as large a sum as \$100. They were of the more intelligent class, and knew better how to protect their rights and interests. The scrip issued upon one of the applications, that of Margaret La Fond, of Saint Paul, and filed by Van Etten, was sold by William P. Dole, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to J. P. Wilson, of Saint Cloud, Minnesota. In the spring of 1865, certain parties, residents of Saint Paul and vicinity, determined to visit the Red River country, largely inhabited by mixed-bloods of the Pembina bands of Chippewas, and take their applications for scrip, under this treaty. As yet, no operator had been bold enough to claim that this band, separated from Lake Superior Chippewas by the entire breadth of the State of Minnesota, never, within the memory of man, having had any tribal relations whatever with them, could be embraced within the provisions for the mixed-bloods of Lake Superior.

Accordingly, a notary public, H. S. Donaldson, and an interpreter, went to that hitherto uncultivated field, and made diligent search for the half-breeds of either sex, without regard to marital relations, and often with a disregard to ages. After exhausting Minnesota, Donaldson went down the Red River to Fort Gerry, Winnipeg, and other places in the British possessions, taking applications without scruple, and administering the oaths himself, although only a notary public for the State of Minnesota. To prevent the discovery of this fraud, he filled the blanks, making the county of Pembina, State of Minnesota, the *locus in quo*. He procured about four hundred and fifteen applications, which were turned over to N. W. Kittson, his employer, in Saint Paul.

These applications, in whole or in part, Mr. Kittson sent to Washington, and on them Commissioner Dole issued one hundred and five pieces of scrip. At the time said applications were taken, an agreement was made with the applicants by which they were to pay \$50 for procuring their scrip, or were to permit Mr. Kittson to retain the same by paying \$50 therefor. If this arrangement had been faithfully observed by Mr. Kittson, and those who became interested with him in said applications, it would have been the most favorable of any made for the half-breeds, and at the same time would have been highly advantageous to Mr. Kittson and his associates; for there having been taken over four hundred applications, the commission on the whole would have amounted to \$20,000, while the legitimate expenses could not have exceeded \$5,000. But we regret to say that he has not fulfilled this agreement, and that we failed to find more than two of these mixed-bloods who have received \$1 upon said agreement, although we have reason to believe that there are some others who have been paid in whole or in part what he promised them.

In this connection we refer you to affidavits of Schedule D. Of these applicants, not one, in our estimation, had any right to make any claim under this treaty, they never having had any tribal relations with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

All the parties engaged in this business at the time the applications were taken also caused the applicant to execute two powers of attorney in blank, one authorizing the receiving of the scrip from the Indian Bureau, and the other the selling, locating, or otherwise disposing of the same, and the conveying of the lands located. We are well satisfied that the mixed-bloods signing said powers of attorney, which was generally done by touching the pen once, even if there were a dozen papers to sign, as a general thing never had the slightest conception of the nature and consequences of the act; and that no explanation was made to them which for a moment would lead them to suppose they were doing anything that would prevent them from obtaining the possession of their scrip. These powers of attorney were executed in blank, and could not, therefore, by any process of legal reasoning, be held to be of any binding force and validity; on the contrary, such instruments have always been held to be without validity, and void.

In view of the foregoing, the question will naturally occur, how did these various parties succeed in inducing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to issue scrip in such quantities upon papers which, if not on their face fraudulent or defective, would have been so found upon a slight inquiry? We regret to say that we have discovered clear proofs of the complicity of William P. Dole, then Commissioner, in this matter.

A considerable portion of the scrip was given to him as a consideration for issuing it, and where an attorney or agent declined to share it with him, he refused to issue scrip upon the applications filed.

This can be substantiated, if need be, by the oaths of Isaac Van Etten, N. W. Kittson, Franklin Steele, and others.

In proof thereof we have set forth the pleadings of a suit instituted by Dole in the district court of Ramsey County, Minnesota, against one J. P. Wilson, to wit:

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District court, second judicial district.

"STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Ramsey:

"WILLIAM P. DOLE, plaintiff, }
against } Complainant.
 JOSEPH P. WILSON, defendant. }

"The plaintiff in the above-entitled action, respectfully complaining, shows and alleges that heretofore, to wit, on or about the 8th day of April, A. D. 1867, the defendant entered into, made, and executed mutually with him a certain agreement and contract in the words and figures following, to wit:

"This agreement, made and concluded this 8th day of April, A. D. 1867, by and between William P. Dole, of the first part, and J. P. Wilson, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part does hereby sell, and at the execution of these presents does deliver to the party of the second, twenty-eight pieces of Chippewa land-scrip, of eighty acres each, being two thousand two hundred and forty acres, at the rate of \$3 per acre, in consideration of which sale and delivery the said party of the second part does hereby agree to pay for said scrip the sum of \$6,720, on or before the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868; and the said party of the second part does hereby further agree that the said sum of money, to wit, \$6,720, shall be paid previous to the 8th day of October, 1868, out of any moneys that may be collected from the United States by Charles King, the attorney of the said party of the second part, who, as such attorney, is now authorized to collect from the United States the sum of \$10,000, being the amount of money agreed to be paid to one A. J. Campbell by the United States under article 9, treaty of June 19, 1858, 'Mendawakanton and Wabakoota' bands of Sioux Indians, accepted and ratified by the President of the United States, March 31, 1859, and which claim was, on the 20th of August, 1866, assigned and sold to the party of the second part by said A. J. Campbell, and the said Charles King is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the said party of the first part the full sum of \$6,720, so soon as he shall collect the same from the United States as hereinbefore provided, and without further or other instructions or authority, which payment, when made, shall be in full of all obligation on the part of the party of the second part, and forever discharge the same. It is further understood and agreed that, should the said Charles King fail to collect the sum of \$10,000, as is therein provided, then, and in that case, the party of the second shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the said party of the first part, the full sum of \$6,720, as hereinbefore provided.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, April 8, 1867.

"J. P. WILSON. [SEAL.]
 "W. P. DOLE. [SEAL.]

"CARRIE KING."

"And that the said agreement is duly stamped 55 cents, and the stamps duly canceled. And the plaintiff alleges that no part of, or portion of, \$6,720 was paid previous to the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868, nor at any time since that date, out of any moneys collected from the United States by Charles King, or any other moneys, and that said Charles King has failed to collect the said sum of \$10,000 specified in said agreement and every part thereof, of which the defendant long since, to wit, on the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868, and on other days and times between that day and the day of the date hereof, had due notice. The plaintiff further alleges that, under and by virtue of said agreement and contract, he did then and there, to wit, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1867, sell and deliver to said defendant twenty-eight pieces of Chippewa half-breed land-scrip, representing, in the aggregate, two thousand two hundred and forty acres of land, which was worth and of the value of \$3 per acre, in consideration whereof the defendant did then and there promise to pay him, on or before the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868, \$6,720; and that the defendant has not paid the same, nor any part thereof, though often requested so to do. Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendant for the sum of \$6,720 and interest thereon, from the 8th day of October, A. D. 1868, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

"LAMPREYS,
 "JOHN B. SANBORN,

"Plaintiff's Attorneys, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

"MARCH 11, 1870."

"STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Ramsey, ss.:

"John B. Sanborn came before me, personally, and, being duly sworn, doth say that he is said plaintiff's attorney in the above-entitled action; that the foregoing pleading is true, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief; and that the reason why this affidavit of verification is not made by said plaintiff is, that he is absent from the

county of Ramsey
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"Subscribed
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 "No. 296, C
 "No. 194, C
 "No. 276, C
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county of Ramsey, Minnesota, where resides this affiant, his attorney; and further saith not.

“JOHN B. SANBORN.

“Subscribed and sworn to before me on this 14th day of March, A. D. 1870.
[SEAL.]

“H. H. BRILL,
“Notary Public, Minnesota.”

“State of Minnesota, district court, second judicial district of Ramsey County.

“WILLIAM P. DOLE }
“ }
JOSEPH P. WILSON. }

“And now comes the said defendant, and answering the plaintiff’s complaint, says: That the said plaintiff did not, at the time stated in the complaint, nor at the time or before the making and delivery of the agreement in said complaint set forth, deliver to the defendant said twenty-eight pieces of Chippewa half-breed scrip described in said agreement and in said complaint; and the said plaintiff has not yet delivered the same to the defendant, nor any scrip, except twenty-four certificates hereinafter described, and which were delivered on and before the 7th day of June, 1867; and the defendant says that the said so-called scrip was not worth or of the value of \$3 per acre, as noted in the complaint, or of any value whatever.

“And the defendant further says that, on and before and for a long time after the respective dates of the certificates hereinafter mentioned, the said plaintiff was the duly appointed and acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the laws of the United States, and being such Commissioner, and assuming to act in the premises under and pursuant to the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, concluded on the 30th day of September, 1854, ratified on the 10th day of January, 1855, and without other authority or direction in the premises, the said plaintiff did, as such Commissioner, at the times hereafter specified, make and sign, and affix the seal of the Department of the Interior to certain certificates in writing of the nature, character, and form following, to wit:

“DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
(Date of certificate.)

“I hereby certify that (name and residence of the person) is one of the persons described in the provision contained in the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and that the said (name of person) is entitled to eighty acres of land, as therein provided.

“It is hereby expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge of this certificate, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States; and that the patent for lands located by virtue thereof shall be issued directly to the above-named reservee, or his or her heirs, and shall in no wise inure to the benefit of any other person; and that the object and purpose of this certificate is to identify the said above-named (name of the person) as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

“Given under my hand and the seal of the Department of the Interior, this day and year above written.

[SEAL.]

“W. P. DOLE,
“Commissioner.”

“That the said certificates were numbered, lettered, dated, and issued in the name of, and purporting to be for, the sole personal use and benefit of the several persons respectively following, to wit:

“No. 5, B, of said certificates, dated April 13, 1864, was in the name of, and purported to be for the benefit of Peter Chonnet.

“No. 21, C, dated May 11, 1864, in name and for the benefit of Lucy Bridle.

“No. 73, C, dated August 25, 1864, in name and for benefit of Bla. J. Chapman.

“No. 74, C, dated August 25, 1864, in name and for benefit of Charlotte Shaw.

“No. 11, C, dated April 20, 1864, in name and for benefit of Margaret La Foud.

“No. 45, C, dated June 13, 1864, in name and for benefit of Francis Bird.

“No. 42, C, dated June 13, 1864, in name and for benefit of John B. Goslin.

“No. 30, letter and date not known, in name and for the benefit of John B. Gurnoe.

“No. 182, C, dated November 12, 1864, in name and for benefit of Joseph Lagarde.

“No. 230, C, dated January 14, 1865, in name and for benefit of Michael La Loche.

“No. 296, C, dated February 20, 1865, in name and for benefit of Charlotte Bellair.

“No. 194, C, dated 21st, 1864, in name and for benefit of Joseph Nolan.

“No. 276, C, dated January 31, 1865, in name and for benefit of Archange Beauchamp.

“No. 161, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Louise Saynard.

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"No. 167, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Joseph Sayert.

"No. 165, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Peter Sayard.

"No. 113, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Isabella Granbois.

"No. 90, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Joseph Carribean.

"No. 120, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Edward Harman.

"No. 103, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Joseph Fredericks.

"No. 162, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Francois Ramille.

"No. 92, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Angeline Charrette.

"No. 173, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Louis Vivier.

"No. 174, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Francois Vivier.

"Which said certificates are the same things that are referred to in said complaint, and therein called 'Chippewa land-serip' and 'Chippewa half-breed serip,' the above specified twenty-four of which were delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, as theretofore admitted.

"And the defendant, further answering, says that the President of the United States has never assigned to each or either of the said persons named in the aforesaid certificates or serip eighty acres of land, or any land for his, or her, or their use, nor has the said persons, or either of them, ever selected any land under the direction of the President for his or her own use, or for any use or purpose under the provisions of the said treaty, and the President of the United States did not direct or authorize the making and issuance of the said certificates or serip, or any of them, and the issuance of the same was wholly unauthorized, and neither of the said persons named in the said certificates or serip was a head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age at the time of making of said treaty, of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, or entitled to the benefit of the provisions in the said treaty contained, excepting Joseph La Garde, John B. Gurnoe, and Charlotte Shaw; and neither of the said certificates or serip were ever delivered to the person therein named, nor were such persons, or either of them, ever informed by the plaintiff that he had made and signed said certificates, but he, the said plaintiff, without their consent or knowledge, retained the same, and each of them, in his own possession and control until he delivered the same to the defendant, as heretofore admitted, and the defendant is informed and believes that the plaintiff never paid or gave any consideration for the said certificates or serip, except his services in issuing and delivering to other parties, who were not entitled thereto, a quantity of like certificates; all of which was done by the plaintiff, in violation of his official duty as such Commissioner, with intent to cheat and defraud the United States and the mixed-bloods of the Chippewas referred to in the aforesaid treaty.

"Wherefore the defendant demands judgment and costs.

"MASTERSON & SIMONS,

"Attorneys for Defendant, St. Paul, Minnesota.

"STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Ramsey, ss.:

"Henry F. Masterson, of said county, being duly sworn, says that he is one of the attorneys for the above-named defendant; that the foregoing answer is true, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief, and that the reason why this affidavit of verification is not made by said defendant, is that he, said defendant, is absent from the said county of Ramsey, where his attorneys reside.

"HENRY F. MASTERSON.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of May, 1871.

[L. S.]

"W. P. MURRAY,

"Notary Public, Ramsey County, Minnesota."

We are well advised that the averments of Mr. Wilson's answer are correct and true. Oscar Taylor, of Saint Cloud, sent to the Indian Bureau the applications of Alexander Blair, Margaret Blair, Mary Ann Blair, Angeline Trotochand, and Edward Blair. After a reasonable time, not hearing from them, he wrote for information, and received a reply from a clerk in the Bureau that, if he would permit the retention of two of the five pieces, they would issue the whole, and forward suitable blanks to be executed for that purpose. Taylor refused, and the serip was not issued.

From 1865 to 1868 no serip was issued. In 1868 the three hundred and ten applications remaining in the hands of N. W. Kittson and his associates were placed in the hands of Franklin Steele, a resident of Georgetown, D. C., to lay before Commissioner Taylor, of the Indian Bureau. The Commissioner issued serip on all the applications, notwithstanding the fact that many of them were defective in form, as will appear upon examination; and notwithstanding the more important fact, that probably not one of the three hundred and ten applicants had any claims under the treaty. This negligence of careful attention to duty has cost the Government, in this instance, 24,000 acres of the most valuable lands in the Northwest. Commissioner Taylor also

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assumed the power to extend the provisions of the treaty by indorsing, over his signature, across the face of each piece, that this scrip could be laid upon any unsurveyed land in the United States. This scrip went into the hands of Franklin Steele, N. W. Kittson, and Henry F. Wells, who still hold a part of it. This scrip was burdened with the agreement heretofore set out, made with the mixed-bloods, giving them the option to take the scrip or fifty dollars in lieu thereof; yet, as stated above, we have heard of no instance where either a mixed-blood has been permitted to make his election or has received any consideration for the same. We are informed, however, that Messrs. Wells & Kittson have employed one Robinson, acting United States vice-consul at Winnipeg, in the British possessions, to make settlement with the half-breeds. They give this man Robinson fifty dollars, for which he is requested to obtain a warranty deed from these mixed-bloods for the lands located by their scrip. He obtains this deed, of the nature of which they have but a dim conception, for the smallest possible consideration, and appropriates the balance of the funds to his own purposes. Thus does an officer of the Government join hands with those who oppress and defraud the poor and ignorant. In this connection we refer you to affidavits, numbers one to fifty-three, inclusive, of Schedule D.

We forward herewith three schedules, A, D, which contain the facts and the evidence taken in reference to the applications then enrolled, with the accompanying affidavits. This closes our report upon the supplemental instructions to investigate issues of scrip already made.

Referring to our instructions to ascertain who are still beneficiaries, under the respective clauses of the treaties of 1854 and 1863, it is proper that we should make some general statements in explanation of what might otherwise be difficult to be understood.

We soon found that the applications, formally made out with identifying witnesses and certified to by a public officer, were wholly unreliable as evidence that the applicant was entitled.

Many parties have made two, three, and sometimes more applications, stating in each that they had never applied before, (see Schedule B and the accompanying applications.) Some white persons have applied; several who were dead at the date of the application purport to have applied; and many persons, considerably under the age, as will appear in the evidence we have set out. Generally, these applications are witnessed by respectable persons, who in turn are vouched for by some respectable officer. It was easily discovered also that the parties applying did not originally comprehend the averments they made in the application, neither as to age, citizenship, nor tribal relation. The most they generally understood was, that if they signed the papers they would get, in time, something called scrip, which would be of some value to them. We also ascertained that, among the identifying witnesses, a loose notion prevailed concerning the nature of their averments, and that their certificate very often had little more basis than a passing acquaintance with the parties; and also that public officers often certified, as a matter of form, to parties they had never heard of, and, in some instances, made out certificates in blank.

Thus the applications before us in themselves furnished no evidence in support of the claims of the applicants. For these reasons we have relied very little upon the applications themselves, but almost entirely upon the personal examination of the party, or, where that was not practicable, upon the examination of those who were personally acquainted.

We have prepared two schedules, B and C, on which are enrolled the names of such applicants as appeared before us by attorney, together with the evidence and facts we have obtained in reference to each case.

How little care has been exercised by these agents in procuring applications will be seen from the fact that some parties are induced to apply who are found to be very young, while others long since dead are made to furnish their applications for this half-breed scrip.

There will also be found on this list the names of many white persons who are generally connected by marriage with the Chippewas of some of the bands, and many others still who have never resided for any length of time in the United States.

The critical examination of each application, made necessary by their irregularities, has been given so far as was possible upon our part.

On the 1st day of July we notified the attorneys that we were ready to hear any evidence they had to offer touching the applications they respectively represented, and repeatedly thereafter called their attention to the same matter; but generally we have received little response from any of them, and have therefore been left to make our investigations, for the most part, without their aid.

Schedule C represents the applications filed for scrip under the treaty of September 30, 1854. We have decided these cases upon the principles already stated, viz, that women having living husbands September 30, 1854, and all persons who had not some time during their lives a personal connection, in other words, did "belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior," are not proper claimants. On this principle we have rejected

the applications of all mixed-bloods who are connected with the Mississippi and Pillager bands and the Pembina and Red Lake bands, although their fathers and mothers may some time have belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. Very few of the applicants in these bands, however, claimed to have any other connection with the Lake Superior Chippewas than that they were of a common ancestry and formerly drew their annuities at the same agency.

There are four hundred and ninety-five applicants upon this schedule, many of whom are also found to be applicants upon Schedule B; this is exclusive of duplicates.

Schedule B represents the applications filed under the treaty of 1863, numbering seven hundred and twenty-three, besides duplicates.

These claims we have also adjudged according to the limitations of the treaty of 1863, which requires that each beneficiary shall be a male adult half-breed, who is related by blood to said Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina bands. This we have construed to mean close relationship at the present time, and not the relationship of a remote common ancestry, and have also insisted that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States.

Owing to the widely-scattered localities and the roving lives of the Pembina half-breeds, it has often been very difficult to decide those questions to our entire satisfaction. In such cases we have generally given the half-breed the benefit of the doubt.

Schedule F contains the names of parties who, according to instructions of Hon. J. D. Cox, former Secretary of the Interior, made personal application to locate their claims under the treaty of 1854 for Lake Superior scrip at the land-office in Saint Cloud. Nearly all these persons came in Saint Cloud with one of the Red River trains—a long procession of carts, that comes annually laden with furs from the Northwest and the British possessions. These half-breeds, and others camping on the prairie near Saint Cloud, were taken in charge and brought in crowds to the land-office. They subscribed and swore to applications, were identified in due form, located their eighty acres, and immediately conveyed it to their friends, who had so kindly informed them of the bounty of a generous Government, and, receiving in turn from \$15 to \$40 each, they went their way to their carts and to their homes in Canada. In these 116 successful applications we find, after the most diligent search, the name of only one man who belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior in 1854, Edward Wells, and he had already received his scrip under this treaty.

One person, Paschal Belgard, is a member of the Manitobean government, and never pretended to have any rights under this treaty. He was approached and offered \$15 for his name. He distinctly declared he was not a proper claimant, but was told it did not matter; and so he took the \$15, and some other one took the eighty acres of land.

Schedule G shows the personal applications made in a somewhat similar way at the land-office at Du Luth. We would call the attention of the Commissioner to this schedule, and the certificate indorsed thereon.

Schedules A, D, and E have already had sufficient reference.

Schedule K contains a list of applications taken by R. F. Crowell in 1870, under the treaty of 1854. We have passed upon the same in accordance with the construction of the treaty adopted.

Schedule L contains a list taken by Mr. Crowell at the same time, under treaty of 1863, with our findings thereon.

Schedules H and I contain a list of the applicants who appeared before the commission, with our findings in each case under both treaties.

We also return you herewith the applications sent to us for examination, and forward those filed with the commission by the different agents, and by applicants themselves, before the commission.

It is proper that reference should be made to the personal character and qualifications of the persons from whom we have received important information, and whose names frequently appear in the evidence taken. Benjamin G. Armstrong and Joseph Gurnoe, of Bayfield, Wis.; Vincent Roy, jr., and D. George Morrison, of Superior City, are mixed-bloods, who have spent their lives at Lake Superior, and are intimately acquainted with the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior; John Baptiste Bottineau now resides at Osseo, Minn., a very intelligent mixed-blood of the Pembina band. He resided at Saint Joseph, Dak., for some years, trading with the half-breeds in that region of country. Peter Bottineau, the celebrated guide, was born and raised in Pembina, and, by his repeated visits to that section of the country inhabited by the mixed-bloods of the Pembina bands, has kept up an intimate acquaintance with the families, and almost all the individual members of the families, of the mixed-bloods connected with the Red Lake and Pembina bands.

John Baptiste Wilkey and Antoine Azme, of Saint Joseph, are two reliable mixed-bloods.

Joseph Robert, of Saint Paul, was once a resident in the Red River country, and has traded there more or less every year since.

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in the Mississippi Valley, were from Lake Superior, and are intimately acquainted with the mixed-bloods living in the valley of the Mississippi and at Lake Superior.

R. C. Burdick, Philip Beanprie, and Captain J. J. Hill have had much intercourse with the mixed-bloods in the Red River country.

George Bonga has served for a long time as the Government interpreter, and has been a trader at Superior and among the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager bands.

Your commission make the following recommendations, as a guide for future action in reference to scrip :

First. That such legislation by Congress be secured as will hereafter forbid the receiving of any applications for scrip under the treaty of September 30, 1854, at La Pointe, Wisconsin, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, at any land-office, until the merits of such application shall have been decided, and the bounty granted by special act of Congress in each case.

Second. That for future applications for scrip under the Red Lake and Pembina treaty of October 2, 1863, and April 12, 1864, an authorized form be prepared by the Department of the Interior, which shall clearly set forth both the treaty and its proper construction, and shall declare the age, birth-place, parentage, and residence of the applicant, and that no other form of application be allowed; and that the Indian agent for the Pembinas, or some other designated authorized person, shall be required to certify that he has made all necessary inquiries in the case, and believes the applicant is entitled.

Third. That immediate action be taken on the entries at the Saint Cloud land-office, as set forth in Schedule F, and the Du Luth land-office, as set forth in Schedule G, and that said entries be canceled, not one of them having been found entitled.

Fourth. That in any treaties hereafter to be made with any tribe of Indians by which lands may be ceded, no promise of scrip shall be made a part of the consideration by the Government, the provisions under the "homestead law" being regarded sufficient to provide for all who desire to settle on the land, and all of the half-breed scrip clearly proving that such Government bounty inevitably leads to fraud and corruption, and brings no help to the half-breed.

Fifth. That immediate steps be taken to secure the Government against loss, by canceling all entries made at the different land-offices on applications for scrip found illegal, for which the patent has not yet been issued.

Sixth. As to what course should be pursued, if any, to secure the punishment of parties to the frauds which your commission has declared, we do not feel called to express an opinion, further than to suggest that the interest of all true government, both of its honor and justice in coming time, seem to require that such flagrant wrongs as perjury and subornation of perjury, and forgery and embezzlement should not be permitted to escape the mark of condemnation and punishment, and especially do we hold it important that an officer of the Government made a guardian of the nation's wards, should not be permitted to enjoy with impunity the fruits gained by such crimes, at the expense of his wards.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. NEAL,
Commissioner.

S. N. CLARK,
Special Commissioner and United States Indian Agent.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Special Commissioner and United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

I I.

SCHEDULES A, Aa, Ab, AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE AA.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, United States Indian agent, with the residence of the parties, so far as ascertained, and the evidence taken by the commission in reference to the same.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
1	Andrews, John		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Remembers Andrews; thinks he lived at time of application at Grand Portage, and that application was taken there. Thinks Andrews lived at Bois Blanc Island; signed his application myself; had no authority to sign his name; was a mixed-blood; Bois Blanc Island is near Macinac.
2	Andrews, William		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
3	Andrews, Margaret		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
4	Archango, Roulbean	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Testimony same as that in case of John Andrews.
	Ashman, Edward	do	James Chapman	I remember the name; person lived at the Sault.
6	Ashman, Amanda	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	This is a sister of James Chapman; I did not see her; presume Chapman did; Amanda is a mixed-blood, and was married in 1854, at time of treaty; I had no authority to sign her name.
7	Barstow, Antwaine		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I know him; he lives at the Bayfield. I did not see him, but signed the application on Webb's order and John Buffalo, Stow's knowledge; (see also affidavit of Antwaine Barstow and John Buffalo, numbered 1 and 2, accompanying schedule).
8	Baierger, Michel		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Baierger lives at Bayfield; I know him; (see affidavit numbered 4.) Baierger is a mixed-blood; I did not see him, but signed the applicant's name by order of General L. E. Webb, United States Indian agent; don't know whether anything was paid applicant or not.
9	Baierger, Antoine		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I know Antoine Baierger, and think he lived at Bayfield.
10	Baierger, Augustus		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Testimony same as in case of Michel and Antoine Baierger.
11	Bartanne, John Rte		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Testimony same as in case of Michel and Antoine Baierger; (see also affidavit numbered 3, accompanying schedule).
12	Bird, Francis	Ontonagon, Mich	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Did not recollect Bartanne. Knew him; he died of wounds or disease contracted in the service; lived at Bad River.
13	Bones, Isabel		James Chapman	I know Isabel Bird; he is dead.
	Bones, Margaret		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I always thought Francis Bird was a full-blooded Indian; I signed the application by order of General Webb, Indian agent, and without Bird's knowledge or consent; I did not know Isabel Bones, so far as I can recollect.
14	Bones, Margaret		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I did not know Isabel Bones, so far as I can recollect.
15	Biddle, Lucy		James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I know Lucy Biddle; she is dead.
16	Blanchard, Henry		James Chapman	I think such a person lived at Grand Portage and that this application was made.

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SCHEDULES A, AA, AB, AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE AA.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
31	Brown, Betsey	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	I do not know her. Testimony same as case George Brown; additional—married at date of treaty; mixed-blood.
32	Boucher, Charlotte	Sault Ste. Marie, or Ontonagon	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	I knew her; think the application was made at Ontonagon. I knew her, she lived at Sault, and I saw her there; she was a mixed-blood; I don't remember how much I paid for the application.
33	Boucher, Margaret	Ontonagon, Mich.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	I knew her; she was a mixed-blood.
34	Boucher, Angèle	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	I; new her; she was a mixed-blood. Testimony same as in case of Charlotte Boucher.
35	Chart, Eliza	Grand Portage, Minn.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	I know her at Grand Portage, and the application was taken there.
36	Chartain, Isahel	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	Application taken at Grand Portage. She was a mixed-blood; married at time of treaty; I saw her, and she authorized me to sign her name to the application.
37	Crane, John B.	Bayfield, Wis.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	Known as "Old Nip." I signed this application. I think; don't remember that I saw the man, (see also Crane's affidavit, numbered 5, filed herewith.)
38	Cadotte, Charles	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	I knew him; the application was made at the Sault. I don't think I saw him; I signed his name to the application (which was made in the office of the Indian agent at Bayfield) without his knowledge or authority.
39	Cadotte, Charlotte	Sault Ste. Marie, or Mackinac	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	I think this application was taken at the Sault. I did not see her, but saw her father, there are Cadottes at Mackinac, and I think Charlotte may belong to that family.
40	Cadotte, Archange	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	She lives at the Sault. I signed this application by Webb's order; I don't know whether anything was paid her or not; she is the same applicant as Julia Nolan, (No. 119,) she is a mixed-blood.
41	Cadotte, Lewis	Sault Ste. Marie, or Mackinac	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	Same as testimony in case of No. 40.
42	Cadotte, Isahel	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	Do.
43	Contois, Charlotte, (Contois, Catherine, in application)	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	Do. I do not recollect her.
44	Contois, Felicité	do	Joseph Gurnoo	She is a mixed-blood, and was married at the date of treaty; I said her something for the privilege of making application, but do not recollect how much; I signed her name. I did not see her, but gave the name to Webb, and he ordered me to make out and sign the application, which I did, signing without authority of applicant.
45	Contois, Lewis	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	Same as his testimony on No. 31.
46	Contois, Catherine	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	She is my cousin; I signed her name; do not know what I paid her; she was married at date of treaty No. 44.
47	Contois, Julia	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	Same as his testimony on No. 44, except that she is not a relative of deponent.
48	Chevreux, Francis	Mackinac, probably	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoo	I think he lived near Mackinac, and that the application was made there. I did not see him; did not go to Mackinac; I signed his name without his knowledge.

43	Contoux, Charlotte, (Contoux, Catherine, in application.)	do	do	Joseph Guirnoe. James Chapman	I do not recollect her.
44	Contoux, Feleite	do	do	Joseph Guirnoe. James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	She is a mixed-blood, and was married at the date of treaty; I said her something for the privilege of making application, but do not recollect how much; I signed I think she lived at the Sault. I did not see her, but gave the name to Webb, and he ordered me to make out and sign the application, which I did, signing without authority of applicant.
45	Contoux, Lewis	do	do	Joseph Guirnoe James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	Same as the testimony on No. 44.
46	Contoux, Catherino	do	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	She is my wife; I signed her name; do not know what I paid her; she was married at date of treaty.
47	Contoux, Julia	do	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	Same as his testimony on No. 44.
48	Cheverens, Francis	Mackinac, probably	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	Same as his testimony on No. 44, except that she is not a relative of deponent. I think he lived near Mackinac, and that the application was made there. I did not see him; did not go to Mackinac; I signed his name without his knowledge, by mistake.
49	Chapman, Maria	Mackinac	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	I did not see her; signed the application without any authority.
50	Chapman, Belo J.	do	do	James Chapman	I knew him; he was about forty years old when he was killed at Gettysburgh, in July, 1863.
51	Chapman, Mary	Mackinac	do	Joseph Guirnoe James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	Same testimony on No. 49.
52	Chapman, James	Bayne'll	do	J. L. Tyler James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	She is about thirty-five years old. Same as his testimony on No. 49.
53	Chapman, John	Mackinac	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	I know him; he lives at Bayfield; is a mixed-blood, and was of proper age. I knew him as a mixed-blood, at Mackinac, of proper age.
54	Cullen, Susan	Grand Portage, Minn	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	Application taken at Grand Portage; mixed-blood. I did not see her; she was a mixed-blood of proper age; I signed her name.
55	Cullen, John B.	do	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	I recollect him. I believe, as living at Grand Portage.
56	Crochiers, Charlotte	do	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	He was a mixed-blood of proper age; I signed his name. I do not recollect her.
57	Cotte, Henry	Sault Ste. Marie	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	I think I saw her at Marquette, Michigan; she was a mixed blood, and married at date of treaty; I signed the application at Bayfield. I do not recollect him.
58	Duvernay, Marie	Bois Blanc Island, Mich., (3 miles from Mackinac.)	do	James Chapman	He is my brother-in-law; I must have paid him something; do not recollect how much I paid; I signed his name. I do not recollect that I ever knew her.
59	Davenport, Henry	Mackinac	do	Joseph Guirnoe James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	I know her, but did not see her; and signed her name without her knowledge or authority.
60	Davenport, Joseph	do	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	No testimony by Chapman. I know him; he died about ten years ago. I signed his name to the application; application is dated November 18, 1864.
61	Dufault, Augustus	La Pointe	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	I know him at Mackinac. I know him, but did not see him, and signed this application without his knowledge. He was a mixed-blood. (See affidavit numbered 6.)
62	Dufault, Marie	Sault Ste. Marie, or Mackinac.	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	I did not think Dufault of age, and at first refused to sign the application, but finally did so under protest. I don't remember how much I paid for the application.
63	Dufault, Genevieve	do	do	James Chapman Joseph Guirnoe	I do not recollect her. I saw either Marie or Genevieve at the Sault, and made a bargain for her application. The other lived at Mackinac; I did not see her. I signed both applications at Bayfield, by order of L. E. Webb, Indian agent.

I 1.

SCHEDULES A, AA, AB, AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE AA.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to *Luther E. Webb, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
64	Davoit, Mary Ann	Grand Portage	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I don't recollect her. She is a mixed-blood, and was married at date of treaty. I signed the application at Bayfield.
65	Davoit, Thorese	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	do
66	Dauphinias, Mary	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I think she lived at Mackinac. I signed her name of Bayfield. I, E. Webb, know that those applications were being made without the presence, and often without the knowledge of the presumed applicants.
67	Dauphinias, Hyacinthe	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I think Hyacinthe Dauphinias lived at Bois Blanc Island, near Mackinac. I did not see her.
68	Dauphinias, Theophile	Mackinac	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I think she lived at Grand Portage, and the application was made there. She lived at Mackinac; I did not see her; signed the application.
69	Ernattager, Genevieve	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I think she lived at Marquette.
70	Forcier, Charlotte	L'Anse, Mich.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	She lived at Grand Portage. I signed her name. She is a mixed-blood, married, and had children at date of treaty. (D. G. Morrison testifies corroborating Gurnoe, and says she belonged to L'Anse band.)
71	Farris, Lucy A.	La Pointe	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I do not know her.
72	Graham, Mary	Near Mackinac	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	She lives at La Pointe; wife of Montferand, (see affidavit numbered 7.) I knew her; she lived near Mackinac. I think the application was taken there. I know her; she was married at date of treaty. The application was made in Bayfield. I did not see her; she was not at Bayfield; I don't know that she was paid anything.
73	Graham, Henry	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Same as No. 72, except as to marriage.
74	Gauthier, Charlotte	Chippewa River, Wis.	A. Carpenter Joseph Gurnoe	Same as No. 72, except as to marriage. I saw her at Grand Portage, near Mackinac, in the fall of 1864. I saw her at Chippewa River, Wisconsin, on my return from Washington in April, 1865. I was sent through by L. E. Webb, to buy her chance for scrip, and that of some others. She was married in 1864. Webb paid my traveling expenses.
75	Gauthier, Sophia	do	A. Carpenter Joseph Gurnoe	Same testimony as in No. 74.
76	Goshin, John Bte.	Bayfield, Wis.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I think this application was taken at Bayfield, (see affidavits numbered 5 and 9.) Do not recollect; think he is a white man.
77	Gabeslucang, Margaret	Fond du Lac, Minn.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I saw her living at Fond du Lac; was married at time of treaty; signed by me, but with her knowledge.

79	Gurnoe, Charles	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I saw him at Sault Ste. Marie. He is my brother. I saw him before I made the application. He is a mixed-blood. Testimony as in No. 76; applicant 48 years old.
80	Gurnoe, Francis S.	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Testimony as in No. 76.
81	Gurnoe, Louis	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	He was my father; is now dead; living at time of application, (see affidavit numbered 16.)
82	Gurnoe, Louis	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I think she lived at the Sault.

SCHEDULES A, AA, AB, AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE AA.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, &c.—Continued.

I 1

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
99	Labeche, Michel.	.....	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Don't recollect the name or person. Can remember nothing of this application. The signature is in my handwriting. I had no authority to sign it. (see affidavits numbered 13 and 14, case-Joseph Lagarde and James Lagarde.)
100	Lagarde, Joseph.	.....	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I cannot remember much about him. He used to be around Fond du Lac and Superior. I signed the application.
101	La Coy, Angelle.	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I did not see her; signed her name at Webb's dictation, without her consent or knowledge. She was married at date of treaty, and was a mixed-blood.
102	La Coy, Angelle.	Sault Ste. Marie, (probably)	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I saw her at Sault; had no authority to sign her name; she was a mixed-blood; married in 1854.
103	Lavierge, Isabel.	.....	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do not know her. Do not remember seeing her; I signed her name; she is a full-blood. (see affidavit 15, filed herewith.)
104	Lavierge, Francis.	Superior, Wis.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do not know him. (see affidavit numbered 15, filed herewith.)
105	Lessard, Marie.	Outomagon, (probably)	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Saw him at Superior and thought he was old enough; signed his name. Do not recollect her.
106	Lizer, Paul.	.....	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I saw her; she was a mixed-blood, married at date of treaty.
107	La Prairie, Sossan.	Cheungwatana, Minn.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do not know her. He lived at the Sault; now gone to Red River; I signed his name.
108	Louiseignant, Charles.	Dead.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Did not see her; signed her name without her knowledge or authority. He lived at Mackinac. I did not see him and had no authority to sign his name; the application was made at Bayfield.
109	Louiseignant, Joseph.	Mackinac.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Testimony same as in case of No. 106.
110	Louiseignant, Benjamin.	do.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do. Same as in testimony on No. 106.
111	Mouchier, Joseph.	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I saw him at the Sault. I saw him and paid him probably \$20 for his claim; I don't think I paid any more than \$25; Joseph Mouchier was an old man and a mixed-blood.
112	Marchand, Joseph.	Dead.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I don't recollect him.
113	Madwagwou, Antoine.	Now St. Croix, (formerly Bay- field)	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I knew him at Bad River; he has been dead three or four years; mixed-blood. He lived at Bayfield.
114	Madwagwou, Mathew.	Dead.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	He was what I called Indian; I signed his application by Webb's order; I don't know how much she was paid, if any thing. He formerly lived at Bayfield; is dead. Testimony same as on No. 113.

115	Madwagwou, Joseph.	Bayfield.	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I knew him at Bayfield, (remainder of testimony same as on No. 113.)
116	Morringer, Marie.	Fond du Lac, (probably)	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do not know her. Do not remember seeing her; I signed her application at Webb's dictation; don't know how much she was paid, if any thing.
117	Miron, Calastique.	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe.....	I saw her at the Sault; she was a mixed-blood, married at date of treaty; I signed her name to the application.

I 1.

SCHEDULES A, AA, AB, AND SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE AA.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to *Luther E. Webb, &c.*—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
134	Ricotte, Rosalie.		James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	I think she lived at Grand Portage. She lived at Mackinac; I presume this application was made in Bayfield; did not see her nor have authority to sign her name. [NOTE.—This application does not appear to be in Gurnoe's handwriting.] Same as his testimony on No. 134.
135	Ricotte, Mary.		James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	Do.
136	Reaume, Jean Bte.	Fond du Lac, Minn.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	I saw him; signed the application.
137	Reaume, William.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	Do not know him.
138	Reaume, Susan.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	I saw him; he was a mixed-blood, entitled to scrip, and authorized me to sign his application.
139	Reaume, Jean Bte.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	Do not know her. She was daughter of William Reaume; was married to a mixed-blood at time of treaty; don't recollect that I saw her; signed her application.
140	St. Germaine, James.	Wisconsin River, or Fond du Lac, Minn.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	He is a mixed-blood, and formerly lived at Fond du Lac; know nothing about his age. Don't remember.
141	St. Germaine, John Bte.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	He lived on Wisconsin River; I did not see him; and I had no authority to sign his name.
142	St. Germaine, Joseph.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	Same as his testimony on No. 140.
143	St. Germaine, William.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	Do.
144	Shaw, Charlotte.	Sault Ste. Marie.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	Do.
145	Shaw, Marie.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	I do not recollect her. I saw her at the Sault; she was a married woman at date of treaty.
146	Sutherland, Julie.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	I know her. I think at Marquette, Mich. This application was taken at the Sault Ste. Marie. I do not know her.
147	Stafford, Mary J.	do.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	Saw her at the Sault; she was a married woman at date of treaty; I signed her application.
148	Slator, Alexander.	Chippewa River, Wis.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	I knew her; she was a married woman at date of treaty; do not remember what she had her also saw lives somewhere in Minnesota.
149	Sweet, Colie.		James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe.	I do not know him. I did not see him; signed the application. I think she lived at the Sault. If so, the application was taken there.

150	Severt, Margaret.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Joseph Gurnoe.	I think she lived at Grand Portage; I know a mixed-blood there of that name who was a married woman at date of treaty.
151	Troquer, Rosalie.	Near Mackinac.	James Chapman. Joseph Gurnoe. Joseph Gurnoe.	I do not know her at the Sault; I saw her there. She was married September 30, 1854. I think she lived at Grand Portage. She lived at Point Saint Ignace, four miles from Mackinac, Mich. I did not see her; signed this application without her knowledge or authority.

147	Stafford, Mary J.	do	Joseph Gurnoe	Saw her at the Sault; she was a married woman at date of treaty; I signed her application.
148	Slater, Alexander	Chippewa River, Wis.	James Chapman	I knew her at the Sault.
149	Sweet, Cole		Joseph Gurnoe	She is my sister; at date of treaty; do not remember what I paid her; she now lives somewhere in Minnesota.
			James Chapman	I did not see him; signed the application.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I think she lived at the Sault. If so, the application was taken there.
			James Chapman	
			Joseph Gurnoe	
150	Sovert, Margaret	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman	I think she lived at Grand Portage; I know of mixed blood there at that season who was a married woman at date of treaty.
151	Troquer, Rosalie	Near Mackinac	Joseph Gurnoe	I do not know her.
152	Williams, Isabel		James Chapman	Think she lived at the Sault; I saw her there. She was married September 30, 1854. I think she lived at Grand Portage.
153	Warner, Mary L.	Sault Ste. Marie	Joseph Gurnoe	She is at Point St. Ignace, four miles from Mackinac, Mich. I did not see her; signed this application without her knowledge or authority.
154	Young Peter	Bayfield	James Chapman	I know no such person.
155	St. German, Mary	Wisconsin River, or Fond du Lac, Minn.	Joseph Gurnoe	I can remember no such person; don't know that I saw her; I signed this application.
			James Chapman	Think she lived at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I saw her at the Sault; she was a married woman at time of treaty. I signed this application; think she authorized it.
			James Chapman	I had nothing to do with this except to sign it at Webb's dictation. (See affidavit of John Buffaloe, filed herewith and numbered 16.) Peter Young was a full-blood Indian.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Same as his testimony on No. 140.

Do.

HENRY S. NEAL,
Special Commissioner, Chairman.
S. N. CLARK,
Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.

SCHEDULE AA.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
1	Bellaire, Charlotte.....	Sault Louis reservation, Minn.	Joseph Gurnoe.....	She lives on Sault Louis reservation; a mixed-blood; don't know whether I saw her or not; married September 30, 1854. This application was made in Washington. I think Chapman paid her \$70. D. G. Morrison lives now at Mackinac.
2	Blanchard, Edward.....	Chippewa River, Wis.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I never bought his right; I signed the application under Webb's dictation; do not suppose he ever knew of this application.
3	Chapman, Renben.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I knew him to be a mixed-blood. He was a brother of James Chapman; did not see him; I know he could write his name, and had no authority to write it. His signature is in my handwriting.
4	Cloutier, Josette.....	L'Anse, or Ontonagon.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I know him to be a mixed-blood; lived at the Sault. (See affidavit numbered 17 A.) Lived at L'Anse; mixed-blood; married at date of treaty. Don't think she knew of this application. I had no authority to sign her name.
5	Carlotte, Susan.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I knew her to be a mixed-blood.
6	Gauthier, Margaret.....	.....	..... do	I think I saw her; am not certain. She was married at date of treaty, and is a mixed-blood.
7	Lassoure, Josette, (widow)	.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	She lived in Bayfield at this date. I think I purchased her right to scrip on my return from Washington in 1853, after the date of the application. Not a married woman at that time. Her husband's name was Joseph Gurnoe.
8	Moringes, Jane.....	.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I know the name (daughter of Francois Gauthier, probably, and now about thirty years old.—V. H. C.)
9	Moringes, Michael.....	.....	..... do	Do not remember whether I ever purchased the right to her scrip or not; she was an old woman.
10	Morin, Benjamin.....	.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I do not know the name. I do not know who she is. I signed this application at Webb's dictation, with no other authority.
11	Murchand, David.....	.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	He is dead; I did not see him. Signed his name at Webb's dictation.
12	Martin, Angelic.....	.....	..... do	(See affidavit of D. George Morrison and Vincent Lavoie, Jr., numbered 15.) Drowned in Sault Ste. Marie, ten years ago. (Remains in place of tomb, same as on number 9.)
13	Martin, Antoine.....	.....	Joseph Gurnoe..... John W. Bell.....	I signed this application at Webb's dictation, with no authority. (See affidavit numbered 23 of Benjamin Moran, who received scrip in 1856.) I supposed Benjamin Moran, of La Pointe, was meant when I signed this application.
14	Monteher, Nicholas, (now)	.....	..... do	Dead now. (Remainder of testimony same as on number 9.)
15	Menteller, Charles.....	.....	Joseph Gurnoe..... do	I don't think she knows that an application for scrip in her name was made. I signed at Webb's dictation.
16	McEuplain, Charlotte.....	.....	..... do	Same as his testimony on number 12.
17	McEuplain, Peter.....	.....	John W. Bell..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do not recollect the name. Do not recollect the name.
18	Nolin, Louis.....	.....	..... do	Don't I did not know it then. Signed because L. E. Webb told me so.
19	Nolin, Francois.....	.....	..... do	Don't think he knew of an application for scrip in his name. I signed the application in Washington at Webb's dictation.
20	Roussain, Charles.....	.....	..... do	An old man; cannot say I bought her right, or had authority to sign her name.
			John W. Bell.....	She lives at Sault Ste. Marie; is about twenty-five years old at present time. Joseph Kiel.

Some of the testimony on number 16.
Son of Louis Nolin, who died long ago; he never early learned what I did.
Lived at the Sault, but died more than fifteen years ago.—Joseph Kiel.
Testimony same as in case number 15.
Sault Ste. Marie. Never lived at Lake Superior.—Joseph Kiel.
I think he is now in Canada; I did not see him; had no authority to sign his name; don't suppose he knew I was buying at all.
I don't know whether I ever purchased the right to her scrip or not; she was an old woman.
Joseph Kiel.

Joseph Gurnoe.....
..... do

John W. Bell.....
Joseph Gurnoe.....
John W. Bell.....
Joseph Gurnoe.....
..... do

SCHEDULE A-B.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
1	Allie Norbert*	L'Anse, Michigan	Joseph Gurnoe	I do not recollect him.
2	Riblon, Alexander*			I do not remember any such person.
3	Edward, Felix*			I presume this represents a white man living at L'Anse with a half-breed family. I did not see him. Do not suppose he knew anything of the application. I signed it because Webb told me to.
4	Farrier, John*			Have heard the name, but never knew the person whose name is given in this application.
5	French, Moses*			I never knew Moses French; signed his name to application and my own name as witness.
6	Fournier, Anabelle*			See his testimony on No. 5.
7	Fournier, Frances*			I had no authority to sign this application except what Webb gave me. I suppose he knows nothing about the application.
8	Jeneveux, Angelic*			I believe she lives in Minneapolis. I did not see her. Do not suppose she knows about this application; am not certain.
9	Jeneveux, Ilert*			I did not see her at all.
10	Marshall, Angelic*			I do not remember her. Had no authority to sign her name.
11	McCann, Daniel*			He lived at Chippewa River. I was sent by Webb when I returned from Washington to buy his right to scrip; I cannot remember how much I paid; Webb furnished the money and paid my expenses. The application I signed in Washington before the right was purchased.
12	Pricourt, Andrew*			I do not know Andrew Pricourt.
13	Pepin, Willie m*			I never knew a person by this name; signed the application at L. E. Webb's dictation.
14	St. Arnaud, Edward*			Same as his testimony on No. 3.

*The name of Paul H. Beaubien appears as witness on each of these applications, but it was impracticable to obtain his testimony.

3. N. CLARK, Special Commissioner.
Statement of Jos. Gurnoe under oath: "I presume all the above applications were signed by Paul H. Beaubien, whose name appears as witness, when he was in Washington. He and I were both there at the time these applications are dated. I cannot tell where in Washington I signed them. I signed them all by dictation of L. E. Webb, Indian agent, who was then in Washington. L. E. Webb did not swear me on any of the applications."

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE A-A.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
6	Chenouay, Andrew	Near Bayfield, Wisconsin	Joseph Gurnoe	Scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, United States Indian agent, without application being made; I refused to sign this application, knowing that he was a

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE AA.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, 35c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
1	Chenquay, Andrew	Near Bayfield, Wisconsin	Joseph Gurnoe	Scrip was issued to Luther E. Webb, United States Indian agent, without application being made; I refused to sign this application, knowing that he was a full-blood Indian. (See affidavits numbers 20, 21, and 22.)
2	Chenquay, Francois	do	do	Do.
3	Chenquay, Margaret	do	do	Do.
4	Chenquay, John Ete	do	do	Do.
5	Chenquay, Augustus	do	do	Do.
6	La Prairie, Alexis	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Lives at Saint Croix. There is two of them. I did not see him; had no authority from him to sign his name. I don't know that he knows anything about this. I don't think he does.
7	La Prairie, Alexis, 2d	do	Ellen Wadkins	Testimony the same as in case of Alexis La Prairie, last preceding.
8	Porter, Duane	Chengwatana, Wisconsin	Joseph Gurnoe Paul H. Beaubien	He writes his own name; is a white man from Saint Lawrence County, New York; was not in Washington in 1865; never had Chippewa scrip.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. NEAL, *Special Commissioner, Chairman.*
 EDWARD P. SMITH, *Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.*
 S. N. CLARK, *Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.*

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Reside-acc.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
*27	Armstrong, Madeline	June 12, 1863	Stearns County, Minnesota.	Kerr & Collins	Rejected.	I don't know her.—P. Roy. I saved her from drowning at Grand Island, and she is an Indian girl, and not 48 years old, but a strong. She lived at Saint Cloud; was a single woman, about 40 years old; had a child; she was considered a half-breed; don't know where she is now.—J. P. Wilson.
*28	Albair, Michel	Aug. 24, 1863	do	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Same as testimony on No. 30.—J. P. Wilson.
*29	Adams, George	July 9, 1863	do	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. I recollect him; he claimed to be long to Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.
*30	Amiot, Mary	Oct. 14, 1863	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence same as on case of Mary Alleire.—J. P. Wilson.
*31	Blair, Mary Ann	July 30, 1863	do	do	do	I don't know whether she is old enough or not; I know her; she is daughter of Margarets, and is mixed blood of the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—P. Roy. Lives at Little Kock Lake; I thought her of proper age.—J. P. W. I am 36 years old; made an application with J. P. Wilson; was paid nothing.—Mary A. Blair.
*32	Bird, Fred A.	July 3, 1863	Fort Gerry, Minnesota.	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Claims to belong to Saint Joseph or Pembina.—J. P. Wilson. A little Bird, they live at the settlements, Manitoba.—R. C. Burdicks, J. Robert. Claim to be related to Chippewas of Lake Superior through the father.—J. P. Wilson.
*33	Breeland, Samson	July 3, 1863	do	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Never connected with Chippewas, Lake Superior, since our recollection.—Vincent Roy, Jr., 35 years resident, B. G. Armstrong, 22 years. Claimed to be this side of the line, think about Abercrombie; claimed to have belonged to Lake Superior at that age; but not for 45 years of age.—P. Wilson. Son of this name live in Canada. (See Schedule B.)
34	Baker, Nancy	Sept. 14, 1864	Chisago County, Minnesota.	L. W. Folsom	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. I know her to be a mixed blood; her Indian name is Petwawa; she is about 35 years old.—Duanne Porter.
35	Baker, Angelle	Sept. 14, 1864	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. An old lady, married many years ago; her husband was living September 30, 1864, and she lived with him; don't know Angelle Baker by that name.—Duanne Porter.
36	Baker, John	Sept. 14, 1864	do	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. I do not know John Baker.—Duanne Porter. I do not know him.—Nancy Green.
37	Baker, George	Sept. 14, 1864	do	do	do	I don't know father of him. He says above that his name is his Indian name is New-back-wank; but he about 45 years old; don't know him; he is mixed blood; I already supposed him to be a full-blood.—Duanne Porter.
38	Bibo, Elizabeth	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin.	L. F. S. Viede	do	I know her; is a Winnebago mixed blood.—P. Roy. She is my sister; and is 50 years old; she was married more than 30 years ago.—Marie Cleavant. She

Years old.—Duane Porter.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. An old lady, married many years ago; her husband was living September 30, 1851.—Sophia Lamber don't know Angelina Baker.
 I don't know him.—D. G. Morrison.
 I don't know him.—P. Roy. I do not know John Baker.
 I don't know her.—D. G. Morrison.
 I do not know him.—Nancy Green.

.....do.....
do.....

I don't know him.—P. Roy. I went out and courted and married a woman named P. Roy, from the village of St. Cloud, he had a train of carts from Red River.—J. P. Wilson. I knew one William Boye lived 3 miles from Fort Gerry.—J. Robert.
 I don't know him: a family of Brunetts lived on Chippewa River.—P. Roy. Now on Chippewa River; his mother was a squaw; his father was a half-breed Chippewa; he is about 53 years old; father-in-law, Joseph Devereux.—Josephine Congoze.
 I don't know him.—D. G. Morrison.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Robert and Morrison's evidence as above.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. (This is probably wife of Baptiste Briere, who is an applicant under Red Lake treaty by same attorney.—S. N. C.) I have known Baptiste Briere, a married man, living at White Horse Plains, about 34 years; I do not know where he lives now; he would belong to Pombina bands if to any.—J. Robert.

.....do.....
do.....
do.....

I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as evidence on No. 19.—B. Armstrong, V. Roy, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison. I do not know her by given name; the family lived at the settlements when I was there more than 20 years ago.—J. Robert. Probably in the vicinity of Woods Mountain or Devil's Lake hunting; I know the name over the line.—D. G. Morrison.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Robert and Morrison's evidence as above.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as evidence on No. 19.—B. Armstrong, V. Roy, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison. I do not know her by given name; the family lived at the settlements when I was there more than 20 years ago.—J. Robert. Probably in the vicinity of Woods Mountain or Devil's Lake hunting; I know the name over the line.—D. G. Morrison.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Robert and Morrison's evidence as above.

.....do.....
do.....
do.....

37	Baker, George	Sept. 14, 1864	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
38	Bibo, Elizabeth	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Viele	.....do.....
39	Bays, William	July 3, 1862	Stearns County, Minnesota	Kerr & Collins	.....do.....
40	Brunet, Ambrose	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Viele	Approved.
41	Brunet, Louis	Aug. 20, 1870	Long Lake, Minnesota	Self	Rejected.
42	Breconier, Sarah	Sept. 22, 1868	.....do.....	J. P. Wilson	.....do.....
43	Brantcountier, Pauline	Feb. 5, 1869	.....do.....	Dana White	.....do.....
44	Brandeonier, Catharine	Feb. 5, 1869	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
45	Briore, Margaret	Aug. 6, 1868	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....

* Evidence one sees Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and 39, same as that on No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison.

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commissio, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
46	Brown, Mary	Dec. 24, 1868		Dana White	Rejected.	I don't know her.—P. Roy. See following name, evidence, in case Mary Brown.
47	Boucier, Madeline	Dec. 24, 1868		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. She is 30 years old; from Red River; is a daughter of J. R. Brown; white.—His own testimony.
48	Beauchemin, Marie	July 27, 1868	Pembina, Dakota	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. There is a family of Beauchemins at Pembina; no others heard of; 20 years ago a family by that name lived at the settlements, Manitoba.—J. R. B. Battineau.
49	Beauchemin, Philomine	July 23, 1868	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as above.
50	Beauchemin, Emily	July 23, 1868	do	do	do	Do.
51	Beauchemin, Clourise	July 20, 1868	do	do	do	Do.
52	Belair, Lucy	Jan. 2, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
53	Belonga, Joseph	July 6, 1869	Stearns County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. She is probably a Canadian, living in Saint Paul.—J. Robert. Mr. White refused to furnish evidence, and Mr. Grant, the witness, refused to testify.—H. S. Neal.
54	Belongia, Levi	June 28, 1869	do	do	do	I only know one; is an old man and is a Pillager half-breed.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.)
55	Bishop, John	June 9, 1869	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. She is a son of Joseph.—P. Roy. man—P. Roy. (See John Bishop's letter with application.)
56	Blongzha, Mary	June 28, 1869	do	do	do	I know him well; a mixed-blood; claimed to be from Lake Superior; about 44 years old; don't know where he lives.—Asa Libby.
56½	Bel					Is a daughter of Paupl, and is too young.—P. Roy.
57	Baptiste, Françoise	Sept. 29, 1869		William Lochren	Rejected.	I don't know him.—P. Roy. He is about 34 years old; a Pembina mixed-blood; I have known him ten years.—B. Battineau.
58	Baptiste, Madeline	Sept. 29, 1869		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of above; probably 36 or 37 years old. Pembina mixed-blood. Her parents came from Lake Superior.—J. B. Battineau.
59	Bagage, Antoine	Dec. 11, 1864		Isaac Van Eatten	Approved.	I know him; is a mixed-blood of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and is over 40 years old.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood from Lake Superior. I don't know when he left there. He was a soldier during the war. J. Robert.
60	Bush, Emmanu	Jan. 4, 1869		Dana White	Rejected.	I don't know her.—P. Roy. A Red River mixed-blood; I don't know her.—H. S. Neal.
61	Brunette, Angélie	Dec. 19, 1868		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. From Red River; age 26.—Gray Clouté, H. S. Neal.
62	Brantmeater, Josephine	Feb. 15, 1869		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same testimony as case Sarah Brantmeater, preceding page.

63

Brantmeater, Sarah

Feb. 5, 1869

Pembina County, Dak.

William Lochren

do

do

I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as above, evidence. Probably same person as Sarah Brantmeater, preceding page.

64

Berger, Bernard

Oct. 25, 1869

Pembina County, Dak.

William Lochren

do

do

I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood. See Schedule B.

65

Berger, Pierre J.

Oct. 25, 1869

do

do

do

do

do.

66

Berger, Judith

Oct. 25, 1869

do

do

do

do

I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Battineau.

67

Berger, P. A.

Mar. 29, 1869

do

do

do

do

I don't know her.—P. Roy. C. H. B. Battineau.

he left there. He was a soldier during the war. J. Robert.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. A Red River mixed-blood; not old enough.—H. S. Neal.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. From Red River; age 26.—C. Gray, Cloud, H. S. Neal, P. Roy.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same testimony as case Sarah Brandeomber, preceding page.

I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood. See page 86.
 I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood. See Schedule B.
 Do.
 I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Battineau.
 Is a full-blood Indian.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbank, George Fairbanks. All the birds live in Canada.—R. C. Baudry, J. W. Robert.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy, J. B. Battineau. On list of R. F. Crowell.
 I know him; is a mixed-blood of Mississippi band of Chippewas, 36 or 37 years old.—P. Roy. See Schedule B. I am about 35 years old.—Antoine Benoit. Evidence in cases Nos. 71 and 72 same as that in case No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, J. Morrison.
 I don't know him.—P. Roy. Have heard of such family at Fort Gerry.—J. B. Battineau.
 I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
 I know him—lives at Leech Lake; is not old enough.—P. Roy.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Lives near Fort Gerry. See Schedule B for further evidence concerning this family.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Lives near Fort Gerry.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
 Do.
 Do.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. There is such a family on Red River.—J. Robert. Pembina or Canadian mixed-bloods. Evidence in Nos. 80 and 81 same as in No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
 Do.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood. (See Schedule B.)
 I know one person of this name—is a full-blood Indian.—P. Roy.
 I don't know him. A family of Brunettes live on the Chippewa River.—P. Roy.
 I know her; she is too young.—P. Roy.
 Do.
 I don't know him.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.

No.	Name	Date	County	Witness	Result
60	Bush, Emamy	Jan. 4, 1869	Pembina County, Dak	Dana White	Rejected
61	Brunette, Augustin	Dec. 19, 1868	do	do	do
62	Brandeomber, Josephine	Feb. 15, 1869	do	do	do
63	Brandeomber, Sarah	Feb. 5, 1869	do	do	do
64	Bergez, Bernard	Oct. 25, 1869	Pembina County, Dak	William Loehren	do
65	Bergez, Pierre J	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do
66	Bergez, Judith	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do
67	Begors, Peter	May 29, 1869	Cass County, Minn.	do	do
68	Belles, James	July 31, 1869	do	do	do
69	Bird, Peter	July 3, 1869	do	do	do
70	Bernard, Elise	Feb. 23, 1869	Hennepin County, Minn.	do	do
71	Benoit, Antoine	Aug. 11, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	do
72	Bonault, Marion	June 30, 1868	Pembina County, Dak	do	do
73	Beauchez, Francis M	Sept. 29, 1869	do	William Loehren	do
74	Belonger, James	Apr. 14, 1869	Stearns County, Minn.	do	do
75	Berard, Julie	Oct. 9, 1868	Fort Gerry, Minn.	Dana White	do
76	Bernad, Sarah	Oct. 9, 1868	do	do	do
77	Bernard, Marie	Oct. 9, 1868	do	do	do
78	Belinon, Elizabeth	Oct. 27, 1868	Pembina, Dak	do	do
79	Bellemeur, Delphine	Oct. 27, 1868	do	do	do
80	Bellemeur, Catharine	Mar. 13, 1871	do	P. Beaurpre	do
81	Bourette, Marie	Dec. 10, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do
82	Belgard, Madeline	Mar. 22, 1869	do	do	do
83	Bell, Eliza	Oct. 25, 1869	do	William Loehren	do
84	Berger, Sarah E	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do
85	Berger, Pierre, sr	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do
86	Bruna, Eliza	May 30, 1869	Cass County, Minn.	do	do
87	Brunette, Batters	June 25, 1869	do	do	Dead
88	Bronca, Sophia	June 1, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minn.	do	Rejected
89	Bronca, Eliza	June 2, 1869	Cass County, Minn.	do	do
90	Bull, Peter	Apr. 3, 1869	Saint Louis County, Minn.	do	do

CHIPPEWA HALF-BREEDS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
91	Berard, Pierre	Sept. 28, 1868	Saint Louis County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	Rejected.	I don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Evidence same as in case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnee, Mor-
92	Blair, Margaret	Oct. 17, 1864	Stearns County, Minn.	Oscar Taylor	do	I know her; her name is Duette; was married before 1854; was born and raised near Sandy Lake, and is mixed-blood of Lake Superior Chippewas.—P. Roy.
93	Blair, Antoine	Oct. 12, 1864	do	do	do	I know him; is a son of Margaret, and is mixed-blood of Chippewas of Lake Superior; is 46 or 47 years old.—P. Roy. R. C. Crowell dissents from this decision. H. S. Neal and S. N. Clark agree.
94	Blair, Angelle	Oct. 12, 1864	do	do	do	I know her; is daughter of Margaret; is about 45 years old; was married before the treaty of 1837.—P. Roy.
95	Blair, Alexander	Oct. 12, 1864	do	do	do	I know him; is brother of Margaret; is 36 years old and 38 years old.—P. Roy. His brother Edward and me Alexander was not over 36 years old.—H. S. Neal.
96	Blair, Edward	Oct. 12, 1864	do	do	do	His wife said the same thing.—Neal.
97	Brunel, Natutt	June 22, 1871	do	H. C. Waite	do	I know him; is a son of Margaret; is over 39 years old.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) I saw him; is a mixed-blood, and from 37 to 38 years old.—H. S. Neal.
98	Brunel, Mary	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	H. C. Waite	do	I know him; lives near Saint Louis, I think; is not old enough.—P. Roy.
99	Brunnit, Mary	June 7, 1871	do	do	Rejected.	I know her; is daughter of Francois, and is not old enough.—P. Roy. Cannot say as to age.—J. R. Sloane.
100	Belanger, Mary	July 29, 1869	Cass County, Minn., (Winnipeg Lake.)	Self.	do	Is the same person as Mary Bruna.—P. Roy. Cannot say as to age.—J. R. Sloane.
101	Belanger, Mary	June 7, 1871	Cass County, Minn.	H. C. Waite	do	I know her; is not old enough if it is the daughter. If the mother, is a squaw full-blood.—P. Roy.
102	Belanger, Paul, Jr.	July 30, 1869	Leech Lake, Minn.	C. H. Beaubien	Rejected.	Cannot say as to age.—J. R. Sloane.
103	Belanger, Charlotte	June 6, 1871	do	H. C. Waite	Approved.	I know him; is a Village mixed-blood, and is over 40 years old.—P. Roy.
		July 29, 1869	do	Self.	Rejected.	I know her; is not old enough.—P. Roy. Lives at Leech Lake; can't say as to age; think she is a mixed-blood.—J. R. Sloane. Was 34 years of age when the census was taken.
104	Belanger, Elizabeth	July 6, 1869	Leech Lake, Minn.	do	do	I know her; is not old enough.—P. Roy. Lives at Leech Lake; cannot say as to age.—J. R. Sloane. Was 15 years of age when the census was taken.
105	Boiser, Catharine	Sept. 24, 1868	do	Dana White	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. This family lives on Red
106	Boiser, Angelle	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do	I know the position of this name, it is the best of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, but probably not old enough.
107	Boiser, Mary	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do	—P. Roy.
108	Boiser, Jeanette	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do	I know her; is mixed-blood of Chippewas of Lake Superior; lives at Leech Lake; is old enough.—P. Roy.
110	Boiser, Susan	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do	Her husband, says Emily is 28 years old.
112	Charron, Catharine M.	Dec. 26, 1868	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. This family lives on Red
113	Charron, Emily	Dec. 15, 1868	do	do	do	I know the position of this name, it is the best of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, but probably not old enough.

I don't know her.—P. Roy. This family lives on Red River. See evidence in Schedule B. The applications of all bear the same date, September 24, 1868.

104	Belanger, Elizabeth	July 6, 1869	Leech Lake, Minn	do	do
105	Baier, Catharine	Sept. 24, 1868	Dana White	do	do
106	Baier, Mary	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do
107	Baier, Mary	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do
108	Baier, Jeanette	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do
109	Baier, Emily	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do
110	Baier, Susan	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do

111	Carle, Louisa	Dec. 26, 1868	do	do	do
112	Charron, Catha M	Dec. 26, 1868	do	do	do
113	Charron, Emily	Dec. 15, 1868	do	do	do
114	Cloathier, Catharine	Dec. 23, 1869	do	do	do
115	Cousolle, Jane	Dec. 9, 1871	do	do	do
116	Campbell, Mary	Dec. 26, 1868	do	do	do
117	Charette, Joseph	Sept. 28, 1868	Pembina, Dakota	J. P. Wilson	do
118	Charette, Mary	June 7, 1869	Crow Wing	William Lochren	do
119	Collin, Betsy	Mar. 6, 1871	Pembina, Dakota	P. Beaupre	do
120	Carriere, Andre Elie	Sept. 29, 1868	Fort Garry	J. P. Wilson	do
121	Carriere, Genevieve	Oct. 15, 1868	do	Dana White	do
122	Collet, Philomeno	Nov. 8, 1868	do	do	do
123	Constantine, Elizabeth	Jan. 7, 1869	do	do	do
124	Cota, Peter	Jan. 30, 1866	Hart, Oceana County, Wis.	E. H. Oakes	do
					Approved.
125	Coplett, Isabella	Mar. 11, 1871	Pembina, Dakota	P. Beaupre	do
126	Coplet, Seraphine	Mar. 8, 1871	do	do	do
127	Chaboullez, Charlotte L.	June 5, 1869	do	William Lochren	do
128	Chaboullez, Rachel	June 7, 1869	do	do	do

I don't know her.—P. Roy. This family lives on Red River. See evidence in Schedule B. The applications of all bear the same date, September 24, 1868.

I don't know her.—P. Roy. I know a family of same name that came from Red River.—P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau. Saw her mother in Saint Paul; says Catharine is 36 years of age; mother, wife of George Sabot; they came from Red River.—H. S. Neal.

I don't know her.—P. Roy, P. Bottineau. I know her father; he came from Red River.—J. Robert. Same as Jane Kilcone; about 38 years old; married in 1847; husband living.—J. B. Bottineau. Husband died, about 1850.—P. Roy.

I don't know her.—P. Roy. She is probably relative of Antoine J. Campbell, Scott Campbell, and John Campbell, Schedule B, and probably too young or not a Lake Superior Chippewa mixed-blood; they drew Sioux scrip.

I don't know him.—P. Roy. I don't recollect him.—J. P. Wilson. Evidence in cases 117 and 120 same as in case 19.—A. Armstrong, Roy, Gurnee, P. Roy.

I don't know her; she is in my years.—P. Roy.

I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; I know a Betsy Collin now in Pembina, and always heard to be from Superior; she is over 40 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.

I don't know him.—P. Roy. Red River mixed-blood; heard of him at Fort Gerry.—J. B. Bottineau.

I don't know her.—P. Roy. Red River mixed-blood; heard of her at settlement.—J. B. Bottineau.

I don't know her.—P. Roy, J. B. Bottineau.

I don't know him.—P. Roy. From Lac de Flambeau; drew his annuities at Detroit agency; was connected in 1854 with Mashkaw's band. See letter of sheriff of Oceana County, Wisconsin, herewith filed.

I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; don't remember of what band; she is now at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau.

I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood, sister to Charles.—J. B. Bottineau.

I know her; is about 30 years old.—P. Roy. Crow Wing; is about 13 years old.—H. S. Neal.

I know her; is dead.—P. Roy.

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
129	Chalhollez, Francis	June 23, 1869		William Lochren	Rejected.	I know her; all belong to the same family; she is under 30 years old.—P. Roy.
130	Chaboshilleyr, Nancy	June 7, 1869		do	do	I know her; is under 30 years old.—P. Roy. Her mother says she is about 30 years old.—H. B. Neal.
131	Callone, Francis	June 28, 1869		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence taken by the Chipewas; over 50 years old.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B).
132	Callombé, Francis	June 6, 1871		J. R. Skeue & H. C. Waite	do	Same as above.
	Callone, Isabel	June 2, 1869		William Lochren	do	I know her; is about 18 years old.—P. Roy. Red River mixed-blood.
133	Callone, John	July 31, 1869		do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Not old enough; Red River mixed-blood.—W. S. Wakefield.
134	Couvrutte, Edward	Aug. 4, 1869		do	do	I don't know him; I know Joseph; it may be his brother; Joseph lives at Otter Tail; came from Red River country.—P. Roy. Never belonged to the Chipewas.
135	Charon, Marion	Aug. 21, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence in cases 135 and 136 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
136	Clontier, Marie	July 17, 1869		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Don't recollect her.—J. P. Wilson.
137	Cakewash, Silca	May 20, 1869		William Lochren	do	I don't know her; is a full-blood squaw.—P. Roy. Wife of Chief Yakinawash; formerly wife of a half-breed.
138	Callin, Antoine	July 14, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	Kerr and Collins	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood of age of 38; of age of the Pembina land, which always on the American side prior to 1854; now on Canada side.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on cases 135, 136, and 140, same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
139	Callin, Margaret	July 9, 1868		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
140	Camp, Margaret	July 3, 1868		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Red River mixed-blood; claimed that her people belonged to Lake Superior a good while ago; a family of Champe live at Winnipeg (See Schedule E).
141	Callombé, Josephine	July 6, 1871	Cass County, Minnesota	H. C. Waite	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. P. Bottineau. Pembina mixed-blood; lives at Leech Lake; is the wife of Francois Callombé; is mixed-blood of the Pillager lands; was married in 1854; is 50 years old.—P. Roy. Was a married woman September 30, 1854, and her husband is an applicant for scrip under the treaty of 1853. (See Schedule E.)
142	Cheuvest, Marie	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Viedé	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. P. Bottineau. Pembina mixed-blood; belongs to Lake Superior; she (Marie) is 47 years old; never drew annuities anywhere; was a married woman September 30, 1854; has resided at Pembina since she was 14; her husband is a white man.

143
 Gays, Aurore
 Aug. 19, 1871
 Crawford County, Wisconsin
 L. F. S. Viedé
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. P. Bottineau. Red River mixed-blood; was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband is a white man; she is the granddaughter of a Red Lake squaw by a white man. Evidence taken by S. N. Clark.

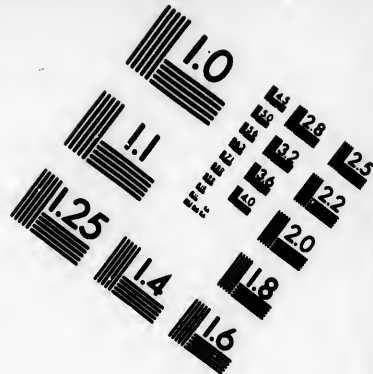
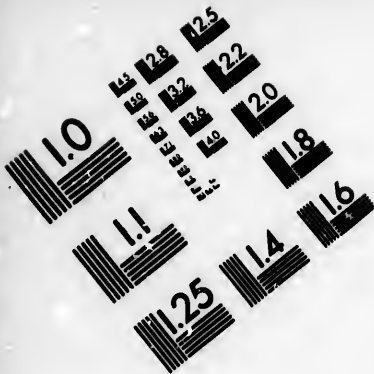
144
 Courchaine, Marie
 Oct. 25, 1869
 Pembina County
 William Lochren
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; wife of Francois; don't know of what land.—J. B. Bottineau.

born; was married in 1854; is 30 years old.—P. Roy, a married woman September 30, 1854, and her husband (See Schedule B.)
 I don't know her.—P. Roy, P. Bottinenn. Pembina mixed-blood; her father was James Reed; her mother a squaw belonging to Lake Superior; she (Marie) is a French Canadian, and was married to a French Canadian named Trempeleau in 1853; has a husband is a white man.

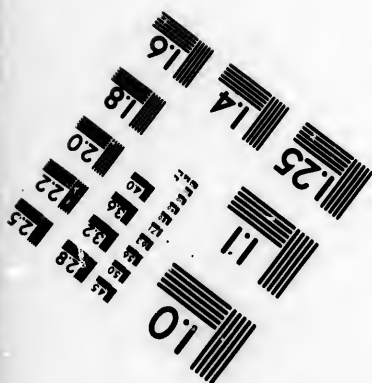
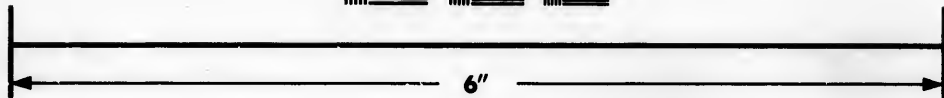
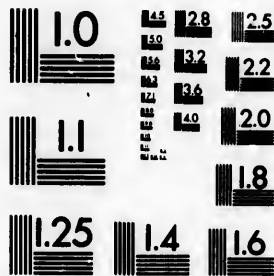
I know a married woman named Marie, who is a white man; she was born and raised in Denairis the child of a French Canadian and a white man, and was married by a white man. Evidence taken by S. N. Clark.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; wife of Francis. don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottinenn.
 I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; over 30 years old.—J. B. Bottinenn. Taken by R. F. Crow, a special agent, 1876, as entitled under treaty of 1853.
 Don't know him.—P. Roy. Probably from Pembina.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. The Desjallais family are Red River people, and belong to the Pembina Chippewas.
 I know her; is not of age, I think.—P. Roy. Don't know her.—C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks. We could get no further information about this person.
 Don't know him.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks. We could get no information about this person.
 Do.
 I know a Frenchman of this name; was a white man; died in 1867.—P. Roy. Don't know him; probably a white man.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. The Delonais family are from Red River, and of age; lives at Crow Wing, and is a full-blooded Indian, I think.—P. Roy.
 I know her; belongs to Allen Morrison's family; I think she is not of age.—P. Roy. Is under 30 years of age.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
 Same as Maggie, I think.—P. Roy. Is under 30 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
 I know her; think she is a full-blood Indian; is the Indian name for Johnson.—P. Roy.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. A Pembina mixed-blood. Evidence same as above. Taken by R. F. Crow, a special agent, 1876, as entitled under treaty of 1853. She is a white man. The Demarais family are all Red River people, and belong to the Pembina Chippewas.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood. The Demarais family are all from Red River; never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; probably same person as Mary Demarais. The Demarais family are all from the Red River, &c.

No.	Name	Date	County	State	Notes
142	Chouvest, Marie	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County	Wisconsin	L. F. S. Vico
144	Conrehatne, Marie	Oct. 25, 1869	Pembina County	do	William Loehren
145	Conrehatne, Francis	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do
146	Desjallais, Constance	July 15, 1869	do	do	do
147	Dansett, Matilda	July 3, 1869	do	do	do
148	Doval, Levi	April 26, 1869	do	do	do
149	Demaro, Levi	April 17, 1869	Morrison County	Minnesota	do
150	Dcfour, Alex.	June 10, 1869	do	do	do
151	Delaney, Harriet	June 27, 1869	do	Dana White	do
152	Dufford, Rosalie	Dec. 23, 1868	do	do	do
153	Deakeans, Maggie	June 7, 1869	do	William Loehren	do
154	Deakeans, Josette	June 10, 1869	do	do	do
155	Dawai, Elizabeth	June 7, 1869	do	do	do
156	Demaris, Joseph, 2d	Oct. 4, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do
157	Demarais, Mary	Dec. 15, 1869	do	Dana White	do
158	Demarait, Mary Ann	Jan. 12, 1871	do	do	do





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
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SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
159	Duverney, Charles.....	Jan. 30, 1866	Hart, Oceana County, Mich.	C. H. Oakes.....	Approved.	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Sixty-four years old; belongs to the Chippewa band of the Saginaw reservation at Detroit, Mich. Sister of Henry J. Sayles, sheriff Oceana County, Michigan, herewith filed. Non-concurred in by S. N. Clark on the ground that the applicant in 1854 belonged to a band of Michigan Chippewas and participated in their annuities and other benefits.
160	Duverney, Julia.....	Feb. 17, 1866	do	do	Rejected	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as above, except that she was married in 1854, and is 75 years old, and drew her annuities at Grand Haven, Mich.
161	Des Louer, Angélie.....	Mar. 6, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	P. Beaupré.....	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as above, but she was married in 1854, and is 75 years old, and drew her annuities at Grand Haven, Mich. Her husband has probably applied for scrip under the treaty of 1863.
162	Daignow, Marie.....	Oct. 29, 1869	do	William Lochren.....	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
163	Ducharme, Mary Ann.....	Feb. 5, 1869	do	Dana White.....	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. The Ducharme family are all Red River people; some live at Pembina, the rest at the settlements; they go back and forth; none of them are connected with or belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
164	Ducharme, Sarah.....	Nov. 3, 1868	do	do	do	Do.
165	Ducharme, Rose.....	Dec. 24, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
166	Ducharme, Mary D.....	Feb. 4, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
167	Ducharme, Mary A.....	Feb. 4, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
168	Dyer, Eliza.....	Mar. 30, 1869	do	J. P. Wilson.....	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. I don't recollect her.—J. D. W. Probably Pembina mixed-blood. Evidence in cases 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, and 176 same as in case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnee, and Morrison.
169	Dephina, Josette.....	Sept. 28, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; don't recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. The Dauphinais family are all from Red River. (See Schedule B.)
170	Dauphing, Mary.....	Nov. 15, 1869	do	Dana White.....	do	Do.
171	Dauphinais, Marie.....	Mar. 30, 1871	Pembina County, Dak.	P. Beaupré.....	do	Do.
172	Delorme, Angélie.....	Jan. 24, 1869	do	J. P. Wilson.....	do	Do.
173	Dunmais, Josette.....	Dec. 10, 1868	do	do	do	Do.
174	De Coteau, Josette.....	Sept. 18, 1868	Pembina, Dak.	do	do	Do.
175	Demodigny, Marie.....	Feb. 17, 1869	Pembina County, Dak.	do	do	Do.
176	Dufraigne, Embellie.....	May, 20, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
177	Ducharme, Madeline.....	Mar. 13, 1871	do	P. Beaupré.....	do	Do.
178	Desjardins, Paul.....	Apr. 8, 1865	Leech Lake.	William Garcelon.....	do	Do.
178	Desjardins, Paul.....	July 5, 1870	do	Soif, (C. H. O.).....	Rejected	I don't know her, is probably from Red River.—P. Roy. (Born at Oas Lake, and has always lived as in case of the Allaire.)
179	Deland, Angélique.....	June 15, 1866	Pembina County, Dak.	Kerr & Collins.....	do	Do.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Pembina mixed-blood.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I don't recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as above. The Dumais family are from Pembina or Saint Joseph, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as before. The Desjardins are all from Pembina, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. J. P. Wilson's evidence same as in case of the Allaire.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as above. The Dumais family are from Pembina or Saint Joseph, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as before. The Desjardins are all from Pembina, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. J. P. Wilson's evidence same as in case of the Allaire.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as above. The Dumais family are from Pembina or Saint Joseph, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as before. The Desjardins are all from Pembina, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. J. P. Wilson's evidence same as in case of the Allaire.

173	Dumais, Josette	Dec. 10, 1863	Pemina, Dak	do	do	do
174	De Coteau, Josette	Sept. 18, 1868	Pemina, Dak	do	do	do
175	Demotigny, Marie	Feb. 17, 1869	Pemina County, Dak	do	do	do

176	Dufresnoy, Feobella	Mar. 20, 1869	do	do	do	do
177	Ducharme, Madeline	Mar. 13, 1871	do	P. Beaunfré	do	do
178	Desjardon, Paul	Apr. 8, 1865	Leech Lake	William Garcelon	do	do
179	Desjardon, Paul	July 5, 1870	Pemina County, Dak	Ref. (C. H. O.)	Rejected	do
	Delant, Angélique	June 19, 1869	do	Kerr & Collins	do	do
180	Desjardis, Gregorie	June 19, 1868	do	do	do	do
181	Deneaux, Joseph	Aug. 19, 1871	Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wis.	L. F. S. Viele	Approved	do
182	Denman, Isabella	Sept. 5, 1864	Chisago County, Minn	L. W. Folsom	Rejected	do
183	Enoux, Josephine	Sept. 23, 1868	Stearns County, Minn	J. P. Wilson	do	do
184	Fiat, George	Aug. 16, 1869	White Oak Point	C. H. Beaubin	do	do
185	Fiak, George	Apr. 14, 1869	Cass County, Minn	H. C. Waite	do	do
	Faulda, John	July 9, 1868	Pemina County, Dak	Kerr & Collins	do	do
186	Fisher, Alexander	July 3, 1861	White Horse Plains	do	do	do
187	Fisher, Ambroise	July 3, 1861	do	do	do	do
188	Ferguson, Rosalie	Oct. 25, 1869	Pemina, Dak	William Lochren	do	do
189	Fredericks, Joseph, sr.	Oct. 14, 1868	Pemina County, Dak	J. P. Wilson	do	do

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect.—J. P. Wilson. Pemina mixed-blood.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as above. The Dumais family are from Pemina or Sacre, and are connected with the Pemina Chippewas.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as before. The Deneauxs are, all Chippewas, and are connected with the Pemina Chippewas.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. J. P. Wilson's evidence same as in case of the Allards.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pemina mixed-blood.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I think is old enough, but belongs to Red Lake band.—P. Roy. See below.

I do not know her; is probably from Red River.—P. Roy. ("Born at Cass Lake, and has always lived there and at Lake Winnipeg, and is from Lake Superior; is about 40 years old.—George Bonga, Z. De-land. She claims to be born at La Pointe; left long ago; do not know whether married or single; came with Red River train; 40 to 45 years old.—J. P. Wilson.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. Came from Red River.—J. P. Wilson. Pemina mixed-blood; evidence on Nos. 179, 180, 183, 186, 187, same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. He was born at Lake Flam-beau; is over 50 years old; was taken to Mackinac to school when he was 10 years old; has never lived on Lake Superior since; never drew annuities.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. She is my sister; about 30 years old; she has a husband named Nancy Green; I have known her twenty-six years; she was a girl ten or eleven years old when I first saw her.—Duane Porter.

Don't know her.—P. Roy.

Full-blood Indians.—Peter Roy, George Fairbanks. Always lived with the half-breeds and whites.—J. B. Bottineau.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. Came to Saint Cloud with Red River train; claimed to belong to Pemina or Saint Joseph.—J. P. Wilson.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. Lives at White Horse Plains; belong to Prairie du Chien; they are Sac mixed-bloods.—J. Robert.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. Robert's testimony same as above.

Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Know one Rosalie Ferguson at Pemina; she is about 25 years old.—J. Robert.

Don't know him.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Resided at Saint Joseph ten years; a Pemina mixed-blood; same as taken by Commissioner Crowell by the name of Lan-ger Frederick.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on Nos. 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, and 194 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison. Has had scrip issued under treaty of 1854.

CHIPPEWA HALF-BREEDS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
190	Fredericks, Joseph, Jr.	Oct. 14, 1868	Pembina County, Dak.	J. P. Wilson	Rejected.	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Sched. No. 18). Same as Joe Langer Frederick; over or about 30 years old; Pautrin band.—J. B. Bottineau. Has had scrip issued under treaty of 1854.
191	Frederick, Mary.	Oct. 15, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Think she is the wife of Langer Frederick.—J. B. Bottineau. And has had scrip issued to her on application under this treaty.
192	Fian, Virginia	June 24, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
193	Fiamand, Louis	Sept. 28, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Lived at White Horse Plains 25 years ago. J. Robert.
194	Fayan, John	Sept. 27, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Some testimony as on Virginia Fian.—J. Robert.
195	Fiamand, Margaret	Mar. 11, 1871	do	P. Beauré	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same testimony as on Louis Fiamand; appears to have had scrip issued under this treaty on her application.
196	Freeman, Jane	Jan. 7, 1869	Ramsey County, Minn.	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert, P. Roy. We know no such person.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, Fairbanks.
197	Fairbanks, Susan	June 9, 1869	Crow Wing, Minn.	William Lochren	do	I know her; not old enough.—P. Roy. We know no such person.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, Fairbanks.
198	Franks, John	June 19, 1869	Pembina, Dak.	do	do	Don't know him. P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
199	Fasan, Becey	June 25, 1869	Cass County, Minn.	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Known a Fasan family in Red River settlement.—J. B. Bottineau.
200	Foster, William	June 3, 1869	do	do	do	I know him; is a full-blood Indian.—P. Roy.
201	Gardner, Margaret	May 31, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Not over 30 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbank.
201	Gardner, Margaret	Apr. 29, 1869	Pembina County, Minn.	do	do	Is probably Lillonie Atkins; is about 33 years old.—P. Roy. Is a full-blood Indian.—C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks.
202	Gardance, Salome	June 10, 1869	Crow Wing, Minn.	do	do	I know her; I think she is a full-blood; not old enough.—P. Roy. Not over 30 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbank.
203	Grandelenger, Carry	June 7, 1869	do	do	do	I know her; I think she is a full-blood; not old enough.—P. Roy. Not over 30 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks.
204	Grandbois, Amelia	Mar. 17, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	P. Beauré	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
205	Grandbois, Emelle	Dec. 11, 1868	Pembina, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	do	Probably same as Amelia Grandbois and neither entitled.—(S. N. C.) Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert. Evidence on 205 same as on case 19.—Morrison, Roy, Gurnee, Armstrong.
206	Gardner, John	Apr. 14, 1860	Cass County, Minn.	William Lochren	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, George Fairbanks, W. S. Wakefield.
207	Gaube, Antonio	Sept. 25, 1864	Ramsey County, Minn.	J. Van Eitven	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. See Antonio Gaudin, (Sched. No. 18). Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau.
209	Gaudin, Marie	Oct. 16, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert. Evidence on Nos. 209, 210, and 215 same as on case 19.—Armstrong, Morrison, Roy, J. B. Bottineau.
210	Goin, Susan	Sept. 15, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. (C. H. Beaubien) under treaty of 1854; wife of a Frenchman; don't know where she was from.—C. H. Beaubien, J. B. Bottineau.

204	Grandbois, Amelie	Mar. 17, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	P. Beapré	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
205	Grandbois, Emelie	Dec. 11, 1868	Pembina, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	do	Probably same as Amelie, Grandbois, and neither entitled to name.—(S. N. Clark.) Pembina mixed-blood.—Evidence on 205 same as on case 19.—Morrison, Roy, Gurnoe, Armstrong.
206	Gardner, John	Apr. 14, 1869	Cass County, Minn.	William Lochren	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy, C. H. Reambien, John H. Fair.
207	Gauba, Antoine	Sept. 25, 1864	Ramsey County, Minn.	J. Van Etten	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy, J. Robert, Saw Alphonse Gervais, and Alphonse Gervais, Gurnoe, Armstrong, and H. J. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau.

NOV. 15, 1868	NAME	DATE	PLACE	NAME	REMARKS
209	Gauslin, Marie	Oct. 16, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert. Evidence on Nos. 209, 210, and 211 same as on case 19.—Armstrong, Roy, Morrison, and Gurnoe.
210	Gato, Susan	Sept. 15, 1868	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Claimed to be entitled under treaty of 1847. Wife of a Frenchman; does not know age.—J. P. Wilson. She must have been 38 or 40 years of age.—J. P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—S. N. Clark. I investigated her case.—S. N. Clark.
211	Gillian, Hellene	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wis.	L. F. S. Viels	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—S. N. Clark.
212	Geneaux, Madeline	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
213	Gonyez, Josephine	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
214	Gremor, Josephine	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
215	Grotier, Angélique	July 9, 1869	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
216	Gardupier, Genevieve	Aug. 15, 1868	Fort Garry; Ramsey County, Minn.	Dana White	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
217	Gwasdinner, Philomene	Aug. 15, 1868	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
218	Gwasdinner, Elizabeth	Aug. 15, 1868	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
219	Gonlet, Sophia	Oct. 13, 1868	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
220	Gonyez, Herbert, or Albert	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wis.	L. F. S. Viels	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed blood.—S. N. Clark.
221	Gabin, Louise	Nov. 15, 1868	Ramsey County, Minn.	Dana White	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; 36 years old. S. N. Clark.
222	Gladue, Isabella	Mar. 7, 1869	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; wife of John Dease.—J. Robert. She is about 45 years old. I don't know where she went. She was 23 years old in case No. 221. She was 23 years old in case No. 221. Same as on case 19.—Armstrong, Gurnoe, Roy, and Morrison.
223	Gladue, Josette	Mar. 23, 1869	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
224	Gladue, Marie	Mar. 23, 1869	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina or Canadian mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
225	Gladue, Madeline	Mar. 23, 1869	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
226	Gervais, Angélie	Nov. 23, 1868	Ramsey County, Minn.	Dana White	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
226	do	Sept. 25, 1864	do	J. Van Etten	Pembina mixed blood.—J. Robert. Wife of Alphonse Gervais; 40 years old; been married 24 years; has a white man; is from Red River; not connected with the Lake Superior Chippewas.—J. B. R.
227	Gervais, Mary	Jan. 7, 1869	do	Dana G. White	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Saw her mother; says Mary is not married; is not 27 years old; is of Red River; family from about Saint Joseph.
228	Gervais, Margaret	Nov. 12, 1868	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
229	Gonroite, Theophile	Sept. 30, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	Do not know her.—P. Roy. I don't recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. I have seen the family at Pembina; the old folks live on Red River, called Point Gourette, (Gervouat), in the British Possessions.—J. B. Bottineau.

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
230	Godon, Caroline.....	July 14, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota.....	Kerr & Collins.....	Rejected.....	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
231	Godon, Joseph.....	July 14, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
231½	Gaulet, Sarah.....	Oct. 13, 1869	Ramsey County, Minnesota, Fort Garry.....	Dana White.....	do.....	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—Fort Garry.
232	Gaulet, Josette.....	Oct. 13, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
233	Gaulet, Louise.....	Oct. 13, 1869	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
234	Guerthin, Emily.....	Dec. 26, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
235	Garnier, Margaret.....	Jan. 11, 1869	do.....	do.....	do.....	Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Mr. White declined to furnish any evidence, although often requested to testify. The other witnesses were absent.
236	Hood, Margaret.....	Sept. 23, 1869	Minnesota.....	J. P. Wilson.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert.
237	Henry, (Henrie), Julie.....	Sept. 7, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota.....	do.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert. Claimed to belong to Pembina.—J. P. Wilson. Evidence in Nos. 236 and 237 same as in case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, Morrison. Belonged in the Red River country; claimed to come from Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.
238	Huot, Eleanor.....	Apr. 25, 1869	Hennepin County, Minnesota.....	William Lochren.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed-blood. Claimed to belong to Pembina. She is a mixed-blood; I don't know what band; parents came from Canada; I understood they formerly lived on Lake Superior.—J. R. Bottineau.
239	Hanks, John.....	June 5, 1869	Crow Wing, Minnesota.....	do.....	do.....	Full-blood Indian.—E. P. Smith, Roy, Fairbanks.
240	Haynes, Eliza.....	June 25, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota.....	do.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy. J. R. Bottineau says that he heard of such parties at Pembina.
241	Houle, Josette.....	Mar. 23, 1869	Minnesota.....	do.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Pembina or Canadian mixed-blood, probably.—J. R. Bottineau.
242	Hartness, Emily.....	Dec. 29, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota.....	Dana White.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy.—Heard of Hartness, known by the name of Arkenineau, at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. R. Bottineau.
243	Hogg, Joseph.....	Sept. 23, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota.....	J. P. Wilson.....	do.....	Do not know him.—P. Roy, J. R. Bottineau. Evidence in Nos. 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 252, 253, same as in case 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison.
244	Hamlin, Joseph, sr.....	Oct. 16, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do not know him.—P. Roy. Knows a Joseph Hamlin, near Fort Garry, (County of Hennepin) at Salsburg, Hamlin, of Fort Garry; about 45 years old.—J. R. Bottineau.
245	Hamlin, Louis.....	Aug. 23, 1868	Dakota.....	do.....	do.....	Do not know him.—P. Roy. The whole Amelin or Hamlin family are from Red River; must live there now, but some of them were at the old camp near the old Louis camp from there to Centerville, Ramsey County, where he now lives.
246	Hamlin, Margaret.....	Feb. 14, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota.....	Dana White.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Knows a Margaret Hamlin, who lives at Centerville, Ramsey County, where he now lives.
247	Hamlin, Margaret.....	Oct. 14, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota.....	J. P. Wilson.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Knows a Margaret Hamlin, who lives at Centerville, Ramsey County, where he now lives.
248	Hamlin, Amable.....	Oct. 14, 1868	Dakota.....	do.....	do.....	Do not know him.—P. Roy. (See 245.)
249	Hartney, Nancy.....	Feb. 14, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota.....	Dana White.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B, for further information about this family.)
250	Hobbs, Nancy.....	June 12, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do not know her.—P. Roy.

244 Hamlin, Joseph, sr. Oct. 16, 1868
 245 Hamlin, Louis Aug. 23, 1868

Don't know him.—P. Roy. Know a Joseph Hamlin, now living in Pope County, since three years, brother of Solomon Hamlin, of Fort Garry; about 45 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Don't know him.—P. Roy. The whole family of Hamlin's family in the East; either at Pembina or Saint Joseph or in Manitoba; old Louis came from there to Centreville, Ramsey County, where he now lives.

247	Hamlin, Margaret.	Feb. 4, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Know a Margaret Hamlin, both over 25 years; mixed blood, but don't know her.—P. Roy.
248	Hamlin, Amabillo	Oct. 14, 1868	Dakota	do	do	Do not know him.—P. Roy. (See 245.)
249	Hamlin, Mary	Feb. 14, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota	Dana White	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. (See 245.)
250	Holel, Nancy	June 12, 1868	do	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Information about this family)
251	Holel, Mary	June 17, 1868	do	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy.
252	Isbister, Marie	Jan. 16, 1869	Fort Garry, Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	Do not know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
253	Jordane, Peter	Jan. 10, 1869	Morrison County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	I know her.—She belongs to Red Lake band.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.)
254	Jerome, Joseph	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dakota	do	do	Do not know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Over 30 years old; a mixed-blood of Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau.
255	Johnson, Masey	June 6, 1871	Cass County, Minnesota	H. C. Wait	do	I know her; is too young; about 34.—E. P. Smith. Someone promised me pay when the scrip was received; he did not ask my age, nor tell me what age was necessary; I am now 33 years old; I did not touch the scrip; I gave it to someone of the name of Johnson. The name of Johnson is all connected with the Red Lake band of Chippewas.
256	Jordan, Charlotte	June 6, 1871	Red Lake, Minnesota	do	do	Never belonged to Lake Superior.—E. P. Smith, P. Roy.
257	Jordau, Madeline	June 8, 1871	do	do	do	Never belonged to Lake Superior.—E. P. Smith. Is too young and belongs to Red Lake band.—P. Roy.
258	Jordan, Susan	June 8, 1871	do	do	do	Never belonged to Lake Superior.—E. P. Smith. Belongs to Red Lake band.—P. Roy.
259	Jordau, Margaret	June 16, 1871	do	do	do	Never belonged to Lake Superior.—E. P. Smith. Twelve or four years old.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Over 30 years of age; a mixed-blood of Pembina band. J. B. Bottineau.
260	Kepenauga, Saint Pierre	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dakota	William Lochren	do	Do not know him.—P. Roy. Remember of Lacemoulier family at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on cases Nos 261, 262, 263, 264, same as on No. 19.—V. Roy, E. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. C. Morrison. Received scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854. P. Roy. Came here with a Red River man; don't know him; don't know their names, but claim to be Saint Joseph or Pembina and claimed to come from Lake Superior, from La Pointe.—J. P. Wilson.
261	Lagimoniere, Elyear	July 9, 1868	{ Stearns County, Minnesota } { Pembina County, Minnesota }	Kerr & Collins	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Heard of a woman by the name of Livingston at Pembina, but don't remember her.—J. B. Bottineau. Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; think she is now 40 years old.—J. P. Wilson. The only mixed-bloods of this name that we heard of resided at Pembina, Dak.—Neal.
262	La Point, Francois	No date	Stearns County, Minnesota	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. He applied for scrip in 1854, claiming to be a Lake Superior mixed-blood.—J. P. Wilson.
263	Livngston, Catharine	July 14, 1868	do	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. He applied for scrip in 1854, claiming to be a Lake Superior mixed-blood.—J. P. Wilson.
264	Ladon, Margaret	Aug. 3, 1868	do	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. He applied for scrip in 1854, claiming to be a Lake Superior mixed-blood.—J. P. Wilson.

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SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
265	Lesperance, Mary.....	July 4, 1868	Fort Garry.....	Dana White.....	Rejected..	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Heard of them at the settlement.—J. B. Bottineau.
266	Lafont, Mary.....	Mar. 17, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota. s 14.	William Lochren.....	.....do	P. Roy. Same family of Benjamin Lafont; mixed blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau. Red River Lafont stated to commission he was from Red River.
267	Lavat, Gustaus.....	June 23, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota.....	.....do	.....do	I don't know him.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, P. Roy.
268	Leazy, Paul.....	June 16, 1869	Morrison County, Minnesota.....	.....do	.....do	I think he is over 40 years old; a Red River mixed blood.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. I don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Has had scrip issued on his application under this treaty.
269	La Rose, Helene.....	Mar. 27, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota.....	P. Beauré.....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of Frank La Rose, at Pembina, Dak.—J. B. Bottineau.
270	La Plant, Isabella.....	Mar. 6, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of Olivier La Plant, at Pembina, Dak.—J. B. Bottineau.
271	La Piere, Antoine.....	Oct. 14, 1868	.....do	J. P. Wilson.....	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Evidence on case No. 271, 272, 273, 274 and 275, same as on No. 19.—V. Roy, R. Armstrong, D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe.
272	Laprite, Catharine.....	Oct. 16, 1868	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. The witnesses to this application live on Red River; the same family as Ambrose, I think.—J. P. Wilson.
273	Leprire, John.....	Sept. 23, 1868	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. The witnesses to this application live on Red River; the same family as Ambrose, I think.—J. P. Wilson.
274	Leprire, Ambrose.....	Sept. 23, 1868	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Don't know where he lives. Carriers, one of the witnesses, lives at White Horse Plains; I know him well.—J. P. Wilson.
275	Leprire, Cocil.....	Sept. 30, 1868	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
276	L'Equier, Marie.....	Mar. 23, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota.....	P. Beauré.....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of Francois L'Equier, at Pembina; mixed blood of Superior and Pembina; over 37 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
277	Le Sarte, Louis.....	Oct. 21, 1864	.....do	I. Van Etzen.....	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Know a Louis La Certe, at Red River, formerly from Saint Joseph, Mo.; over 40 years old; Pembina mixed blood.
278	Le Sarte, Josette.....	July 8, 1864	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. I think she is Louis La Certe's wife; a mixed blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
279	Leith, William.....	Sept. 25, 1864	Lakeland.....	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed blood of the Pembina band; never belonged to the Lake Superior Chippewas.

280 Leith, Elizabeth.....

Sept. 25, 1864

.....do

.....do

.....do

.....do

Don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence same in case 281.

281 Laderoné, Fillior.....

Sept. 28, 1868

.....do

.....do

J. P. Wilson.....

.....do

Don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence same in case 281.

282 Laderoné, Joseph, 21

Sept. 30, 1868

.....do

.....do

.....do

.....do

Don't know him.—P. Roy.

283 Leach, Y.....

Sept. 28, 1868

.....do

.....do

.....do

.....do

Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.)

Lonis La Certe, at Red River, formerly from Saint Joseph, Dak.; over 40 years old; Pembina mixed blood.—J. R. Bottineau.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. I think she is Lonis La Certe's wife; a mixed-blood; don't know of what blood she is.
 Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; never belonged to the Lake Superior Chippewas.

278	Le Sarte, Josette.....	July 8, 1864	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
279	Leith, William.....	Sept. 25, 1864	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do

Don't know her.—P. Roy. Mother of above; had a white man for a husband; mixed-blood.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. In Wisconsin, in 1862.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. In Wisconsin, in 1862.
 Armstrong, D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe.
 Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.)
 Don't know him.—P. Roy. We could get no information of this man; he probably came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train, where his application was taken.
 Do not know him.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, P. Roy. We could get no information concerning this man.
 Do not know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Know him at Pembina.—J. R. Bottineau.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband a white man; she was a Lake Superior mixed-blood. Has had her scrip issued on her application for a scrip.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Of Pembina descent; born near Prairie du Chien; married to a creole; about 37 years old.—Alphonse Larrivere.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. *Pembina mixed-blood; born Prairie du Chien; about 34 years old; single.—Josephine Le Tranche. (Foregoing evidence pertains to case of Elizabeth Le Tranche, below).—S. N. Clark.
 Catharine La Pointe was undoubtedly entitled; she is now dead; her son and daughter are heirs, and are named John La Pointe and Therese Larrivere; he Prairie du Chien, and we recollect that Larrivere, he French name of said heirs.—H. S. Neal, R. F. O'Connell, S. N. Clark.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. * (See above.)
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. She is my daughter; a Pembina mixed-blood; married to a white man, and is about 40 years old.—Josephine Le Tranche.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood about 28 years old; born at Prairie du Chien.—Josephine La Tranche.

280	Leith, Elizabeth.....	Sept. 25, 1864	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
281	Laderont, Fillior.....	Sept. 28, 1868	J. P. Wilson	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
282	Ladreante, Joseph, 2d	Sept. 30, 1868	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
283	Ladrey, Joseph.....	Sept. 28, 1868	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
284	Louley, James.....	Sept. 22, 1868	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
285	Loudrey, Pierre.....	Sept. 30, 1868	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
286	Loudrey, Louis.....	June 10, 1869	William Lochren	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
287	Legury, Michael.....	Sept. 29, 1869	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
288	Lombu, Sophia.....	June 16, 1864	L. W. Folsom	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
289	Larrivere, Sophia.....	Aug. 19, 1871	L. F. S. Viele	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
290	La Pointe, Catharine, by her son John.	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
291	La Tranche, Elizabeth.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
292	La Pointe, Margaret.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do
293	La Tranche, Marie.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do	.....do

Morrison County, Minnesota.
 Morrison County, Minnesota.
 Pembina, Dakota
 Taylor's Falls, Minnesota.
 Crawford County, Wisconsin.

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorneys.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
294	Le Tranche, Charles	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Vicle.....	.....	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is my son; was born at Red River, and is a mixed-blood of that band; is about 30 years old.—Josephine La Tranche.
295	Le Franche, Paul	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is my son; Pembina mixed-blood. He was born at Prairie du Chien, Josephine La Tranche.
296	La Roque, Andrew.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Heard of him on Minnecota River; a Pembina mixed-blood, over 35 years of age.—J. B. Battineau, Josephine La Tranche. He lives at Prairie du Chien.
297	La France, Louis.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is my half-brother; is a mixed-blood of the Chippewas, born at Pembina, and is about 40 years old; he lives near Dubuque, Iowa.—Peter Laramie.
298	Laramie, Peter.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. He is a mixed-blood; I know him when very small on Red River; afterwards he lived between the Red and Mississippi Rivers; is over 40 years old.—Josephine Gooyez.
299	La Roque, James.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is my son; was born at Prairie du Chien; is a mixed-blood, and 34 years old; he is related through me to the mixed-bloods of Red Lake and Pembina.—Josephine Gooyez.
300	Le Tranche, Peter.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood related to Pembina bands; was born at Prairie du Chien, and is 29 years old.—Josephine La Tranche.
301	Larriere, Therese.....	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. She is my sister, and is about 35 years old.—John La Pointe, John La Pointe is descended from Lake Superior Chippewas.—S. N. Clark.
302	Le Tranche, Josephine F.	Aug. 19, 1871	.....do	.....do	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. I am about 70 years old; was born at Red River; left there when about 20 years old; my father was a Canadian named Francis Bonet; my mother a squaw of the Pembina band; I made application for scrip about 6 years ago through Thomas & Kolette, but never heard anything from him.
303	La Rock, La Rose.....	July 3, 1868	Yellow Medicine.....	Kerr & Collins.....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence on cases Nos. 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, and 308 same as that on No. 19.—V. Roy, Jr., B. Arnstvang, D. G. Morrison, J. Guinoo, From Red Lake and Pembina; never saw Lake Superior that I know of.—J. Robert.
304	La Rock, Antoine.....	July 14, 1868	Pembina, Dakota.....	.....do	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. He is the son of Antoine La Roche, or La Rock, of Pembina, a Pembina mixed-blood, over 40 years of age, known by name of Fivat main.—J. H. Bottincau.

305 La Rock, Margaret..... Sept. 22, 1868
 306 La Rock, Margaret, et al. Sept. 22, 1868
 307 La Rock, Elizabeth, (or Eliza) July 8, 1868
 308 La Rock, Oliver..... Aug. 16, 1868

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I am about 20 years old; was born at Red River; left there when about 20 years old; my father was a Canadian named Francis Bonet; my mother a squaw of the Pembina band; I made application for scrip about 6 years ago through Thomas & Kolette, but never heard anything from him.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence on cases Nos. 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, and 308 same as that on No. 19.—V. Roy, Jr., B. Arnstvang, D. G. Morrison, J. Guinoo, From Red Lake and Pembina; never saw Lake Superior that I know of.—J. Robert.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. He is the son of Antoine La Roche, or La Rock, of Pembina, a Pembina mixed-blood, over 40 years of age, known by name of Fivat main.—J. H. Bottincau.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I am about 20 years old; was born at Red River; left there when about 20 years old; my father was a Canadian named Francis Bonet; my mother a squaw of the Pembina band; I made application for scrip about 6 years ago through Thomas & Kolette, but never heard anything from him.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood related to Pembina bands; was born at Prairie du Chien, and is 29 years old.—Josephine La Tranche.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. She is my sister, and is about 35 years old.—John La Pointe, John La Pointe is descended from Lake Superior Chippewas.—S. N. Clark.

Don't know her.—P. Roy. I am about 70 years old; was born at Red River; left there when about 20 years old; my father was a Canadian named Francis Bonet; my mother a squaw of the Pembina band; I made application for scrip about 6 years ago through Thomas & Kolette, but never heard anything from him.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. Evidence on cases Nos. 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, and 308 same as that on No. 19.—V. Roy, Jr., B. Arnstvang, D. G. Morrison, J. Guinoo, From Red Lake and Pembina; never saw Lake Superior that I know of.—J. Robert.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. He is the son of Antoine La Roche, or La Rock, of Pembina, a Pembina mixed-blood, over 40 years of age, known by name of Fivat main.—J. H. Bottincau.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, and never belonged to the Lake Superior bands.

303 La Rock, La Rose..... July 3, 1868 Yellow Medicine..... Kerr & Collinsdo
 304 La Rock, Antoine..... July 14, 1868 Pembina, Dakota.....do

305 La Rock, Margaret..... Sept. 22, 1868
 306 La Rock, Margaret, 2d..... Sept. 22, 1868
 307 La Rock, Elizabeth, (or Eliza)..... July 8, 1869 Pembina, Dakota.....do
 308 La Rock, Oliver..... Aug. 16, 1868
 309 La Roque, Julia..... Aug. 6, 1868 Dana White.....do
 310 La Roque, Pierre..... Oct. 12, 1869 Pembina County, Dakota.....William Loehren.....do
 311 La Roque, Marie..... Aug. 6, 1868 Dana White.....do
 312 La Roche, Sophia..... Mar. 16, 1871 P. Benapre.....do
 313 La Roche, Joseph..... Oct. 12, 1869 William Loehren.....do
 314 Lesperance, Sarah..... July 4, 1868 Dana White.....do
 315 Lesperance, Margaret..... July 8, 1868
 316 Lesperance, Julia..... July 12, 1868
 317 Lesperance, Louisa..... July 8, 1868
 318 Lesperance, Madeline..... July 8, 1868
 319 Lesperance, Sophia..... July 8, 1868
 320 Le Duc, Elizabeth..... Dec. 5, 1868
 321 La Poince, Rosalie..... Oct. 27, 1868
 322 Lavallet, Genevieve..... Sept. 30, 1868 Fort Garry.....do
 323 Lavallet, Philomen..... Sept. 30, 1868
 324 Longgill, Delina..... Jan. 4, 1869
 325 Lavelle, Ursulus..... Oct. 6, 1868
 326 Lavelle, Marie..... Oct. 6, 1868
 327 Letendre, Marie..... June 1, 1868 Pembina County.....do

Thomas & Rolette, but never heard anything from it.—Josephine La Tranche.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence on cases Nos. 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, and 308 same as that on No. 19.—V. R. Roy. Saw her in Merrison, 3/4 years ago. From Red Lake and Pembina. Never saw Lake Superior that I know of.—J. Robert.
 Don't know him.—P. Roy. Knew one Antoine La Roque, or La Rock, of Pembina, a Pembina mixed-blood. He had a daughter, known by name of Elizabeth.—J. H. Bottineau.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy.
 Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chipewas, and never belonged to the Lake Superior bands.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. The La Roques are connected with the Pembina Chipewas; never belonged to those of Lake Superior.
 Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Knew him at Pembina; about 30 years, or over, of age; a Pembina mixed-blood.—J. H. Bottineau.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. See 309.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Heard of the Lesperance family at Fort Garry.—J. H. Bottineau. For further evidence in regard to this family see Schedule B.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as Sarah.—J. H. Bottineau.
 Do.
 Do.
 Do.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Mr. White refused to furnish evidence, and W. H. Grant, one of the witnesses, declined to testify.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as above.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. For history of this family see Schedule B; they all live in the settlements.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as 322.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Mr. White refused to furnish us any evidence, and William H. Grant, the witness, refused to testify.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Every one of the Lavalles are at the settlements.—J. Hill.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Every one of the Lavalles are at the settlements.—J. Hill. Some on the American side, but don't remember the names.—J. H. Bottineau.
 Don't know her.—P. Roy. Daughter of Louis Letendre and Baptist; connected with the Red Lake and Pembina Chipewas; never belonged to the Chipewas of Lake Superior.—J. Robert.

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
326	Letendre, Sophia	June 9, 1868	Pembina County	Dana White	Rejected	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Daughter of Louis Letendre or Baptist; same as above, 326; are my sisters-in-law.—J. Robert.
329	Letendre, Ellen	June 9, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Daughter of Louis Letendre; same as 326.—J. Robert.
330	Letendre, Angélique	June 1, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Niece of Louis Letendre; same as above.—J. Robert.
331	La Ronde, Marie	June 30, 1868	Fort Garry, British N. America	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. B. Bottineau. (See Schedule B.)
332	La Ronde, Louise	June 26, 1868	do	do	do	Do.
333	Larance, Susan	June 7, 1868	do	H. C. Waite	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was born somewhere on the Missouri River; is very old; never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
334	Laurence, Catharine	Dec. 5, 1868	do	Dana White	do	Do.
335	Mixer, Margaret G.	Aug. 21, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	Self	Dead	Don't know him.—P. Roy. I think same person as is known as Agnes Morrison.—C. H. Oakes. I know her as being about 40 years old; lives at White Oak Point; think he was her brother.—W. A. Whitefield. Don't know him.—G. A. Morrison.
336	Morrison, Jean Baptiste	July 17, 1869	White Oak Point, Minnesota	do	Rejected	Do.
337	McGillia, Sarah	June 7, 1871	Red Lake, Minnesota	H. C. Waite	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was not 21 years of age September 20, 1854; was the head of a family.
338	McGillia, Charlotte	June 9, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	William Lechren	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was born in October, 1834, and was not the head of a family September 20, 1854.
339	McGillia, Angeline	May 31, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was born in December, 1843, and was not the head of a family September 20, 1854.
340	Megan, Charles	Jan. 24, 1864	Polk County, Wisconsin	L. W. Folsom	Approved	Do.
341	Monard, Mary	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Viele	Rejected	Do.
342	McDowell, Betsy	June 6, 1871	do	H. C. Waite	do	Do.
343	Mangedéard, Daniel	June 5, 1869	Crow Wing County	William Lechren	do	Do.
344	Munture, Angélique	Dec. 10, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do	Do.

345	Nichols, Antoine	Aug. 2, 1868	do	do	do	Do.
346	Marsolina, Louisa	Sept. 27, 1868	Lives at Pembina	do	do	Do.
347	McNabb, Louisa	June 20, 1868	do	Dana White	do	Do.
348	McNabb, Mary Ann	Dec. 1, 1868	do	do	do	Do.

Do. I know him.—P. Roy. He lives about Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.

Do. I know her.—P. Roy. Know a family of McNabb's name in the American side.—R. C. Bardick. For further evidence in regard to this family see Schedule F.

Do. I know her.—P. Roy. My wife refused to file.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. He is a mixed blood of the Red Lake band, about 40 years old.—C. H. Reanbush, sr., and John H. Fairbanks. Known as Andre Vasseur, Mangedclard Foykator being a nick-name. (See Schedule B. Andrew Vasseur or Baptiste.) Knows Vasseur and knows that they are two different persons.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on cases 344, 345, 346 and 347 as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnea, and Morrison.

Don't know him.—P. Roy. He lives about Pembina.—Don't know him.—P. Roy. Know a family of McNaha who live in the settlements; know none on the American side.—E. C. Burdick. For further evidence in regard to Roy's family, Schedule F. Don't know him.—P. Roy. William H. Gurnea, of Wisconsin, refused to testify, and the other was absent. Don't know her.—P. Roy. All the Montours the commission heard of live at Pembina and on Red River, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas. Don't know her.—P. Roy. She is 40 years of age; was married woman on September 30, 1854; connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; drew annuities at the Detroit agency. See letter of the agent of Ojibwa band of 18, 20 years old.—P. Roy, C. H. Reanbush, and John H. Fairbanks. Don't know her.—P. Roy. All the McCays that we heard of are connected with the Pembina bands of Chippewas. Claimed to belong to Chippewas of Lake Superior, and to be over 38 years of age.—Asa Libby. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Came to Saint Cloud with a Red-River train; resided at Pembina and Saint Joseph; think he was about 40 years old.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Armstrong, Gurnea, and Morrison. For further evidence see Schedule F. Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of above; not 21 years old September 30, 1854, if of the family of John McGillis; if not, same as above. Evidence on cases 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

343	Mangedclard, Daniel	June 5, 1869	Crow Wing County	William Lochren	do
344	Monture, Angeline	Dec. 10, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do

345	Micholin, Antoine	Aug. 9, 1868	Lives at Pembina	do	do
346	Marsellina, Louis	Sept. 27, 1868		do	do
347	McNabb, Louisa	June 20, 1868		Dana White	do
348	Monette, Mary Ann	Dec. 1, 1868		do	do
349	Montour, Mary M	Feb. 16, 1869		do	do
350	Moore, Josette	Jan. 30, 1866	Oceana County, Michigan, Hart post-office.	C. H. Oakes	do
351	Meyers, Susan	Aug. 3, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota.	William Lochren	do
352	McCay, Francis	June 19, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota.	do	do
353	McKay, Michelle	July 9, 1868		Kerr & Collins	do
354	McGillis, Elisha	Apr. 14, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do
355	McGillis, Elize	June 13, 1869		do	do
356	Marion, Louis	Sept. 28, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do
357	Marion, Elise		Pembina County, Dakota	William Lochren	do
358	Marion, Maxime	Oct. 5, 1869		do	do
359	Martelle, Jean Bte	Oct. 5, 1869		do	do

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
360	Morrison, Rachel	June 5, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	William Loehren	Rejected.	I know her. Is about eighteen years.—P. Roy. Is a half-breed, and that she is thirty years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. Belongs to Mississippi band.
361	Morrison, Allan, jr.	June 5, 1869	do	do	do	I know him; about twenty-two or twenty-three years old.—P. Roy. About twenty-three or twenty-four years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
362	Morrow, Jonacc	Oct. 6, 1869	Pembina County, Dakota	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) A Pembina half-breed; over thirty years old.—J. B. Battineau.
363	Morrow, Cecile	Oct. 5, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Think she is the wife of Jonacc Morrow.—J. B. Battineau.
364	Montreille, Josephine	June 4, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is over thirty-two or thirty-three years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
365	Montrall, Alexcie	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina County, Dakota	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is an applicant for scrip under treaty of 1863, and found to be entitled thereunder, (see schedule.) Over thirty-five years old, and of Pembina band now.—J. B. Battineau.
366	Montrall, Francis	Sept. 29, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is an applicant for scrip under treaty of 1863, and is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band of Chippewas, (see schedule.)
367	Michaud, Nancy	Oct. 14, 1864	British Possessions	I. Van Etten	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is a young woman of Pembina band, born in 1834, and was connected with the Pembina Chippewas.
368	Marchand, Goodwin	Sept. 23, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Brother of Benjamin Marchand; knew him at Pembina and Fort Gary; is over thirty years of age, and mixed blood.—J. B. Battineau. Evidence on cases 368 and 370 same as on No. 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
369	Micland, Philomen	Jan. 8, 1869	do	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is connected with the Pembina Chippewas, and not the Lake Superior.
370	Marchand, Benjamin	July 20, 1868	do	Kerr & Collins	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is an applicant for scrip under treaty of 1863. (See schedule B.) Knew him in Minnesota prior to 1859 for over ten years, and about five or six years in Georgetown, and Pembina and Saint Joseph some time; now resides on Canada side; is over forty years old; a mixed blood of Pembina.—J. B. Battineau.
371	McDongall, John R.	Aug. 27, 1869	Todd County, Minnesota	William Loehren	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
372	McDugzie, Catharine	Jan. 7, 1871	Other Tail County, Minnesota	H. C. Waite	do	Knows no one of this name except Duncan McDougall's daughter, now about twenty years old.—C. Ruff, I know her; is too young.—P. Roy.

373
374
375

McDonald, Mary A
McDonald, Mary A
McDonald, Peggy

Sept. 1, 1869
Aug. 27, 1869
Aug. 24, 1869

Crow Wing County, Minnesota
Todd County, Minnesota
Crow Wing County, Minnesota

William Loehren
do
do

do
do
do

I know her; is about twenty years old.—P. Roy. Not 30 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
389	Patwell, Margaret	Sept. 6, 1864		L. V. Eitzen.....	Rejected	Don't know her.—P. Roy. A very old woman; was born at Green Bay; her father, "Menasg," was a Frenchman; his mother a Chippewa of Lake Superior. She came to the vicinity of Saint Paul in 1817 or 1818; her first husband's name was Scott Campbell, a Sioux half-breed; he died in 1849 or 1850; she married Potrel in 1855 or 1856; she is cousin to the late chief of the Mississippi Chippewas.—Hole-in-the-Day. (A. C. Crowell thinks her antedated 1833 and is an applicant for citizenship under the treaty of 1833 and is a Pembina mixed-blood.)
390	Pickard, Paul	Oct. 14, 1868	Dakota Territory	J. P. Wilson	do	Is an applicant for citizenship under the treaty of 1833 and is a Pembina mixed-blood. (See Schedule B.) Same as Paul Picard.—J. R. Battineau. Evidence on cases, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, and 395, same as on case 19. Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
391	Peunteau, François	Aug. 17, 1868		do	do	Is an applicant under treaty of 1833, and is a Pembina mixed-blood; don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.)
392	Perkins, Margaret	Oct. 15, 1868		do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. We could get no further information concerning her.
393	Plant, Louis	Oct. 3, 1868	Pembina	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Belongs about Pembina or Saint Joseph.—J. P. Wilson.
394	Proux, Paul	Oct. 24, 1868		do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. We heard of no such person anywhere in the United States.
395	Puger, Adelaïde	Oct. 7, 1868	Fort Garry	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. When I first knew them, twenty odd years ago, this family lived at the settlements.—J. Robert.
395½	Pichet, François				do	Appears to have had scrip issued to him as Pichale. (See Schedule D.—Van Eitzen's payments.)
396	Pichet, Nesett	Aug. 15, 1869	White Oak Point, Minnesota	Self	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
396½	Pichet, Jean Be	Aug. 15, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
397	Pichet, George	Aug. 15, 1869	do	do	do	Is now 24 or 25 years of age.—George A. Morrison.
397½	Pichet, Nancy	Aug. 15, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
398	Pichet, Susau	July 17, 1869	do	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy.
398½	Pichet, Paul				do	Do not know her.—P. Roy.
399	Pichet, Mary	Aug. 16, 1869	White Oak Point, Minnesota	Self	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is younger than George.—George A. Morrison.
400	Roy, Lalie	June 16, 1869	Morrison County, Minnesota	William Lechren	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Daughter of Peter Roy. Her mother, H. Fairbank, is a Pembina mixed-blood.
401	Roy, James	July 29, 1869	Sandy Lake, Minnesota	C. H. Beaulbien	do	I know a family of this name at Sandy Lake; are mixed-bloods.—P. Roy.
402	Roy, François Baptiste	Aug. 4, 1869	do	do	do	See Schedule B.
402½	Roy, Nancy	May 24, 1871		do	do	Probably a widow; we could find no information of that name. Don't know her.—P. Roy. No other information in this case.
403	Roi, Julia	Mar. 8, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota	P. Beauqué	do	Is connected with the Lake Superiors.—Peter Roy. Is mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; does not belong to the Lake Superiors.
403½	Roy, George	Aug. 17, 1869			do	Don't know him.—George A. Morrison. No such man;

SCHEDULE C.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
424	Shanks, Battis	June 10, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota	William Lochren	Rejected	This man is no doubt of the Pembina Chippewas, if a mixed-blood, and he has a fair complexion, and is the same among some of the mixed-bloods; the McCoy family are all from Red River.
425	Spence, Henry	May 24, 1869	Stearns County, Minnesota	do	do	Examination of this and the following applications will show some irregularities, as, for instance, the filling up of the application of Henry Spence, the age, &c. Asa Libby, one of the witnesses, testifies he was a mixed-blood; claimed to be over 21 years of age September 30, 1854, and from Lake Superior. He worked for me.—Asa Libby.
426	Spence, Eliza	May 24, 1869	Benton County, Minnesota	do	do	She is not a mixed-blood, but a fair-skinned person, 21 years of age; a mixed-blood from the St. Louis Agency.
427	St. Clare, Mary	June 7, 1871	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	H. C. Wait	do	I know her; is not more than 16 or 17 years old.—P. Roy.
428	Sinclair, Josett	June 10, 1869	do	William Lochren	do	Is a mixed-blood; was married in 1854.—P. Roy. She appears to have had scrip under the provisions of this treaty.
429	Sinclair, Amelia	June 3, 1869	do	do	do	Is too young.—P. Roy.
430	Sinclair, Louisa	June 7, 1869	do	do	do	Was a married woman in 1854.
431	Singey, Peter	July 29, 1864	do	do	do	Same as Charlotte Tanner.—P. Roy.
432	Sigaretos, Sichelakon	May 29, 1869	do	do	do	Nearly 25 years of age.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
432	Sigaretos, Shebontle	June 10, 1869	do	do	do	Probably an Indian boy living at Leech Lake.—P. Roy.
433	Sansun, Baset	June 28, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota	do	do	Do not know him.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
434	Semellere, Mary Louisa	Oct. 11, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota	Dana White	do	Mr. White declined to furnish evidence, and William H. Grant, one of the witnesses, refused to testify. The other witness was absent.
435	Shagoba, Adakam	June 1, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	Same person as Jane Six.—P. Roy.
436	Shively, Peter	July 29, 1864	Ramsey County, Minnesota	Isaac Van Eften	do	See Pierre Cherier, Schedule B.
437	Spiner, Elisha	June 23, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. We could obtain no certain information from the persons named.
438	St. Peters, Francis	July 13, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	Kerr & Collins	do	(See Schedule B.) Knows persons named. Francois St. Peters, who resided at Saint Joseph, D. T.; an old man; mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. R. Bottineau. Evidence in cases 438, 439, 440, 442, and 443 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Garrico, Morrison.
439	St. Peters, Mary	July 13, 1868	do	do	do	Is connected with the Pembina bands, and never belonged to the Lake Superior Chippewas.
440	St. Germaine, Therese	July 9, 1868	do	do	do	Therese is connected to all from Pembina on the Red River settlements.
441	Tango, (Mulho.) Joseph	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina County, Dakota	William Lochren	do	(See Schedule B.) Resides at Pembina; a Pembina mixed-blood; over thirty years old.—J. R. Bottineau.
442	Thomas, Margaret	Sept. 4, 1869	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. E. Wilson	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. She is of the family of Francis Thomas.—P. Roy.
443	Thomas, Francis	Oct. 3, 1868	Dakota	do	do	Same as above. He is a mixed-blood. He is of the family of Francis Thomas.—P. Roy. The Thomas family are about Pembina and the settlements; we heard of no mixed-bloods elsewhere.
444	Tourond, Jean Die	Sept. 29, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	do	do	Evidence on cases 444 and 445 same as on case 19.—

blood of Pembina land.—J. R. Battineau. Evidence in cases 438, 439, 440, 442, and 443 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, Morrison.
 Is connected with the Pembina lands, and never belonged to the Lake Superior Chippewas.
 The St. Germaines are all from Pembina or the Red (See Schedule B). Resides at Pembina; a Pembina mixed-blood; over thirty years old.—J. R. Battineau.

Was a married woman September 29, 1854. She is of this family of Francis Thomas.—J. P. Wilson.
 Claims to come from Pembina or Saint Joseph.—J. P. Wilson.
 She is a full-blooded Indian, and lives on one of the settlements; we heard of no mixed-bloods elsewhere.

Evidence on cases 444 and 445 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison. Claims he was born at La Pointe; said he had been on Red River for twenty-five years; came out there as a partner for the fur company; was quite an old man.—J. P. Wilson.

Claims to belong to Saint Joseph or Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.
 Her father says she is twenty-eight years of age at the present time, and is a Red River family by both father and mother.—Neal.

The Tates are all "Greens."—C. H. Beaubien. They are from the Red River region, and not from Lake Superior.

Same as 447.
 Is of a Red River family, and never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Remembers her at Pembina, but don't remember her.—J. R. Battineau.

Was a married woman September 30, 1854. Her husband was an Indian. Belongs to the Mississippi and Pillager Indians.
 Same as Shebarikon Sagetons.—P. Roy. Is the wife of a Frenchman at White Oak Point; is a full-blood Indian.—E. P. Smith.

Evidence same as case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison. Came to Saint Joseph from a Red River settlement, and lived there until under the treaty, and Pembina as his residence.—J. P. Wilson.

Is my daughter; was born at Red River; is a mixed-blood; 44 years old and has been married 20 years.—Josephine Gonyez.
 She lives at Cass Lake; never lived at Lake Superior, and don't belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior; she is the wife of Andre or Battise Vendron.—C. H. Beaubien.

Part of her at Pembina, but don't remember her.—J. P. Wilson.
 Is a Pembina mixed-blood; probably wife of Joseph Valle.

Is a Pembina mixed-blood, wife of Louison Valley, who is an applicant for scrip under treaty of 1853; probably not 30 years of age.
 Is a Pembina mixed-blood, and never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

439	St. Peters, Mary	July 13, 1868	do	do	do	do	do
440	St. Germaine, Therese	July 9, 1868	do	do	do	do	do
441	Tango, (Mulleon,) Joseph	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina County, Dakota.	William Lochren	do	do	do

442	Thomas, Margaret	Sept. 4, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	do	do
443	Thomas, Francis	Oct. 3, 1868	Dakota	do	do	do	do

444	Tourond, Jean Bre	Sept. 29, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	do	do	do	do
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445	Taylor, Alexander	Sept. 20, 1868	Dakota	do	do	do	do
446	Turpin, Joseito	Jan. 7, 1869	Ramsay County, Minnesota	Dana White	do	do	do

447	Tate, John	July 6, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	do	do
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448	Tate, Peter	May 19, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	do	do
449	Touirsho, Louisa	Sept. 25, 1864	Ramsay County, Minnesota	Isaac Van Ertou	do	do	do

450	Tifault, Veronie	Mar. 11, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota	P. Beaurpré	do	do	do
451	Trambly, Mary	Oct. 7, 1869	Sandy Lake, Minnesota	do	do	do	do

452	Tanner, Charlotte	Aug. 15, 1869	White Oak Point, Minnesota	do	do	do	do
453	Unaine, Parpierre	July 3, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	Kerr & Collins	do	do	do

454	Uber, Madelibe	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Vile	do	do	do
455	Vasseur, Jane	June 22, 1871	Stearns County, Minnesota	H. C. Wait	do	do	do

456	Vivier, Angelle	Mar. 11, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota	P. Beaurpré	do	do	do
457	Valle, Marie	Mar. 11, 1871	do	do	do	do	do

458	Vallez, Louisa	Sept. 1, 1869	do	Wm. Lochren	do	do	do
459	Vallez, Madeline	Mar. 8, 1871					
		Sept. 1, 1869	do	William Lochren	do	do	do

Notes and references at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, Morrison' and 'Josephine Gonyez'.

the most reluctant to contribute what was due to the band of Chippewa Red River.—J. P. Wilson. We heard of her at Pembina.—J. B. Battineau. Same as Rosalie.

They heard of her at Pembina and Saint Joseph.—H. S. Neal. Evidence on case 477, 478, and 480, same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnee, and Morrison.
 Heard of her at Pembina.—J. B. Battineau. Same as Rosalie.

477	Vandalle, Rosalie	Aug. 24, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	do	do
478	Vandalle, Josette	Aug. 25, 1868	do	do	do	do	do
479	Vandalle, Foster	Aug. 24, 1868	do	do	do	do	do
480	Whitney, Josephine	July 20, 1868	do	Kerr & Collins	do	do	do
481	Warren, Henry	June 23, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	do	do
482	Warren, Joseph	June 16, 1869	Morrison County, Minnesota	do	do	do	do
483	Warren, Edward	June 12, 1869	do	do	do	do	do
484	Warren, Julia A.	Sept. 11, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	do	do	do	do
485	Warren, Anna B.	Sept. 11, 1869	do	do	do	do	do
486	Warren, Amanda T.	Aug. 27, 1869	Todd County, Minnesota	do	do	do	do
487	Warren, John B.	Jan. 2, 1866	Cook County, Illinois	C. H. Oaks	Approved	do	do
488	Warren, Sophia A.	June 7, 1871	White Earth Reservat'n, Minnesota	H. C. Wait	Rejected	do	do
489	Wells, Mary	Oct. 14, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	do	do
490	Wells, Louisa	Aug. 30, 1868	Pope County, Minnesota	do	do	do	do
491	Wilson, Sabara	June 1, 1869	Pope County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	do	do
492	Westash, Clara	June 7, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	do	do	do	do
493	Young, Harriet	Oct. 3, 1864	Ramsey County, Minnesota	Isaac Van Etten	do	do	do
494	Zac, Conzack	Sept. 28, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	do	do
495	Zemardance, Obesone	June 16, 1868	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	do	do

It will be discovered that many of the applications embraced in the schedule have not been certified to as regards character, &c. of the identifying witnesses. We soon discovered that this was no test of anything and that these certificates were made as a matter of course, and afforded the slightest evidence that the witnesses told the truth. In many instances the certificates were made to parties whom the certifying officer did not even know. As much inconvenience would have resulted from requiring this in all cases, and as no good would have resulted, not even the slightest, we have not in all cases required it. We have been governed in our findings in the schedule by the rules of construction laid down in the report.

HENRY S. NEAL,
 Commissioner.
 S. N. CLARK,
 Special Commissioner and U. S. Indian Agent.

Is 34 years old and wife of James Warren.—Truman A. Warren.
 The Wells family lived at White Bear Lake, Pope County; came there about 4 years ago from the Northwest on account of grasshoppers; left about 4 years ago; don't know where they went to; claimed to be connected with the Lake Superior-Chippewas through the father-in-law, P. Wilson.
 Evidence on cases 489, 490, and 494, same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnee, and D. G. Morrison.
 Full-bloods.—P. Roy.
 Do.
 Was a married woman in 1854.
 He claimed to come from Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.
 Full-blood; is wife of Roger Aitken.—P. Roy.

Is an applicant for scrip under the treaty of 1862. (See Schedule E.)
 Was a married woman when the application was taken, but not in 1854; think she was just about old enough; she lived in St. Cloud then; don't know where she is now.—J. P. Wilson.
 The application came with the Chippewas of Pembina or Red Lake; we heard of no such person there.
 I have been a resident of Morrison County for 20 years, and am acquainted with the family, and there is no such person.—P. Roy. If there is such a person he is undoubtedly entirely too young.
 Not old enough.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
 She has had scrip under the name of Julia A. Spura.—P. Roy.
 Is very young; probably not born September 30, 1854.
 Daughter of Wm. Warren; 30 or 25 years old.—P. Roy, P. Beauptie.

SCHEDULE E.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and entitled to scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854; taken on the Red River.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Allard, Ambroise		Albert Sargent, Theophile P. Trempe, Marion.	
Amlin, Josette		Albert Sargent, Narcisse Marion.	Her uncle Louis stated to the commission that she was married to Baptiste Garvais, and resided at the settlements. Is the daughter of Solomon Amlin, who lives near Fort Garry, and is one of the counselors of the Government.
Amlin, Mary Annie		Albert Sargent, Narcisse Marion.	I think she is the wife of Antoine Vandal, at Fort Garry; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau. Daughter of Baptiste Amlin, deceased, who lived always on Red River.
Amlin, John B.		do	Know John R. Amlin, a brother of Solomon, at Fort Garry; very old; now dead.—J. B. Bottineau. He has also a son named Baptiste, who has always lived on Red River.
Anderson, Henry		Albert Sargent, John T. Putnam.	Heard of Anderson family at Fort Garry; don't remember them.—P. Bottineau.
Anderson, Leticia		do	Do.
Anderson, James Francis		Albert Sargent, Theophile P. Trempe.	Both these witnesses were living, in 1853, at Fort Garry.
Anderson, David		Albert Sargent, John T. Putnam.	
Beauchmain, Madeline		Paul De Laronde, Narcisse Marion.	Heard of the Beauchmain family at Fort Garry, but don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau. (For the whereabouts of this family see Schedule B.)
Beauchmain, Andrie	Fort Garry, B. N. A.	Albert Sargent, Narcisse Marion.	Knows the Beauchmain family, plains; resided at Fort Garry with the late Beauchmain, who was killed on Red River, about 25 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Belgarde, Margaret	Pembina County, Dak. Ter.	Albert Sargent, Narcisse Marion.	P. Bottineau. Knows Andre Beauchmain to be a mixed-blood of Chippewas; don't know of what band; about 45 years old.—Joseph Robert.
Belgarde, Elizabeth		do	Knows Belgarde family, but don't remember Margaret.—Joseph Robert. (See affidavit No. 1, Schedule E.)
Belgarde, Margaret	Holy Cross, Clay County, Minn.	Albert Sargent, Charles Grant.	Both these witnesses lived in the northwest, about Pembina and Fort Garry.
Belgarde, Louis	do	Antoine Gingras, Charles Grant.	Wife of Louis Belgarde; resided at Saint Joseph, prior to 1868, for 10 years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; about 38 or 40 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
Boyer, Lizotte	do	Albert Sargent, Narcisse Marion.	Resided at Saint Joseph, prior to 1868, now lives at Red River, about 25 years of age. Holy Cross settlement.
Bruce, Catherine	Fort Garry, B. N. A.	Paul De Laronde, Narcisse Marion.	Knows Boyer family, but don't remember Lizotte.—J. B. Bottineau. This family is now to be found about Fort Garry. (See Schedule E for Leier and William Leier.)
Bruce, Francois		do	Knows James Bruce at Fort Garry, and think Catherine is of that family.—P. Last timeau.
Bruce, James		do	Same as stated for Catherine.—P. Bottineau.
Bruce, Elizabeth		do	Knows James Bruce, who was residing at Red Rock, now Minnesota; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is about 60 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
		do	Think same family of James Bruce.—P. Bottineau.

1854, residing at Pembina, B. N. A. (See Schedule E, No. 1, Schedule E.)
 Wife of Louis Belgarde, resided at Saint Joseph, prior to 1868, for 10 years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; about 38 or 40 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
 Resided at Saint Joseph, prior to 1868, now lives at Red River, about 25 years of age. Holy Cross settlement.
 Knows Boyer family, but don't remember Lizotte.—J. B. Bottineau. This family is now to be found about Fort Garry. (See Schedule E for Leier and William Leier.)
 Knows James Bruce at Fort Garry, and think Catherine is of that family.—P. Last timeau.
 Same as stated for Catherine.—P. Bottineau.
 Knows James Bruce, who was residing at Red Rock, now Minnesota; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is about 60 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
 Think same family of James Bruce.—P. Bottineau.

1854, residing at Pembina, B. N. A. (See Schedule E, No. 1, Schedule E.)
 Wife of Louis Belgarde, resided at Saint Joseph, prior to 1868, for 10 years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; about 38 or 40 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
 Resided at Saint Joseph, prior to 1868, now lives at Red River, about 25 years of age. Holy Cross settlement.
 Knows Boyer family, but don't remember Lizotte.—J. B. Bottineau. This family is now to be found about Fort Garry. (See Schedule E for Leier and William Leier.)
 Knows James Bruce at Fort Garry, and think Catherine is of that family.—P. Last timeau.
 Same as stated for Catherine.—P. Bottineau.
 Knows James Bruce, who was residing at Red Rock, now Minnesota; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is about 60 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
 Think same family of James Bruce.—P. Bottineau.

1854, residing at Pembina, B. N. A. (See Schedule E, No. 1, Schedule E.)
 Wife of Louis Belgarde, resided at Saint Joseph, prior to 1868, for 10 years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; about 38 or 40 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
 Resided at Saint Joseph, prior to 1868, now lives at Red River, about 25 years of age. Holy Cross settlement.
 Knows Boyer family, but don't remember Lizotte.—J. B. Bottineau. This family is now to be found about Fort Garry. (See Schedule E for Leier and William Leier.)
 Knows James Bruce at Fort Garry, and think Catherine is of that family.—P. Last timeau.
 Same as stated for Catherine.—P. Bottineau.
 Knows James Bruce, who was residing at Red Rock, now Minnesota; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is about 60 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
 Think same family of James Bruce.—P. Bottineau.

Resided at Saint Joseph for 10 years, then died.
 Crossed; a mixed-blood of 10 years past; over 35 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Know Javereau, a French Canadian, remember Lizette.—P. Bottineau. This family is now known as the family of Fort Garry. (See Schedule B for Boier and William Boyer.)
 Know James Bruce at Fort Garry, and think Catherine is of that family.—P. Bad thian.
 Same as stated for Catherine.—P. Bottineau.
 Know James Bruce, residing for 15 years at Fort Garry; also know him as James Bruce, residing for 15 years at Fort Rock, now Minnesota; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—P. Bottineau.
 Think same family of James Bruce.—P. Bottineau.

Know James Bird well; resided at Fort Garry always; also know another, Leri Bird, who had a large family, who resided on Minnesota River, and died there. James is about 50 years old; a Chippewa mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—P. Bottineau. The Bird family live in the settlements. (See Thomas Bird, Schedule E.)
 Daughter of Margaret Berard, at Fort Garry; don't remember her.—P. Bottineau.
 Wife of late Jeanne Berard at Fort Garry; ant also knows *brun* or old Berard. Both Jeanne and old brother had large families; mixed-blood; don't know of what band. She is over 50 years.—P. Bottineau.
 Heard of him at Fort Garry; don't know him.—P. Bottineau.
 Same as Paul Blondin.—P. Bottineau.
 In at Fort Garry, but don't know her.—P. Bottineau.
 Wife of B. Bottineau, now dead; a sister of Andrei Beauchman; about 40 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
 The witnesses to his application resided at Fort Garry when it was taken.
 Wife of Isidore Vallette; over 40 years of age; mixed-blood of Pembina and Superior bands, her parents being from both bands.—J. B. Bottineau. Never had any immediate connections with the Lake Superior Chippewas.
 A son of Bazil Bottineau; about 30 years of age; of the Superior and Pembina bands; mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau. Never had any immediate connection with the Lake Superior Chippewas.
 Son of Ferrie Bottineau; a mixed-blood of Superior and Pembina band; over 24 years of age; resided at Fort Garry, now Minnesota. Never had any connection with Lake Superior Chippewas.
 Wife of J. B. Bottineau; mixed-blood of Pembina band; over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Has resided in Pembina for 10 years past, and a mixed blood of Pembina band; over 40, or thereabouts.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 3, Schedule E.)
 (See affidavit No. 4, Schedule E.) Her connection with the Lake Superior Chippewas was through the general relationship of the different bands; her immediate connection is with the Pembina bands.
 Known by the name of Rosegnol; has resided about Holy Cross for 4 years past, and her father is a mixed-blood of Pembina and Superior bands. The witness to this application resided at Pembina at date of application.
 The husband of Margaret, known by the name of Rasignol, over 40 years of age, and a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; has resided at Holy Cross, Minnesota, for 4 years past.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Know Antoine Blow by the name of Rasignol; now lives on Minnesota River; he is about 45 years old and a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—P. Bottineau.

Belgarde, Louis	do	Albert Sargent, Narcisse Marion.	do	Know James Bird well; resided at Fort Garry always; also know another, Leri Bird, who had a large family, who resided on Minnesota River, and died there. James is about 50 years old; a Chippewa mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—P. Bottineau. The Bird family live in the settlements. (See Thomas Bird, Schedule E.)
Boyer, Lizette	do	Paul J. Leavande, Narcisse Marbon.	do	Daughter of Margaret Berard, at Fort Garry; don't remember her.—P. Bottineau.
Bruce, Catherine	do	Fort Garry, B. N. A.	do	Wife of late Jeanne Berard at Fort Garry; ant also knows <i>brun</i> or old Berard. Both Jeanne and old brother had large families; mixed-blood; don't know of what band. She is over 50 years.—P. Bottineau.
Bruce, Françoise	do	do	do	Heard of him at Fort Garry; don't know him.—P. Bottineau.
Bruce, James	do	do	do	Same as Paul Blondin.—P. Bottineau.
Bruce, Elizabeth	do	do	do	In at Fort Garry, but don't know her.—P. Bottineau.
Brummond, Margaret	do	do	do	Wife of B. Bottineau, now dead; a sister of Andrei Beauchman; about 40 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
Beaupre, Jonette	do	do	do	The witnesses to his application resided at Fort Garry when it was taken.
Buabi, François	do	do	do	Wife of Isidore Vallette; over 40 years of age; mixed-blood of Pembina and Superior bands, her parents being from both bands.—J. B. Bottineau. Never had any immediate connections with the Lake Superior Chippewas.
Buahi, Joette	do	do	do	A son of Bazil Bottineau; about 30 years of age; of the Superior and Pembina bands; mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau. Never had any immediate connection with the Lake Superior Chippewas.
Beauchamp, Angelle	do	do	do	Son of Ferrie Bottineau; a mixed-blood of Superior and Pembina band; over 24 years of age; resided at Fort Garry, now Minnesota. Never had any connection with Lake Superior Chippewas.
Beauchamp, Antoine	do	do	do	Wife of J. B. Bottineau; mixed-blood of Pembina band; over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Bird, Izabella	do	do	do	Has resided in Pembina for 10 years past, and a mixed blood of Pembina band; over 40, or thereabouts.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 3, Schedule E.)
Bird, James	do	do	do	(See affidavit No. 4, Schedule E.) Her connection with the Lake Superior Chippewas was through the general relationship of the different bands; her immediate connection is with the Pembina bands.
Berard, Ellen	do	do	do	Known by the name of Rosegnol; has resided about Holy Cross for 4 years past, and her father is a mixed-blood of Pembina and Superior bands. The witness to this application resided at Pembina at date of application.
Berard, Margaret, (daughter)	do	do	do	The husband of Margaret, known by the name of Rasignol, over 40 years of age, and a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; has resided at Holy Cross, Minnesota, for 4 years past.—J. B. Bottineau.
Berard, Margaret, (mother)	do	do	do	Know Antoine Blow by the name of Rasignol; now lives on Minnesota River; he is about 45 years old and a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—P. Bottineau.
Blondin, Paul	do	do	do	
Blondin, Esther	do	do	do	
Breecan, Margaret	do	do	do	
Beauchman, Marie	do	do	do	
Beauchman, Plukavite	do	do	do	
Bottineau, Mary	do	do	do	
Bottineau, Charles	do	do	do	
Bottineau, John B.	do	do	do	
Bottineau, Mary R.	do	do	do	
Bates, Louis	do	do	do	
Bates, Julie	do	do	do	
Blow, Margaret	do	do	do	
Blow, John B.	do	do	do	
Blow, Antoine	do	do	do	

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SCHEDULE E.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Bovio, Paul	Pembina, Dak		Has resided at Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dakota Territory, for 10 years past; a mixed-blood of Red Lake band; over 50 years of age, and a citizen.—J. B. Bottineau.
Bovio, Margaret	Saint Joseph, Dak		Resided there for 15 years past; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; she is about 45 years old.—P. Bottineau.
Bellhumeur, Josette	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.		Now wife of J. Bre. Charrette; has resided at Saint Joseph, Dakota Territory, for 10 years past; over 40 years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Bannarman, Mary	Fort Garry, B. N. A.		Think she is the wife of Trussaint Bonoma. Same as Bonnominee. A mixed-blood; don't know what band.—P. Bottineau.
Bonesvert, Susan	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.		Has resided in Pembina County, Dakota Territory; over 50 years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Breneau, Thomas	White Horse Plains, B. N. A.		Know a family of Breneau at Fort Garry; don't remember their names.—P. Bottineau.
Batreaux, Susan	Pembina, Dak		Resided there off, and on; he is an old hunter of the Dakota plains, now toward White Mountain; he is about 70 years of age; mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—P. Bottineau.
Brown, Isabella	do		Has resided at Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dakota Territory, for 10 years and over; over 50 years of age; a mixed-blood; thinks of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Berete, Baptiste	do		Wife of J. Bre. Colin; over 50 years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band. Resided with her husband.—J. B. Bottineau.
Collin, Jean B	do		Know a family of Canada at Fort Garry; don't remember their names.—P. Bottineau.
Gampbell, Nancy	Canada, Margaret		I think he is the same as John Bre. Charret, who has and is now residing at Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.; a mixed-blood of Pembina band, I think, and over 50 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 5, Schedule E.)
Charrette, Baptiste	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.		He is now in Becker County, Minnesota and who has resided in Pembina County, Dakota Territory, for ten years and over; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over 35 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Charrette, Angele	Becker County, Minn.		Think she is the wife of Antoine Carabeau, who is over 40 years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Carabeau, Antoine	do		Think she is the mother of Antoine Carabeau, wife of Francois Baptiste, sr., now dead; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior; I think over 65 years.—J. B. Bottineau.
Carabeau, Ellen	do		Wife of J. Bre. Charboneau, a mixed-blood of Lake Superior, of over 40 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Carabeau, Mary	Fort Totten, Dak.		Now dead; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, over 40 years of age, who has resided in Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dakota Territory; for over ten years a citizen.—J. B. Bottineau.
Carabeau, Joseph	do		Have heard of such name at Fort Garry, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.
Charboneau, Victoria	do		Know a large family of Charlet at Fort Garry, but don't remember Susan.—P. Bottineau.
Charboneau, John B.	do		
Contei, Elieenne			
Coak, Joseph			
Calver, Susan			
Carriere, Jeanette			
Galere, Francois	Fort Garry, British N. A.		Same as Simon.—P. Bottineau.
Caplet, Paul			Resided on Canada side, to my knowledge, over ten years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band he is; about forty years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Caplet, Margaret			Know a family of Caplet, but don't remember their names.—P. Bottineau.
			Same as Paul et Caplet.—P. Bottineau.
			Think she is the wife of Lewis Caplet; don't know her.—P. Bottineau.

Carabeau, Joseph.....
 Charbonneau, Victoria.....
 Charbonneau, John B.....
 Contois, Etienne.....
 Crippen, Hannah.....
 Carrier, Susan.....

Fort Totten, Dak.....
 ..do.....

Carabeau, Joseph.....
 Charbonneau, Victoria.....
 Charbonneau, John B.....
 Contois, Etienne.....
 Crippen, Hannah.....
 Carrier, Susan.....

Fort Totten, Dak.....
 ..do.....

Have heard of such name at Fort Garry, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.
 Know a large family of Carrier at Fort Garry, but don't remember Susan.—P. Bottineau.

Fort Garry, British N. A.....
 ..do.....
 Saint Joseph, Dakota Ter.....

Caplet, Francois.....
 Carrier, Francois.....
 Caplet, Paulot.....
 Caplet, Margaret.....
 Caplet, Dennis.....
 Caplet, Louise.....

Fort Garry, British N. A.....
 ..do.....
 Saint Joseph, Dakota Ter.....

Has resided at Saint Joseph for ten years and over; a mixed blood of Pembina band; over seventy years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit, Schedule E, No. 27.)
 Wife of Alexis Coque, a mixed-blood; don't know of what band, but over sixty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 I think she is old Mrs. McHeron or Mrs. Beaurpie; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior; over seventy years of age; resides now in Becker County, Minnesota.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 6, Schedule E.)
 Think she is the wife of John B. Champagne; over forty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; a mixed blood of Pembina band; over twenty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 A brother of John or Jean B. Champagne; has resided in Saint Joseph for over ten years and a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, and over the age of forty years.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 7, Schedule E.)
 Think she is the wife Mennel Champagne; don't know her. (See affidavit No. 7, Schedule E.)

do.....
 Saint Joseph, Dakota Ter.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 Pembina County, Dakota Ter.,
 or Hood Mountain.
 Saint Joseph, Pembina County,
 Dakota Ter.

Gadotte, Mary Ann.....
 Champagne, Madeline.....
 Champagne, Jean B.....
 Champagne, Minnie.....
 Champagne, Isabella.....
 Champagne, Mary.....
 Champagne, Margaret.....
 Champagne, Pierre.....

do.....
 Saint Joseph, Dakota Ter.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 Pembina County, Dakota Ter.,
 or Hood Mountain.
 Saint Joseph, Pembina County,
 Dakota Ter.

A brother of Jean B. and Menno Champagne; resided in Saint Joseph, Dakota, for ten years; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; over thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Know a family by name of Cummings; don't remember the members.—P. Bottineau.
 Same as Cathbert.—P. Bottineau.
 Know Etienne La Ronde at Fort Garry, a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is about thirty-five years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Think he is of the same family of Etienne La Ronde of Fort Garry; don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Same as Etienne La Ronde.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Brother of Etienne; I think at Fort Garry.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Know two families of Dagnon at Fort Garry; don't remember their names.—P. Bottineau.
 Same as Madelene.—P. Bottineau.
 A young man of over thirty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; was a soldier in Company D, Independent Battalion Minnesota Volunteers.—P. Bottineau.

Pembina County, Dakota Ter.,
 or Hood Mountain.
 Saint Joseph, Pembina County,
 Dakota Ter.

Cunning, Margaret.....
 Cunningham, Malcohn.....
 Cunningham, Cathbert.....
 Cunningham, Charles.....
 De Larondy, Etienne.....
 De Larondy, Louis.....
 De Larondy, Margaret.....
 De Larondy, Paul.....
 Dagneau, Madeline.....
 Dagneau, Genevieve.....
 Dagneau, Joseph.....

Fort Garry, British N. A.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 ..do.....
 Saint Joseph, Pembina County,
 Dakota Ter.

SCHEDULE E.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Demarais, Charles Demarais, Severo			Know Severo Demarais, a mixed-blood, of Red Lake bands; about thirty years old; resided in early days, about ten or twelve years ago, at Fort Garry and Pembina both; he was born on American side.—P. Bottineau.
Demarais, Julia Demarais, Marg't, (daughter) Demarais, Marg't, (mother)			I think she is the wife of Francois Demarais, known by Papanas; don't know of what band; she is over sixty years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Demarais, François, sr	Becker County, Minn		Resided about Pembina for eight or ten years, to my knowledge; about sixty-five years of age; a mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau. (See Schedule E, affidavit No. 29 of the same.)
Demarais, François, jr	do		Son of François Demarais, sr.; about thirty-five years of age; mixed-blood, of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Done, Catherine Dufrene, Mary Dumain, Pierre	Fort Garry, B. N. A Fort Abercrombie, Dak		I think he is the father of Michael Ducept; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is over sixty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See Schedule E, affidavit No. 8.)
Dumain, Joette	do		Daughter of Pierre and sister of Michael Ducept; resided away with her father, at Saint Joseph; a mixed-blood of Pembina band on the mother's side; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 8, Schedule E.)
Dease, John Dease, William	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T. Fort Garry, B. N. A		Head of him at White Horse Plains, but don't remember him.—P. Bottineau.
Ducept, Michael	Saint Joseph, Dak. T.		Head of him there.—J. B. Bottineau. Know Urbine Delorme at White Horse Plains, a mixed-blood; don't know of what band, and about seventy years old.—P. Bottineau.
Ducept, Pierre	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T.		I think she is the wife of Pierre Delorme.—P. Bottineau.
Ducept, Madeline	do		I think she is the wife of Pierre Delorme.—P. Bottineau.
Delorme, Norbert	White Horse Plains, B. N. A		Has resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years, and known by nickname of Michellack; resided in St. Joseph's band, of about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 28, Schedule E.)
Delorme, Adelaide Delorme, Margaret	Saint Joseph, Dak. T.		He is over sixty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See Schedule E, affidavit No. 8.)
Delorme, Bazil	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T.		Daughter of Pierre and sister of Michael Ducept; resided away with her father, at Saint Joseph; a mixed-blood of Pembina band on the mother's side; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 8, Schedule E.)
Desjardin, Joette Desjardin, Michel Desjardin, Marie Desjardin, François	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T. do do do		Head of him at White Horse Plains, but don't remember him.—P. Bottineau.
Desjardin, Bourgeois Desjardin, Margaret Desjardin, John B. Derossier, Marie Dumas, Adelia	Fort Garry, F. N. A. do do do		Head of him there.—J. B. Bottineau. Know Urbine Delorme at White Horse Plains, a mixed-blood; don't know of what band, and about seventy years old.—P. Bottineau.
Desjardin, Bourgeois Desjardin, Margaret Desjardin, John B. Derossier, Marie Dumas, Adelia	Fort Garry, F. N. A. do do do		Has resided at Saint Joseph for ten years past; a mixed-blood, think of Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Being François Desjardin, jr, nephew of François Desjardin, sr; has resided at Saint Joseph over ten years, and over forty years of age, and mixed blood of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Know her well; she is the wife of John B. Desjardin; about forty-eight years old; a mixed-blood of Superior bands.—P. Bottineau.

Don't know of what band, but about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Head of Derossier at Garry, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.

I think she is the wife of Ursin Blorme.—P. Bottineau.
I think she is the wife of Bazil Blorme; she is about sixty years of age; a mixed-blood; born in Wisconsin, with some French blood.—J. B. Bottineau.
Has resided at Saint Joseph; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Being Francis Desjardin, Jr., nephew of Francis Desjardin, Sr.; has resided at Saint Joseph over ten years, and over forty years of age; and mixed blood of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Know her well; she is the wife of John B. Desjardin; about forty-eight years old; a mixed-blood of what band, but about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Don't know of what band, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.
Heard of Derosier at Garry, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.

Has resided at Saint Joseph for ten years, to my knowledge; a mixed-blood; over thirty-five years of age; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Don't know about her, only that she was there.—J. B. Bottineau.
Heard of him there.—J. B. Bottineau.
Resided there for the last five years; a hunter about; over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood of Superior.—P. Bottineau.

Known John Ferguson for forty years; a hunter, who has kept moving from one place to another on the American side; saw him at Fort Garry for the last five years; a mixed-blood of Superior band; about fifty years of age.—P. Bottineau.

Wife of Joseph Frederick; resided in Saint Joseph, to my knowledge, over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Has a claim in Becker County, Minn.; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over forty years of age, and has resided at Holy Cross, Minn.—P. Bottineau.

Has resided there for ten years and over; mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Think she is sister to John B. Fair.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 9, Schedule E.) (See affidavit No. 10, Schedule E.)

I think she is the widow of Paul Frike, who lived between Pembina and Fort Garry; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

A sister of Antoine Gingras, merchant at Saint Joseph; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Has resided at Fort Garry for ten years past; over forty years of age, or thereabout; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Had resided at Saint Joseph, to my knowledge, for ten years, up to the time he was killed during the late Red River rebellion; his wife has been dead for over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Have lived there for ten years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Now dead; his widow is now toward Wood's Mountain; has resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; I think he was about sixty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Delorme, Margaret	Saint Joseph, Dak. T.
Delorme, Bazil	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T.
Desjardin, Josette	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T.
Desjardin, Michel	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T.
Desjardin, Marie	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T.
Desjardin, Francois	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak. T.

Desjardin, Baptiste	Fort Garry, I. N. A.
Desjardin, Margaret	do
Desjardin, John B.	do
Berossier, Marie	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.
Dumas, Adelia	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.
Decheneau, Peter	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.
Ducharne, Sophia	Fort Garry, B. N. A.
Demott, Mary	White Horse Plains, B. N. A.
Diemar, Jean	Fort Garry, B. N. A.
Erler, Nancy	White Horse Plains, B. N. A.
Fuller, Francis	White Horse Plains, B. N. A.
Fagnaud, Cuthbert	Fort Garry, B. N. A.
Fagnaud, Isabella	Fort Garry, B. N. A.
Ferguson, John	Fort Garry, B. N. A.
Frederick, Louise	Holy Cross, Clay County, Minn.
Frederick, Mary Ann	do
Frederick, Joseph	do
Fuin, John B.	Saint Joseph, Dak. T.
Fuin, Josette	do
Flemaud, Margaret	Pembina County, Dak.
Flemaud, Anette	do
Frike, Josette	Fort Garry, British North America.
Franseauf, Baptiste	do
Fry, Josette	do
Gingras, Margaret	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Minn.
Goulet, Rodger	Fort Garry, British North America.
Goulet, Elizard	Pembina, Dak. T.
Goutier, Rosalie	do
Gibson, Francis	do
Gladue, Pierre, (3)	Fort Garry, British North America.
Gladue, Genevieve	do
Gladue, Charles	Saint Joseph, Dak.

I think she is the wife of Ursin Blorme.—P. Bottineau.
I think she is the wife of Bazil Blorme; she is about sixty years of age; a mixed-blood; born in Wisconsin, with some French blood.—J. B. Bottineau.
Has resided at Saint Joseph; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Being Francis Desjardin, Jr., nephew of Francis Desjardin, Sr.; has resided at Saint Joseph over ten years, and over forty years of age; and mixed blood of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Know her well; she is the wife of John B. Desjardin; about forty-eight years old; a mixed-blood of what band, but about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Don't know of what band, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.
Heard of Derosier at Garry, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.
Has resided at Saint Joseph for ten years, to my knowledge; a mixed-blood; over thirty-five years of age; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Don't know about her, only that she was there.—J. B. Bottineau.
Heard of him there.—J. B. Bottineau.
Resided there for the last five years; a hunter about; over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood of Superior.—P. Bottineau.
Known John Ferguson for forty years; a hunter, who has kept moving from one place to another on the American side; saw him at Fort Garry for the last five years; a mixed-blood of Superior band; about fifty years of age.—P. Bottineau.
Wife of Joseph Frederick; resided in Saint Joseph, to my knowledge, over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Has a claim in Becker County, Minn.; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over forty years of age, and has resided at Holy Cross, Minn.—P. Bottineau.
Has resided there for ten years and over; mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Think she is sister to John B. Fair.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 9, Schedule E.) (See affidavit No. 10, Schedule E.)
I think she is the widow of Paul Frike, who lived between Pembina and Fort Garry; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
A sister of Antoine Gingras, merchant at Saint Joseph; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Has resided at Fort Garry for ten years past; over forty years of age, or thereabout; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Had resided at Saint Joseph, to my knowledge, for ten years, up to the time he was killed during the late Red River rebellion; his wife has been dead for over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Have lived there for ten years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Now dead; his widow is now toward Wood's Mountain; has resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; I think he was about sixty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

SCHEDULE E.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Glauve, Pierre, (3)	Saint Joseph, Dak. T.		Resided at Saint Joseph; a son of Charles Glauve, senior; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over thirty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gagnon, Joseph.	do		Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; a brother-in-law of Antoine Gingras; over fifty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gagnon, Marie.	do		The wife of J. B. Schectude Esq., resided with her husband; over fifty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grandbois, Emily	Pembina, Dak. T.		Do.
Grandbois, Margaret	do		Wife of Malamin Grambois; resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; she is an Anilin, daughter of Baptiste Anlin; over forty years of age; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gambols, Isabella	Saint Joseph, Dak. T.		Has resided at Pembina for many years; over fifty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grandbois, Pierre	Pembina, Dak		Resided at Pembina for over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Goddon, Louis	do		Resided there to my knowledge for ten years and over; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gondrie, Amable	Fort Garry, British North America.		A brother of Amable; not acquainted with him.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gondrie, Andre	do		Resides at Fort Garry; don't remember her.—P. Bottineau.
Gondrie, Madeline	do		Wife of Narcissus Grant; resided at Saint Joseph for many years; she is mixed-blood; over forty years of age; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Garraveaux, Marie	Chippewa Station, Minn		Wife of Charles Grant; resided for many years; about thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 13, Schectude Esq.)
Grant, Margaret	White Horse Plains, British North America.		Resided for many years at Saint Joseph; a son of Charles Grant; he is over forty years of age; a Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grant, Julia	Chippewa Station, Minn		Is over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grant, Narcisso	do		Wife of Guilbert Grant; she is a Gingrass; resided at Saint Joseph; she is about thirty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grant, Charles	Saint Joseph, Dak		A son-in-law of Antoine Gingrass and brother of Charles Grant; about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grant, Marie	do		I have known Grant residing at Red settlement, Canada side, a place known as Pointe-a-Grue; don't know them personally.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grant, Cathbert	Saint Joseph, Dak		I think she is of the family of Theophilus.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gruet, Theophilus	Port Garry, British North America.		Same as Theophilus.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gruet, Madoline	do		Know her, but cannot recollect the different members of the family; they are mixed-blood of Superior band; resides at Fort Garry.—J. Bottineau.
Gruet, Madoline	do		
Gruet, John B.	do		
Hodgson, Charlotte			
House, Elizabeth			
Harrison, Thomas	Fort Garry, British North America.		Resided there for the last forty years; he is about fifty six years old; a mixed-blood of Superior band.—J. Bottineau.
Henrie, Joseph	do		Brother of Michel Henry.—P. Bottineau.
Henrie, Pierre	do		Same as Pierre; don't know their age, but are mixed-blood of Pembina band, and resided on the American side until 1850, but for some years before.
Henrie, Antoine	do		

A son-in-law of Antoine Gingrass and brother of Charles Grant; about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 I think he is of the family of Theophilus.—J. B. Bottineau.
 I think she is of the family of Theophilus.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Same as Theophilus.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Know them, but cannot recollect the different members of the family; they are mixed-blood of Superior band; resides at Fort Garry.—J. B. Bottineau.

Resided there for the last forty years; he is about fifty-six years old; a mixed-blood of Superior band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Brother of Michel Henry.—P. Bottineau.

Same as Pierre; don't know their age, but are mixed-blood of Pembina band, and resided on the American side up to the last four or five years.—P. Bottineau.
 Resided at Pembina over ten years; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 A brother of Michel, I think; resided at Pembina over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 The wife of Andre Henrie; resided at Pembina; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over fifty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 The son of Simon Hamlin; in thirty years of age; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; I think he is of the family known as 'Anilin', over at Red River settlement, Canada side.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Over sixty years of age, and same as his son Joseph Hamlin.—J. B. Bottineau. Is a councillor of the Manitoba government.
 I think she is the wife of Salamon Hamlin; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.

I think resides at Fort Garry; he is a Scotch half-breed; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Same as James Inkster.—J. B. Bottineau.

Heard of him at Fort Garry; don't know him.—P. Bottineau.
 A son of Mrs. Marion; over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Resided at Pembina over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; about thirty-two or three.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 14, Schedule E.)
 I think she is the wife of Jerome; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
 A resident of Pembina; over thirty years of age; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; resided over ten years at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 15, Schedule E.)
 I think she is of the Jerome family at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Same as Margaret Jerome.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Resided at Pembina over ten years; a brother of Jerome and David; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

The wife of Norman W. Kittson, now dead; she is the daughter of Narciss Marion, at Red River settlement; would be now about thirty-five or six years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Resided at a point called Scatchabing River, on the Canada side, in Red River settlement; about the age of thirty-five years; never known them on the American side.—J. B. Bottineau.

Orange, Elizabeth	Saint Joseph, Dak	British North America
Grant, Cathbert	Fort Garry, Dak	British North America
Gruct, Theophilus	do	do
Gruct, Madeline	do	do
Gruct, Augustin	do	do
Gruct, John H.	do	do
Hudson, Charlotte	Pembina, Dak	Pembina
Hunter, Elizabeth	do	do
Harrison, Thomas	Fort Garry, North America	British North America
Henrie, Joseph	Fort Garry, North America	British North America
Henrie, Pierre	do	do
Henrie, Antoine	Pembina, Dak	Pembina
Henrie, Michel	do	do
Henrie, Andre	do	do
Henrie, Marie	do	do
Henry, Mary Ann	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Minnesota	Pembina
Harnan, Edward	do	do
Hamlin, Joseph	Fort Garry, British North America	British North America
Hamlin, Salamon	do	do
Hamlin, Isabella	do	do
Hulerow, Elizabeth	do	do
Inkster, James	do	do
Isbister, Mary	Fort Garry, British North America	British North America
Jervais, Francis	do	do
Jervais, Francis	Pembina, Dak	Pembina
Jerome, Jerome	do	do
Jerome, Elizabeth	do	do
Jerome, David	do	do
Jerome, Margaret	Pembina, Dak	Pembina
Jerome, Margaret, Jr.	do	do
Jerome, Angelle	do	do
Jerome, Louis	do	do
Jondron, Angelle	Fort Garry, Dak	Fort Garry
Jondron, Francois	do	do
Kittson, Eliza	do	do
Klyne, Angelle	do	do

Resided there for the last forty years; he is about fifty-six years old; a mixed-blood of Superior band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Brother of Michel Henry.—P. Bottineau.
 Same as Pierre; don't know their age, but are mixed-blood of Pembina band, and resided on the American side up to the last four or five years.—P. Bottineau.
 Resided at Pembina over ten years; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 A brother of Michel, I think; resided at Pembina over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 The wife of Andre Henrie; resided at Pembina; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over fifty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 The son of Simon Hamlin; in thirty years of age; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; I think he is of the family known as 'Anilin', over at Red River settlement, Canada side.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Over sixty years of age, and same as his son Joseph Hamlin.—J. B. Bottineau. Is a councillor of the Manitoba government.
 I think she is the wife of Salamon Hamlin; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
 I think resides at Fort Garry; he is a Scotch half-breed; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Same as James Inkster.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Heard of him at Fort Garry; don't know him.—P. Bottineau.
 A son of Mrs. Marion; over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Resided at Pembina over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; about thirty-two or three.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 14, Schedule E.)
 I think she is the wife of Jerome; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
 A resident of Pembina; over thirty years of age; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; resided over ten years at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 15, Schedule E.)
 I think she is of the Jerome family at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Same as Margaret Jerome.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Resided at Pembina over ten years; a brother of Jerome and David; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
 The wife of Norman W. Kittson, now dead; she is the daughter of Narciss Marion, at Red River settlement; would be now about thirty-five or six years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Resided at a point called Scatchabing River, on the Canada side, in Red River settlement; about the age of thirty-five years; never known them on the American side.—J. B. Bottineau.

SCHEDULE E.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Klyne, Margaret	Fort Garry, Dak.		Same as Angelle Klyne.
Klyne, George	do		Resided at Scratching River, Canada, side of Red River; a mixed blood; don't know of what band; he is about thirty-five or less years of age; never known him on the American side.—J. B. Bottineau.
Klyne, John	do		Resides near his brother, George Klyne; about thirty-seven to forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
La Roque, Sophia			I think she is the wife of La Roque, known as La Courte; about forty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
La Roque, Joseph			I think he is the one known as La Courte at Pembina; over forty years of age; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; resided always at Pembina; ten years, to my knowledge.—J. B. Bottineau.
Laurant, Paul	Pembina, Dak.		Resided at Pembina over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over thirty and less than forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Laurant, Marie	do		Wife of Paul Laurant, at Pembina; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band, nor age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lejeunesse, Therese			Heard of Letendre families at Fort Garry; also heard of Letendre at Pembina County, Dakota Territory, but don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.
Letendre, Margaret, sr.			Same as Margaret, sr.—J. B. Bottineau.
Letendre, Margaret, Jr.			Resided at Pembina ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over thirty.—J. B. Bottineau.
Letendre, John B.			Resided at Pembina ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over thirty-five and less than forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
LeRoque, Oreste	Pembina, Dak.		Resides at Red River settlement; don't know them personally.—J. B. Bottineau.
Legandier, Marie			Same as Marie.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 16, Schedule E.)
Leganozier, Josette			Same as Marie.—J. B. Bottineau.
Leganonnier, Marie			Heard of such parties at Fort Garry.—J. B. Bottineau.
Legimonier, Isidore			Same.—J. B. Bottineau.
Legimonier, Sara			Think she is of the Laframbois family at Saint Joseph, Dakota Territory.—P. Bottineau.
Leframboise, Marie			Resided at Saint Joseph over ten years; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; about thirty.—J. B. Bottineau.
Leframboise, Louis	Saint Joseph, Dak.		Eight years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Leframboise, Narcisse	do		A brother of Louis Laframboise; resided at Saint Joseph over ten years; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Leframboise, Mary Ann	do		Resided at Pembina and Saint Joseph over ten years; now a widow; known by Mary Ann Maab-ka-ke, a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; she was a wife of Laframboise; she is about thirty-eight years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Leframboise, Josette			I know only one Pierre Lavelet, who now resides in Hennepin County, Minnesota, a Frenchman from Canada.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lesperance, Marie			I think she is the wife of Pierre Lavelet, the Frenchman; she is a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is about thirty years of age; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lavellet, Pierre	Hennepin County, Minn.		
Lavelet, Marie			
Leppint, Mattheus			
LeFontaine, Françoise	Saint Joseph, Dak.		Resided at Saint Joseph and Pembina about ten years; don't know of what band; don't know of what band; he is about fifty years of age; known by name of LeFontaine.—J. B. Bottineau.
LeGonsier, Bazil	Saint Joseph, Dak.		Wife of late Baptiste Lavelet; she resided at Saint Joseph ten years and over; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; she is over the age of sixty years.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lernee, Marie			

SCHEDULE E.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Montrieux, Margaret	Pembina, Dak	.....	Daughter of Joseph Montrieux; she is about thirty-six years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Montrieux, Joseph	do	.....	Husband of Isabella Montrieux; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over sixty years of age; resided in Pembina for twenty years past.—J. B. Bottineau. (See addavit No. 18, Schedule E.)
Montrieux, Catherine	do	.....	Wife of John B. Montrieux; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; about thirty-six years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Montrieux, Joseph, jr.	do	.....	Son of Joseph Montrieux, sr.; resided at Pembina and Grand Forks; a mixed-blood of the Pembina and Superior bands, but for the last twenty years belonged to Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Montrieux, Margaret	do	.....	Wife of John B. Montrieux, jr.; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior; about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Martel, Baptiste	do	.....	I know two Baptiste Martels, the father and the son; resided at Pembina and Saint Joseph over ten years, and mixed-blood of Pembina bands.—J. B. Bottineau.
Martel, Joseette	do	.....	I think she is the wife of Baptiste Martels; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; she is about forty years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Martin, Xavier	Fort Garry, British North America.	.....	Resided at Fort Garry during the years 1860, 1863, and 1865; don't know of what band; middle-aged man.—J. B. Bottineau.
Morin, Madeline	do	.....	I think she is the wife of Narcisse Murion, at Fort Garry; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Marion, Marie	do	.....	Wife of John B. Bottineau.
Montour, Pascal	Saint Joseph, Dak	.....	Resided at Saint Joseph ten years past; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Montour, Madeline	do	.....	I think she is the wife of Pascal Montour; about forty years old; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Monsie, Therese	do	.....	I think Duncan is a nephew of Thomas Harrison; mixed-blood of Superior.—P. Bottineau.
McDonald, Duncan	Fort Garry, B. N. A.	.....	Brother of Duncan; middle age; mixed-blood of Superior; always lived on Canada side.—J. Bottineau.
McDonald, Philip	do	.....	.....
McDonald, Eliza	do	.....	.....
McDonald, Charles, jr.	do	.....	.....
McDonald, Mary	do	.....	.....
McDonald, William	Otter Tail City, Minn.	.....	Son of Donald McDonald; resided at Otter Tail City and County for ten years and over; he is a mixed-blood of the Mississippi and Red Lake bands; about twenty-six or eight years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
McDonald, Nancy	do	.....	.....
McDonald, Hannah	do	.....	.....
Meme, Mary	Becker County, Minn.	.....	She is the wife of Francis Meme; resided at Saint Joseph prior to 1868; ten years or thereabouts; mixed-blood; don't know of what band; she is about thirty-five years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Meme, Francois	do	.....	Husband of Mary resided at Saint Joseph prior to 1868; about ten years to my knowledge; a mixed-blood of the Pembina bands, and about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Murray, Jane Mary	do	.....	.....
Maxwell, Elizabeth	do	.....	.....
Nolin, Auguste	do	.....	.....
Nolin, John	Georgetown, Minn.	.....	Resided at Saint Joseph prior to 1868; to my knowledge, ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Nolin, Mary Ann	do	.....	Wife of John Nolin; don't know how old; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Nolin, Norbert	Fort Garry, B. N. A.	.....	Cousin of John Nolin; don't know what age; but heard of him first.—J. B. Bottineau.

over; he is a mixed-blood of the Mississippi and Red Lake bands; about twenty-six or eight years old.—J. B. Bottineau.

She is the wife of Francois Meme; resided at Saint Joseph prior to 1861, ten years or thereabouts; mixed-blood; don't know of what band; she is about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Husband of Mary resided at Saint Joseph prior to 1868, about ten years to my knowledge; a mixed-blood of the Pembina bands, and about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Resided at Saint Joseph prior to 1868, to my knowledge, ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina bands; don't know of what band; about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Wife of John Nolin; don't know how old; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Cousin of John Nolin; don't know what age; but heard of him there.—J. B. Bottineau.

I think she is of the Nolin family of Fort Garry; two families of Nolas, brothers of Joseph, sr.; resides at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.

Resided at Saint Joseph over ten years; now dead; he was an old man, about seventy years of age; don't know what band he was originally from, but late belonged to Pembina bands.—J. B. Bottineau.

Resided in Pembina County for many years with his father, Joseph; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; over thirty-five years of age.—P. Bottineau.

A daughter of Joseph Nolin, sr., by that name; about twenty-five years old.—J. B. Bottineau.

Son of Joseph Nolin; a mixed-blood of Pembina; about twenty-eight years of age, died three years ago, this 1871; resided at Saint Joseph with his father.—J. B. Bottineau.

I think he is brother to Joseph Nolin, an old man at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau. Know all the Nolin family of Canada side; they have all resided on the American side for many years; removed only of the last eight or ten years.—P. Bottineau.

Same as Margaret Nolan.—J. B. Bottineau.

Same as Margaret, sr.—J. B. Bottineau.

Know Paranteaux on both sides of the line, but don't remember them.—P. Bottineau.

I think she is the wife of Henry Patrat, at Saint Joseph. She is a mixed-blood of Superior bands; over sixty-five years old.—J. B. Bottineau.

Heard of Joseph Bruce at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.

Same as Joseph above.—J. B. Bottineau.

Heard of Pether family.—J. B. Bottineau.

Same as Maria Pether.—J. B. Bottineau.

McDonald, Nancy.....
 McDonald, Hannah.....
 Meme, Mary.....
 Meme, Francois.....do
 Meme, Jean, Mary.....
 Maxwell, Elizabeth.....

Nolin, Annella.....
 Nolin, John.....
 Nolin, Mary Ann.....do
 Nolin, Norbert.....
 Nolin, Margaret, sr.....
 Nolin, Julie.....
 Nolin, Joseph.....
 Nolin, Charlotte.....
 Nolin, John B.....

Nolin, Margaret, sr.....
 Nolin, Angelle.....
 Nolin, Francis.....
 Nolin, Augustine.....

Nolin, Genevieve.....
 Nolin, Margaret.....
 Paranteaux, Celestie.....
 Paranteaux, Josette.....
 Pereaux, Montique.....
 Parks, Julie.....
 Patras, Ellen.....

Primeau, Joseph, jr.....
 Primeau, Joseph.....
 Pether, Marie.....
 Pether, Susan.....
 Parnschen, Piscal.....
 Peranteau, Joseph, sr.....
 Peranteau, Isabella.....
 Peranteau, John B.....do
 Peranteau, Marie.....
 Peranteau, Joseph, jr.....do
 Peranteau, Louis.....do
 Peranteau, Susan.....

Georgetown, Minn.....
 do.....do
 Fort Garry, B. N. A.....
 Saint Joseph, Dak.....
 Georgetown, Minn.....
 Saint Joseph, Dak.....
 do.....do

Resided at Saint Joseph for ten years, to my knowledge; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is over sixty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Think she is the wife of Joseph, sr.; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.

Resided in Saint Joseph over ten years; a son of Joseph Paranteaux, sr.; known by name of Baptisance; a mixed-blood of Pembina; received annuities with Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Wife of John B. or Baptisance Paranteaux; don't know her age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Son of Joseph Paranteaux, sr.; about thirty-two or three years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.

Oldest son of Joseph, sr.; he is about thirty-eight or nine; resided at Saint Joseph for ten years.—J. B. Bottineau.

Heard of Shuyboyet at Red Lake; don't know Louis.—J. R. Bottineau.
Think she is the wife of George Sire, at Scratching River; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.

Resided at Saint Joseph ten years and over; known by name of Joseph Cabric; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; over sixty-five years of age; a mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 23, Schedule E.)
Wife of Louis Smith; about sixty years of age; mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. R. Bottineau. (See affidavits Nos. 23 and 24, Schedule E.)
Knows a Joseph Sayest at Pomme de Terre Station, Minnesota, who has resided at Saint Joseph and Pembina for over ten years, to my knowledge, prior to 1868; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over forty years of age.—J. R. Bottineau.
Mixed-blood of the Chippewas of Pembina and Red Lake. (See affidavit No. 22, Schedule.)

Resided in Canada side, to my knowledge, ten years past; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Wife of Francois Ylneave; about forty-five or fifty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Think he is the same as Joseph Villiz, sr., at Chippewa Station, Minnesota; about sixty-five years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
His widow is at Fort Garry, Tonsaint is a son of Joseph Valé; about forty years; now a mixed-blood of Pembina band on his mother's side, according to the rolls of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.

(See affidavit No. 25, Schedule E.)
Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; known by name of Tifash; over forty years of age; a mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. R. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 26, Schedule E.)
Son of Francois Vivier; about thirty-four or five years of age; resided the last ten years at Saint Joseph.—J. B. Bottineau.

(See affidavit No. 25, Schedule E.)

Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; known by name of Tifash; over forty years of age; a mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. R. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 26, Schedule E.)
Son of Francois Vivier; about thirty-four or five years of age; resided the last ten years at Saint Joseph.—J. B. Bottineau.

Sinclair, Thomas.....			
Slater, John.....			
Slater, James B.....			
Slater, William.....			
Slater, Marie.....			
Slater, William.....			
Slater, Thomas.....			
Slater, Anthony.....			
Slater, Madeline.....			
Fort Garry, B. N. A.....			
Sire, Marie.....			
Sire, Joseph, Jr.....			
Sayard, Joseph.....			
Sayard, Louise, sr.....			
Sayard, Louise.....			
Sayard, Peter, Jr.....			
Sayard, Peter, sr.....			
Sayard, Melvina.....			
Small, Nancy.....			
Small, William.....			
Smith, Mary.....			
Smith, Joseph.....		Pembina, Dak	
Smith, Louis.....	do		
Smith, Emily.....	do		
Soyles, Francis.....			
Soyest, Joseph.....			
Soyest, Louis.....			
St Germaine, Josette.....			
Tilhaut, Ellen.....			
Taylor, William.....			
Taylor, Mary.....			
Tarconte, Vital.....		Fort Garry, B. N. A	
Vondrie, Tonsaint.....			
Vondrie, Mary Ann.....			
Vandau, Margaret.....			
Vilneuve, Angelle.....		Fort Abercrombie, Dak	
Valé, Joseph.....			
Valé, Tonsaint.....			
Vale, Louise.....			
Vineut, Marie.....			
Vincent, Francois.....			
Vivier, Josette.....		Pembina, Dak	
Vivier, Gen.....			
Vivier, Francis.....		Saint Joseph, Dak	
Vivier, Louis.....		Fort Abercrombie, Dak	

SCHEDULE E.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Vandall, Isabella.....			I think she is the wife of Pierre Vandall, sr.; if so, she is an Anilin; about forty years of age and over.—J. B. Bottineau.
Vandall, Louis.....			
Vandall, Marie.....			
Vandall, Margaret.....			
Vandall, Benjamin.....			
Vandal, Antoine.....	Fort Garry.....		
Vilbrin, Louis Plouf.....	do.....		
Vilbrin, Louis.....	Saint Joseph, Dak.....		
White, Julia.....	do.....		
Wells, Edward.....			
Wells, Isabella.....			
Wray, F. Anno.....			

All these applications, with unimportant exceptions, were taken by H. S. Donaldson, a notary public, and were for N. W. Kittison, who paid, or agreed to pay, the expenses of the same. Most of the applicants resided on the Red River from Fort Abernethie down to the settlement, White Horse Plains, and the Portage in the British possessions; also at Pembina and up the Pembina River to Saint Joseph. None, or very few, ever had any personal connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and belonged to that band. Their only connection was that of relationship existing between the different bands of Chippewas. The immediate connection of most of these parties was with the Pembina and Red Lake bands, with whom they draw their annuities, so far as they draw any at all. So far as we have had opportunity, since receiving the applications, we have obtained personal information of each person.

HENRY S. NEAL,
S. N. CLARK,
Special Commissioner and United States Indian Agent.
EDWARD P. SMITH,
Special Commissioner and United States Indian Agent.

SCHEDULE D.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods belonging to Chippewas of Lake Superior and entitled to scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854.

Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.

SCHEDULE D.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods belonging to Chippewas of Lake Superior and entitled to scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854.

Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Adam, Joseph	Crow Wing, White Earth.....	Mixed blood, he is from Red River country; never lived on Lake Superior to my knowledge.—J. R. Bottineau. I know the Red River family of Adam at the settlements.—I. Roberts.
Aikens, William.....	His father was an Englishman; his mother was a squaw; born at Sandy Lake; her connection was with the Mississippi or Pillager Indians, but had relations with the Red Lake band.
Atkins, Roger	His father was an Englishman; his mother a full-blooded Indian; she was born and lived at Sandy Lake, as did her father and mother; their immediate connection was with the Mississippi band of Chippewas, and not the Lake Superior.
Amelein, Mary	Centreville, or Saint Paul.....	Was a married woman in 1854, and immediately connected with the Pembina band of Chippewas. (See affidavit No. 38, Schedule D.)
Amelein, Cecelia.....	Was a married woman in 1854, and immediately connected with the Pembina band. (See affidavit No. 1 of Schedule D.)
Amelein, Louis.....	Centreville	Was connected with the Pembina Chippewas; had none with the Lake Superior bands. (See affidavit No. 1, Schedule D.)
Brown, John.....
Blair, Joseph.....
Boutain, Margaret.....
Baptiste, François.....
Bush, Margaret.....
Bibo, Margaret.....
Bore, Margaret.....
Barette, Marguerite.....
Baldwin, Margaret.....	Little Canada.....	Before marriage was Margaret McCoy; was married September 30, 1854, and came from Red River; never was connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
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SCHEDULE D.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Desjardins, Baptiste.....	Winnipegomish Lake, Minn.....	The "old man" probably came from Lake Superior.
Desjarlais, David.....	Beauregard County.....	Came from Red River; has drawn annuities from the Pembina Chippewas.
Desjarlais, Louis.....	do.....	Do.
Desjarlais, Francis.....	Pembina County, Dak.....	Do.
Ely, Catharine.....	do.....	Do.
Fairbanks, Mary.....	Dead.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 21, Schedule D.) Probably connected with the Red Lake band. (See application of Benjamin Fairbanks, Schedule B.)
Fairbanks, Catharine.....	White Earth.....	A married woman in 1854; sister of C. H. Beaulieu, and came from Lake Superior; a Chippewa mixed-blood; wife of Robert Fairbanks, below.
Fairbanks, Margaret.....	Leech Lake.....	Married twenty-two years; came from Lake Superior; wife of George Fairbanks.
Fairbanks, William.....	Crow Wing.....	Is thirty-three years of age; father a white man, mother a mixed-blood from Red Lake, of the family of Sayer.
Fairbanks, Robert.....	White Earth.....	Is forty-four years of age; brother of above; sold scrip for \$100.
Fairbanks, George.....	Leech Lake.....	Is forty-two years of age; brother of above.
Fairbanks, Benjamin.....	Red Lake.....	Is thirty-eight years of age; brother of above.
Folstrom, John.....	Dead.....	
Folstrom, Margaret E.....	Lake Land.....	(See affidavit No. 22, Schedule D.)
Folstrom, Nancy.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30; came from Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 23, Schedule D.)
Folstrom, Margaret.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her father was white, her mother a half-breed from Lake Superior.
Furnear, Sarah.....	do.....	(See affidavit No. 49, Schedule D.)
Gheen, Nancy.....	do.....	(See affidavit No. 24, Schedule D.)
Gervais, Sophia.....	do.....	She states she was born at St. Joseph; was married September 30, 1854; her husband was a white man; she married and connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Holman, Susan.....	Saint Anthony.....	A married woman September 30, 1854.
Huot, Margaret.....	do.....	Do.
Hurdle, Joseph.....	Red Lake.....	Is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake Chippewas, and not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Jacobs, Joseph.....	do.....	Brother of Bazil.
Jacobs, Eustache.....	Dead.....	Daughter of Killicoal, an Irishman, and Cecile Turpin, from Red River; Pembina Chippewa; she never had any immediate connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Killicoal, Jane.....	Traverse des Saill.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband is white; she is from the Red Lake family of Fondlains; not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Kling, Lucy.....	Near Saint Cloud.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband is white; she is from the Red Lake family of Fondlains; not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Labat, Genevieve.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband is white; she is from the Red Lake family of Fondlains; not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Legace, Paul.....	do.....	Has applied for scrip under the treaty of 1853.
LeGue, Joseph.....	do.....	Is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas; was married September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 25, Schedule D.)
Le May, Margaret.....	Centreville.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Le May, Madeline.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; is of the Red River family of Demetals, and never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Le Sarte, Mary.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Le Sarte, Raphael.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Le Sarte, Louis.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Le Sarte, Anthony.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Le Sarte, Andrew.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Le Sarte, Pierre.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
La Pointe, Pierre.....	Centreville.....	Is a mixed blood from Red River, Pembina band; has no connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 27, Schedule D.)
La Prairie, Susan.....	Chengwatona, Minn.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 28, Schedule D.)
La Prairie, Emilee.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; she states that she never received any scrip; her husband died eight

Married woman September 30, 1854, wife of Francis Roy.

Roy, Michael.....	White Earth.....
Roy, Sophia.....	.....
Roy, Joseph A.....	.....
Roy, Margaret E.....	.....
Roy, Margaret.....	Little Falls.....
Roy, Philomou.....	Crow Wing Crossing.....
Rush, Steve.....	Dead.....
Rasche, Mary.....	Houghton County.....
Rasche, Joseph.....	do.....
Rasche, Joseph.....	do.....
Rasche, Emily.....	Port Huron, Michigan.....
Rasche, Sophia.....	Senk Rapids.....
Rivier, Elizabeth.....	.....
Rivier, Rosette.....	Saint Paul.....
Rolant, Theresa.....	do.....
Rossaint, Charles E.....	Dead.....
Street, Mary.....	Hudson.....
Shearer, Theresa.....	Saint Paul.....
Sheryva, Emily.....	do.....
Sheryva, Oliver.....	do.....
Sheryva, Madeline.....	do.....
Shroy, Edward.....	.....
Shomnard, Julia.....	Little Falls.....
Spears, Julia A.....	White Earth.....
Sweet, Eliza V.....	Near Sioux Rapids.....
Sayre, Elizabeth.....	.....
Sausois, Michael.....	White Earth.....
Sausonce, Pierre.....	Dead.....
Sausois, Augustine.....	.....
Stilwell, Nancy B.....	Little Falls.....
Spence, William.....	.....
St. Clair, Josette.....	White Earth.....
Sloan, Mary.....	Saint Cloud.....
Thompson, Maddie.....	Near Fort Ripley.....
Tanner, Mary.....	White Oak Point.....
Tanner, John.....	.....
Tanner, Margaret.....	Dead.....
Turpin, Mary.....	Grey Cloud.....
Turpin, Genevieve.....	do.....
Turpin, Cecilia.....	.....
Turpin, Angeliqne.....	.....
Turpin, Josette.....	Near Fairbault.....
Turpin, Batisse.....	Grey Cloud.....
Turpin, Joseph.....	do.....

Was a married woman September 30, 1854; came from Red Lake, and not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Was married to Van Etten September 30, 1854; is a Brunelle born at Lake Superior. (See affidavit of Charles Ronleau, N. 47, Schedule D.)

(See affidavit of D. George Morrison, No. 47, Schedule D.)

Was a married woman September 30, 1854.

Daughter of Emily Sheryva, (or Chemier, who is of the Red River family of Ledroux; never was connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; sold her scrip to Van Etten for \$60; was a married woman September 30, 1854.

Is of the Red River family of Ledroux; never was connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; was a married woman September 30, 1854. Van Etten gave her \$40 for her scrip.

Is son of above, about 40 years of age; sold, as his mother, for \$40; the contract they both made with Van Etten was to give him \$30 each for procuring scrip, or sell to him for \$40; neither party kept the money; so both sold.

Was a married woman September 30, 1854, and probably daughter-in-law of Emilly.

Married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 43, Schedule D.)

Daughter of Charles H. Oakes, and wife of George W. Sweet, and was married woman September 30, 1854; her husband is a white man.

Application defective in not stating that the applicant was a single person over the age of twenty-one years, or the head of a family.

Is too infirm to interview.—H. S. Neal.

Same as one below; never knew but one.—James Whitehead.

Is not in the family.

Do not know her.—George Fairbanks.

Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 44, Schedule D.)

Used to live in Saint Paul; was mixed-blood from toward Red River.

Was a married woman September 30, 1854; wife of Henry St. Clair; mixed-blood; died after the date of the treaty, probably; dead now.

Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See Schedule D, affidavit No. 45 of the same.)

(See affidavit No. 46, Schedt, o D.) Isaac Van Etten paid her twenty dollars for her scrip.

Was a married woman September 30, 1854.

Came from Lake superior here.

Was a married woman September 30, 1854.

Wife of Xavier Turpin; daughter of Brunnelles, from Lake Superior; was a married woman September 30, 1854.

Wife of Baptiste Turpin; was Genevieve McCoy, from Red River; never was connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and was married September 30, 1854. (See affidavit 47, Schedule D.)

Married to Joseph Robinette; was a married woman September 30, 1854; was of a Red River family of Turpin, and was not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

? Is sister of Cecilia; is now twenty-six years of age, if I am correct in the person; a brother of Baptiste, below.

—Neal.

? Is mother of Cecilia, and is from Red River; not connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Wife of a man, was a married woman September 30, 1854, and from Red River; never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Is from Red River, Pembina Chippewas; never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior; is fifty-eight years old. (See affidavit No. 47, Schedule D.)

Brother of Baptiste; over thirty-eight. (See affidavit No. 47, Schedule D.)

Statement of Peter Van Etten, in testimony, as to the title of the family. (See his affidavit No. 47, Schedule D.)
 Daughter of C. H. Oakes, of Saint Paul; married September 30, 1854.

SCHEDULE D.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Turpin, Amable.....		Brother of Baptiste; over thirty years old.
Turpin, Francis.....		Is from the Red River family of Cardinal, never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, but was connected with Red Lake and Fond du Lac bands, and is now dead.
Travers, Jenette.....		Daughter of Donald McDonald, and wife of Maxime Vanasse; was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Vanasse, Nancy.....	Ojibwe Lake.	Was Isabella Delonais; was a married woman September 30, 1854; came from Red River Chippewas; was not connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Victory, Lucy.....	Minneapolis.....do	
Visser, Isabel.....		
Wren, Louise.....		
Walcott, Marianne.....	White Earth.....	Sold to General Isaac Van Etten for \$65. I knew him to have come from Lake Superior; the son of Wm. A. Warren, and now Government interpreter.—Edw. F. Smith.
Warren, Truman A.....		Was a married woman September 30, 1854; wife of James Warren, a white man.
Warren, Sophia.....do		

HENRY S. NEAL, Commissioner.
 E. N. CLARK, Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.
 EDW. F. SMITH, Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.

The following

- Amelin, Louis ..
- Amelin, Cecile ..
- Amelin, Mary ..
- Bonga, Elizabeth
- Bonga, Jack ..
- Brunnelle, John
- Belonger, Pierre
- Belonger, August
- Brunnelle, Jose
- Brunnelle, Peter
- Bulwin, Margat
- Clabine, Margat
- Detour, Angeline
- Infant, Sophia
- Clabier, Angel
- Charrette, Char
- Brunnette, —
- Fairbanks, Mar
- Fairbanks, Geo
- Folstrom, Nanc
- Folstrom, Mary
- Folstrom, Sarah
- Fairbanks, Rob
- Chenia, Emily
- Chenia, Oliver
- Denerais, Louis
- Gervais, Sophia
- Jourdain, Bazil
- La Fond, Margt
- Latourelle, Mar
- Morrison, Jame
- McGillis, Franc
- McGillis, John ..
- La May, Margat
- Lavarte, Charlo
- Lich, Francis ..
- McCoy, Jane ..
- McCoy, Margat
- McCoy, Antoin
- Marchand, Eliz
- Moore, Ann ..
- Peplin, Stephen
- Quinn, Mary L
- Pichane, Franc
- Bouleau, Churlo
- Rondo, Louis ..
- Rondo, Catheri
- Spence, Julia A
- Silwell, Nancy
- Sarrososis, Pie
- Roy, Cecile ..
- Roy, Margaret ..
- Roy, Peter ..
- Roy, E. or M ..
- Sayer, E
- St. Clair, Josett
- Vanasse, Nancy
- Thompson, Mat
- McCoy, Genevi
- Turpin, Baptiste
- Turpin, Joseph
- Lalot, Geneviev
- Bleumri, Bapti
- Turpin, Xavier

* Van Etta
 This was so
 report.
 NOTE.—Thos
 generally paid
 for scrip. Tho
 only \$40 for th
 had the sum of
 this scrip was
 pieces, paying

The following are the names of some of the persons who sold (?) their scrip to Isaac Van Ettan, of Saint Paul, with the amounts he paid for the same.

Name.	Residence.	Amount.
Amelin, Louis	Centreville	\$40 00
Amelin, Creille	do	40 00
Amelin, Mary	do	40 00
Banca, Elizabeth	Gull Lake	75 00
Banca, Jack	Dead	75 00
Bonnelle, John Bte	do	45 00
Bounger, Pierre	White Earth	75 00
Bounger, Augustus	do	75 00
Bonnelle, Joseph	Grey Cloud	40 00
Bonnelle, Josette	do	40 00
Bonnelle, Peter	do	20 00
Baibein, Margaret	Near Red Lake	40 00
Chabue, Margaret	Saint Cloud	40 00
Deany, Angelelino	Saint Paul	40 00
Dufort, Sophia	do	100 00
Clathier, Angellique	Saint Paul	40 00
Charrette, Charles	do	85 00
Brannette, —	do	30 00
Fairbanks, Mary	Dead	25 00
Fairbanks, George	Leech Lake	125 00
Folstrom, Nancy	Lake Land	45 00
Folstrom, Margaret	do	40 00
Fornez, Sarah	do	45 00
Fairbanks, Robert	do	75 00
Chenia, Emily	Saint Paul	40 00
Chenia, Oliver	do	40 00
Demeris, Louis	do	100 00
Gervais, Sophia	Little Canada	30 00
Jourdain, Bazil	Red Lake	30 00
La Fond, Margaret	Saint Paul	40 00
Latourelle, Mary A.	do	40 00
Morrison, James	do	30 00
McGillis, Françoise	Crow Wing	50 00
McGillis, John	do	150 00
La May, Margaret	Centreville	80 00
Lavrie, Charlotte	do	20 00
Lieth, Francis	do	30 00
McCoy, Jane	Grey Cloud	40 00
McCoy, Margaret	do	40 00
McCoy, Antoine	do	40 00
Marchand, Elizabeth	Little Falls	40 00
Moore, Ann	Near Cross Wing	20 00
Pepin, Stephen	Saint Paul	40 00
Quinn, Mary L.	do	40 00
Pichane, François, (little Frenchman)	do	30 00
Boulean, Charles, for Theresa	Saint Paul	40 00
Rondo, Louis	Centreville	50 00
Rondo, Catherine	do	50 00
Spence, Julia A.	White Earth	30 00
Silwell, Nancy B.	do	30 00
Sarsonsais, Pierre	Little Falls	30 00
Boy, Creille	do	30 00
Boy, Margaret, (Frank's wife)	do	80 00
Boy, Peter	Crow Wing Crossing	100 00
Boy, E. or M.	do	60 00
Saver, E.	do	50 00
St. Clair, Josette	do	30 00
Yanasse, Nancy	Otter Tail	100 00
Thompson, Matilda	Near Crow Wing	30 00
McCoy, Genevieve	Grey Cloud	40 00
Turpin, Baptiste	do	25 00
Turpin, Joseph	do	25 00
Lahat, Genevieve	do	40 00
Edeourt, Baptiste	Near Fairbank	25 00
Turpin, Zavier	Grey Cloud	25 00

* Van Ettan says he paid her.
 † This was sold by W. P. Dole, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to J. P. Wilson, of Saint Cloud. See report.

NOTE.—These names and amounts are believed to be entirely accurate, and show what was pretty generally paid by Isaac Van Ettan and those associated with him to persons who applied through him for scrip. The arrangement he generally made when the applications were taken was to pay the applicants \$10 for their scrip, or to charge \$20 for procuring the same. These poor people seldom or never had the sum of \$20, so they were generally compelled to sell; they had no friends to inform them what this scrip was worth, so were compelled to sell for any sum offered. G. W. Sweet purchased a few pieces, paying about the same prices; one or two other parties did likewise.

I 5.

SCHEME F.—Showing the names of mixed-bloods of the Lake Superior Chipewas who located land by personal application at the land-office at Saint Cloud, Minn., in the months of February, April, and May, 1870, under the provisions of the seventh clause of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chipewas of Lake Superior.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.
1	Amiote, Isabella .....	.....	No person of this name ever connected or belonged to the Chipewas of Lake Superior.—Benjamin G. Armstrong and Vincent Roy, jr. Never knew her.—P. Beaurpré and Peter Roy. Lived at one time at White Bear Lake, Pope County; claims to be related to Chipewas of Lake Superior through their mother.—J. P. Wilson. B. G. Armstrong has been acquainted with the Chipewas of Lake Superior for twenty-two years, and Vincent Roy for thirty-three years, Peter Roy for many years.
2	Amiote, Francois .....	.....	No person of this name ever belonged to the Chipewas of Lake Superior.—B. G. Armstrong and Vincent Roy. Is a mixed-blood of Red Lake and Pembina Chipewas.—John K. Wilkie, Antoine, Azure. Never knew him.—P. Beaurpré, Peter Roy. Lived at Saint Joseph (Pembina) some years back; claim to be related to him is.—Joseph Robert. Claims to be related to Lake Superior Chipewas through his mother.—J. P. Wilson.
3	Amiote, Francis .....	.....	Same as above.—V. Roy and Armstrong. Never knew him.—Peter Roy. Knew a large number on Red River; and in Minnesota, but can't distinguish their names.—P. Beaurpré. Never knew them east of Red River; used to live in settlements twenty years ago; came over on our side of the line eighteen or twenty years ago; lived much like Indians, but are mixed-bloods.—Joseph Robert. Claim to be connected with Chipewas of Lake Superior by the mother.—J. P. Wilson.
4	Amiote, Louis .....	.....	Same as above.—V. Roy and Armstrong. Same as above.—Joseph Robert. Claims to be related to Lake Superior Chipewas through mother.—J. P. Wilson.
5	Amiote, Louisa .....	.....	Same as above.—V. Roy and Armstrong. Same as above.—Joseph Robert. Family lived at Saint Joseph.—S. C. Bartick. Claims to be related to Lake Superior through mother.—J. P. Wilson.
6	Alars, Michel .....	.....	Same as above.—V. Roy and Armstrong. Don't know such man.—P. Roy and P. Beaurpré. Such a family at settlements, (Canada side;) never knew any this side.—Joseph Robert. Claims to be related to Lake Superior Chipewas through mother.—J. P. Wilson.
7	Busher, John Bte	Pembina, Dak.	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. One named John lived at Pembina for twenty years.—P. Beaurpré. Has lived at Pembina for twenty-five years past.—Bartick. One of this name died at Hudson, Wis., more than five years ago.—Joseph Gurnee.
8	Bellgard, Sophia Decoutan	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know such a family.—P. Roy. Knew the name only in Red River country.—P. Beaurpré. Lived at Saint Joseph, since 1853.—Bartick.
9	Bosquet, Henry	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as above.—P. Beaurpré. Own him at Red River for fifteen or eighteen years.—P. Beaurpré. Knows a man by this name at settlement (Canada) since 1859 certain.—Bartick. One family were living at Saint Joseph for one or two years; came from the settlement; think he was born there.—Joseph Robert. Claims to be related to Chipewas of Lake Superior through mother.—J. P. Wilson.
10	Bird, Thomas	Fort Garry	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong, P. Roy and P. Beaurpré. All Birds live at settlement; don't know them elsewhere.—Bartick. Belong on Canada side.—D. G. Morrison, ditto Joseph Robert. The whole family claim to be related to Chipewas through mother.—J. P. Wilson.
11	Belgnauch, Gilbert	Pembina, Dak	No person of this name ever belonged to the Chipewas of Lake Superior.—P. Roy and Armstrong. Have known one or two of the family as they came through from Pembina.—P. Roy. Belgnauchs all live on Red River and at Saint Joseph.—Bartick. Don't know him.—Joseph Robert.

12

Bosquet, Louis

Fort Garry

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Roy and P. Beaurpré. Never knew him.—Bartick. Claims to be related to Lake Superior through mother.—J. P. Wilson.

13

Bresland, Pascal

do

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong and P. Roy. Know him; lived in Canada.—P. Beaurpré. Lived at settlements, Canada, since 1858, to my knowledge; has a large family.—Bartick. He told them he was a citizen of Canada. They paid him \$15 for his application.—Joseph Robert. Old man lives at White Horse Plains, so did, young man, 1862.—D. G. Morrison.

10	Bird, Thomas	Fort Garry	<p>of eighteen years.—P. Beaupré. Know a man of this name at settlement (Canadian) since 1833 certainly. Burdick. One family were living at Saint Joseph in one or two years; came from the settlement; think J. P. Wilson, there.—Joseph Robert. Claims to be related to Chippewas of Lake Superior through mother. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong, P. Roy, and P. Beaupré. All Birds live at settlement; don't know them elsewhere.—Burdick. Belong on Canada side.—D. G. Morrison, ditto Joseph Robert. The whole family claim to be related, &c., through mother.—J. P. Wilson.</p> <p>No such family ever connected with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Roy and Armstrong. Have known one of Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Don't know him.—Joseph Robert.</p>
11	Bédouard, Gilbert	Pembina, Dak	
12	Bowman, Louis	Fort Garry	<p>Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Roy and Beaupré. Family live at settlements, Canada, in name of that name lived at Pembina in 1854, others, large family, live at settlements.</p> <p>Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong and P. Roy. Know him; lived in Canada.—P. Beaupré. Lived at settlements, Canada, since 1833, to my knowledge; has a son Patrick.—Burdick. Lives at White Horse Plains, Canada. He told me they had taken his—. He told them he was a citizen of Canada. They paid him \$1 for his application.—Joseph Robert. Old man lives at White Horse Plains, so did young man.—P. Roy and Armstrong, P. Roy. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré. Belongs on Canada side.—Morrison. Know him at settlements, Canada, 1839-42.—Burdick.</p> <p>Same as above.—P. Beaupré. Know two families of that name, one at Fort Garry and one on American side.—P. Beaupré. Large number at settlements.—Burdick. Originally from settlements, now scattered.—Joseph Robert. Belongs at Fort Garry.—D. G. Morrison.</p> <p>Same as above.—Roy, Armstrong, and P. Roy. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré. All Birds live at settlements, Canada; don't know them elsewhere.—Burdick, ditto Robert. Claims to be Chippewa of Superior through his mother.—J. P. Wilson.</p> <p>One Joseph Bruce at Stillwater, Minnesota, but only a boy in 1854.—Armstrong. Never knew a Joseph Bruce, old man with three or four sons on the St. Croix.—Joseph Gurnee. Know several in Canada, but not by name.—Morrison. Claims to belong to Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.</p> <p>Lives at Pembina.—Morrison. Has lived there to my knowledge over twenty years.—P. Beaupré. Lived at Saint Joseph, Pembina, since my recollection.—Burdick.</p> <p>No person of that name ever belonged to Chippewas of Lake Superior within our recollection.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—Beaupré, P. Roy. All Cooks live in Canada; know none this side.—Burdick. All live in Canada, seven miles below Fort Garry.—Robert. Claims to be connected by his mother with Lake Superior Chippewas.—J. P. Wilson.</p> <p>Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong, Beaupré and P. Roy. A family of that name live at settlement, Canada side, on this side.—Burdick. Such family used to live at settlement; don't know where they now are.—J. Robert.</p> <p>Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior; lived at one time at Devil's Lake.—J. P. Wilson. The whole family live at the settlements; know none on the American side.—J. Robert. Don't know her.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnee.</p> <p>Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Lives at settlement; know his father and mother; they live there; he is not over 25 years old.—Burdick. The old man lived at settlement; the only sons enfilied under treaty of 1833 are John Eric, Albert, and M. Fred; all the others are on the other side of the line and too young.—Joseph Robert. Know his mother.—P. Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy. All live over at settlement; know none this side.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. All live at settlement; know none on this side.—Joseph. Lives below Fort Garry.—Joseph Robert. Some of that name at Red River.—D. G. Morrison. Some of that name at Sault.—Joseph Gurnee.</p> <p>Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Carrière family is large; part live on Canada side and part on Auvergne; all Red River and St. Joseph people.—Burdick. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—W. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—Joseph Robert. Know him; lives at Pembina.—D. G. Morrison.</p> <p>Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong, George Savette, at Grand Portage. Mixed-blood and enfilied; do not know where he now lives.—D. G. Morrison. Know John and George Sayer who lived at Grand Portage. P. Roy claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I know the whole family at the settlements; where they are now, I don't know.—Joseph Robert. I know George Sayer living at settlement.—Burdick.</p>
13	Brehand, Pascal	do	
14	Berrian, Louis	do	
15	Burehman, John Bte	do	
16	Bird, Thomas, 2d	do	
17	Bruce, Joseph	do	
18	Chorette, John Bto	Pembina, Dak	
19	Cook, Joseph	Fort Garry	
20	Centois, Caroline	do	
21	Cachraue, Catherine	do	
22	Champaigue, David	do	
23	Contois, Aitkin	Winnipeg	
24	Carrière, Charles	do	
25	Cyt, George	do	

33	Delorier, Narber	White Horse Plains	No person of that name was ever connected with or belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré; P. Roy. Lived at White Horse Plains.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. This family, so far as I know them, were connected with the Pembina and Red Lake bands.—J. Robert. Know some whites (Frenchman) of Pembina and Red Lake bands.—G. Morrison. Some of this name (delorier) mixed-bloods; live at Saint Croix and Taylor's Falls, Minn.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—P. Beauré. Don't know her.—J. Robert. Claimed to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
34	Delarais, Angelle	Pembina, Dak	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Half-breed of this name at Pembina. P. Beauré. Don't know her.—P. Roy. If wife of Joseph, lives at Pembina.—Burdick. Don't know her.—J. Robert. Claimed to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

35	Delorme, William	Red River	Some as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know him living at Saint Croix and Taylor's Falls, Minn.—Burdick. There are two families; one lived on Stinking River and another on White Horse Plains; some of the children are on this side; I cannot fix William.—J. Robert. Lives on Canada side; I know him.—P. Beauré and Armstrong. Same as William.—P. Beauré, P. Roy, Burdick, J. Robert, D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.
36	Delorme, Joseph	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong.
37	Decoteau, Isabella	Saint Joseph, Dak	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Family on Red River.—P. Beauré. Don't know her.—P. Roy. Probably resides at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Is of the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas.—J. Robert. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I know her; lives at Pembina.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew her at Lake Superior.—Joseph Gurnoe.
38	Delorme, Louis	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Is in the Red River country; always been there; have known no other family of Delorme except on Red River.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Same as William.—Burdick, Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy, P. Beauré. Dupines live on American side at Pembina.—Burdick. Dupine's family used to live on Canada side when I lived there; don't know where they now are.—J. Robert. Claims to be connected with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Never knew him.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.
39	Dupine, John Be	Pembina, Dak	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. This family came from Red River, as far as I know.—P. Beauré. Did not know her.—P. Roy. Lived at one time at White Bear Lake, Pope County; claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; claim that their mother originally came from there.—J. P. Wilson. Family were from Red River; never knew them elsewhere.—J. Robert. Never knew the name.—Joseph Gurnoe. I have heard the name in Saint Cloud.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.
40	De Montigny, Mary	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Mother with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
41	Durrand, Thomas	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Mary.—Beauré, P. Roy, J. Robert, D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
42	De Montigny, Nancy	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know him pretty well; over fifty years old; writes his name; claims to have been born on Lake Superior; was living in Polk County, where I knew him.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—K. Roy.
43	De Montigny, Charles	do	Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be entitled on account of being connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Have seen him.—J. Beauré.
44	De Montigny, Charles, Jr	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior and is a sister of Charles.—J. P. Wilson.
45	De Montigny, Josette	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be entitled on account of connection by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him or her.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. I know a man called Seraphin, a Frenchman.—Burdick. Don't know him.—D. G. Morrison.
46	Emmons, Seraphin	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. A Scotch half-breed lived at Fort Garry always.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
47	Flett, Margaret	Winnipeg	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Have heard the name at Fort Garry.—P. Beauré. Don't know her.—P. Roy. Fleuries at White Horse Plains and at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Lived at P. Lake; her.—P. Roy. Fleuries at White Horse Plains and at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Lived at P. Lake; claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
48	Fleurie, Margaret	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Margaret.—P. Beauré, P. Roy, J. Robert, Burdick, and J. P. Wilson.
49	Fleurie, Louis	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Have heard the name about Red River and Devil's Lake.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior; lives somewhere near Devil's Lake.—J. P. Wilson.
50	Fortier, Michel	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know the family on Pembina River since my recollection of that country.—P. Beauré. Never knew him.—P. Roy. Family lives at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Never knew them.—Joseph Gurnoe. Some of this name on Red River.—D. G. Morrison. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
51	Gagnon, Edward	Pembina, Dak	

No person of that name was ever connected with or belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré; P. Roy. Lived at White Horse Plains.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. This family, so far as I know them, were connected with the Pembina and Red Lake bands.—J. Robert. Know some whites (Frenchman) of Pembina and Red Lake bands.—G. Morrison. Some of this name (delorier) mixed-bloods; live at Saint Croix and Taylor's Falls, Minn.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—P. Beauré. Don't know her.—J. Robert. Claimed to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Half-breed of this name at Pembina. P. Beauré. Don't know her.—P. Roy. If wife of Joseph, lives at Pembina.—Burdick. Don't know her.—J. Robert. Claimed to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Some as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know him living at Saint Croix and Taylor's Falls, Minn.—Burdick. There are two families; one lived on Stinking River and another on White Horse Plains; some of the children are on this side; I cannot fix William.—J. Robert. Lives on Canada side; I know him.—P. Beauré and Armstrong. Same as William.—P. Beauré, P. Roy, Burdick, J. Robert, D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Family on Red River.—P. Beauré. Don't know her.—P. Roy. Probably resides at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Is of the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas.—J. Robert. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I know her; lives at Pembina.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew her at Lake Superior.—Joseph Gurnoe.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Is in the Red River country; always been there; have known no other family of Delorme except on Red River.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Same as William.—Burdick, Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy, P. Beauré. Dupines live on American side at Pembina.—Burdick. Dupine's family used to live on Canada side when I lived there; don't know where they now are.—J. Robert. Claims to be connected with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Never knew him.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. This family came from Red River, as far as I know.—P. Beauré. Did not know her.—P. Roy. Lived at one time at White Bear Lake, Pope County; claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; claim that their mother originally came from there.—J. P. Wilson. Family were from Red River; never knew them elsewhere.—J. Robert. Never knew the name.—Joseph Gurnoe. I have heard the name in Saint Cloud.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Mother with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Mary.—Beauré, P. Roy, J. Robert, D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know him pretty well; over fifty years old; writes his name; claims to have been born on Lake Superior; was living in Polk County, where I knew him.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—K. Roy.

Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be entitled on account of being connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Have seen him.—J. Beauré.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior and is a sister of Charles.—J. P. Wilson.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be entitled on account of connection by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him or her.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. I know a man called Seraphin, a Frenchman.—Burdick. Don't know him.—D. G. Morrison.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. A Scotch half-breed lived at Fort Garry always.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Have heard the name at Fort Garry.—P. Beauré. Don't know her.—P. Roy. Fleuries at White Horse Plains and at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Lived at P. Lake; her.—P. Roy. Fleuries at White Horse Plains and at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Lived at P. Lake; claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Margaret.—P. Beauré, P. Roy, J. Robert, Burdick, and J. P. Wilson.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Have heard the name about Red River and Devil's Lake.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior; lives somewhere near Devil's Lake.—J. P. Wilson.

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know the family on Pembina River since my recollection of that country.—P. Beauré. Never knew him.—P. Roy. Family lives at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Never knew them.—Joseph Gurnoe. Some of this name on Red River.—D. G. Morrison. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

SCHEDULE F.—Showing the names of mixed-bloods of the Lake Superior Chippewas who located land by personal application, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence	Evidence taken by the commission.
52	Grant, Cathbert	Near Saint Joseph	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know him on Pembina ever since I have been in the country.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Lives at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. One Cathbert Grant is the Hind-son Bay service, a half-breed; lives in the north; I know no other.—J. Hill. I know one Cathbert Grant, a brother of Charles Grant, on Pembina River.—D. G. Morrison. Don't know him.—Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Has had scrip under this name.
53	Gurnoe, Marion	Red River	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. A family of this name lives between Red Lake and Red River; don't know them.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. All I know are Red Lake half-breeds.—Burdick. There are several Gurnoes live at Fort Garry.—J. Hill. I have relatives at Red Lake; were born there, I think.—Joseph Gurnoe. I know a family of this name at Red Lake.—D. G. Morrison. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
54	Goulet, John Bre.	Winnipeg	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know a family of this name (Goulet) at Fort Garry, nowhere else.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. I know a man of this name in the settlement, a family of four children at Pembina.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. On Canada side of Red River.—D. G. Morrison.
55	Goulet, Alexander	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know a family of this name (Goulet) at Fort Garry, nowhere else.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. I know a man of this name in the settlement, a family of four children at Pembina.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. On Canada side of Red River.—D. G. Morrison.
56	Houle, Charles	Red River	Goulet, was dead twenty years; don't know any other.—Burdick.
57	Houle, Eliza	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. All persons of this name who were entitled to scrip were included in the first list made out in 1855, and issued on in 1856.—B. G. Armstrong. Know family on Red River.—P. Beauré. Never knew this family.—P. Roy. I knew a family that lived at Pembina.—Burdick. I know no Charles Houle.—Joseph Gurnoe. I know a family of this name at Pembina.—D. G. Morrison. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
58	Hupo, Antliause	Winnipeg	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Charles Houle.—Beauré, P. Roy, Burdick, J. P. Wilson, Joseph Gurnoe.
59	Jarvais, Paul	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. A boy of 24 or 25 years old, at settlement.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
60	Ishister, Mary 2d	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. I know a family of same name in settlement.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
61	Kennedy, James	Run off	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know one Mary Ishister; came to Saint Cloud from Red River; moved there about 15 years ago; was raised at Rainy Lake; married there; lived there 20 or 25 years; her name before marriage was Mary McIlverry; she is my cousin; could have no daughters 38 years old.—P. Roy. Knew them here, same mother and son, no daughter.—P. Beauré. I knew a family of this name connected with the Lake Superior Indians; know a family in Canada.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew them.—Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
62	Peto	Winnipeg	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know a family of this name (Peto) at Pembina for me and Armstrong. He is a Chippewa half-breed of the Pembina band; I think was chopping at Pembina for 20 or 25 years ago; I knew him here, worked in the mill.—P. Roy. I knew him in the settlements three years ago; I knew him before here.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
63	Kaplin, Angelo	Winnipeg	Several families of this name above Fort Garry, about Assiniboine River, about 1850.—P. Beauré. Don't know them here.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
64	Klyne, Adam, (Adams)	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Peter.—Beauré, Roy. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior. Lived at one time in Stearns County.—J. P. Wilson. Klyne all live here.
		do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know a family of this name (Klyne) at Pembina. Klyne all live here. Fort Garry.—P. Roy. Always lived in settlements; whole family there; mother says she is a Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I know them; lives on Red River, over the line; one (George) lived on this side.—D. G. Morrison.

Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. There is a Sioux mixed-blood at Saint Cloud of this name.—E. Armstrong.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. There is a Chippewa half-breed, of the Pembina band, who was chopping at Peoria for and was killed by P. Roy. I have heard that he was connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—I know him before here.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Several families of this name above Fort Garry, about Assiniboine River; don't know any on our side.—P. Beaurpré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Lives on Assiniboine River, and is an English half-breed; claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

61 Kennedy, James..... Run off.
 62 Pete..... Winnipeg.....

63 Képlén, Angélin..... Winnipeg.....
 64 Klyne, Adam, (Adams)..... do.....

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior. Lived at one time in Sturgeon County.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. They are Red River half-breeds.—Vincent Roy. Don't know him. Klyne all live about Fort Garry, or above on Saskatchewan river.
 Roy, Garry and Armstrong. I know him before here.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Wife of James Kennedy, mixed-blood, married over 18 years.—P. Beaurpré. Did not know her.—P. Roy. Formerly from Red River; probably wife of James, from Red River.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—P. W. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Live below Fort Garry, north of our line.—P. Beaurpré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Know several of them at settlement none on this side.—Burdick. I know him; lives on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison.—J. P. Wilson. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. The family lives below our line; some may be above; quite a family; never knew the family any other place than on Red River.—P. Beaurpré, Burdick. Don't know him.—P. Roy. I know him; lives on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him; heard the name when on Red River.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaurpré, P. Roy. Claims to be connected with (by blood) Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I have heard of such a family; over the line in Manitoba.—J. E. Bottineau.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Basil.—P. Beaurpré, P. Roy and J. P. Wilson, J. B. Bottineau.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaurpré. One of same name died about a year ago on Lake Superior.—P. Roy. I know them; live on both sides of the line; all on Red River; old man is a Canadian.—Burdick. Some of same name live on Red River, over the line.—Jos. Gurnoe. Some of name live around here.—D. G. Morrison. One of same name died here (Lake Superior) about a year ago.—D. G. Morrison. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Elzear.—P. Beaurpré, P. Roy. Lives at settlement born there; 26 or 27 years old.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; about 36 or 38 years old; I should think P. Wilson would know her on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—B. Beaurpré, P. Roy. Laverdure lives at Pembina and at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

65 Kennedy, Mary..... do.....
 66 Lesperance, John..... Red River.....

67 Legemoniere, Elzear..... do.....
 68 Lucier, Bazil..... Winnipeg.....

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know the name on Red River; don't know this one.—P. Beaurpré. Knew a man in 1842, who came from Red River to Lake Superior on account of treaty, of the same name; went back again.—P. Roy. Same as Margaret.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know no mixed families of that name.—P. Roy, P. Beaurpré. Don't know him.—Burdick. Know a French family (not mixed) around Lake Superior.—D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe.
 A Gurnoe of that name was at Bayfield when the treaty was made, but was not old enough; no other of that name connected with the Lake Superior Chippewas.—Armstrong. None of that name connected with Lake Superior Chippewas.—Roy. Don't know him.—Burdick. Came from Red River; lived at Saint Cloud a short time; claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I know a family (Frenchman) married to a mixed-blood at Bayfield; I know of no other.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.—I know one half-breed of that name.—P. Beaurpré. I know the family which lived at La Pointe; no boys old enough.—P. Roy.

69 Lucier, Angélique..... do.....
 70 Lucier, Anable..... do.....
 71 Loudre, John Bto..... do.....

72 Logemoniere, Modeste..... do.....
 73 Laverdure, Margaret..... Saint Joseph.....

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know the name on Red River; don't know this one.—P. Beaurpré. Knew a man in 1842, who came from Red River to Lake Superior on account of treaty, of the same name; went back again.—P. Roy. Same as Margaret.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know no mixed families of that name.—P. Roy, P. Beaurpré. Don't know him.—Burdick. Know a French family (not mixed) around Lake Superior.—D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe.
 A Gurnoe of that name was at Bayfield when the treaty was made, but was not old enough; no other of that name connected with the Lake Superior Chippewas.—Armstrong. None of that name connected with Lake Superior Chippewas.—Roy. Don't know him.—Burdick. Came from Red River; lived at Saint Cloud a short time; claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I know a family (Frenchman) married to a mixed-blood at Bayfield; I know of no other.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.—I know one half-breed of that name.—P. Beaurpré. I know the family which lived at La Pointe; no boys old enough.—P. Roy.

74 Laverdure, Francis..... do.....
 75 Ladoux, Pierre..... do.....
 76 La Pointe, Francis..... do.....

77 Laverdure, Francis..... do.....
 78 Laverdure, Francis..... do.....

SCHEDULE F.—Showing the names of mixed-bloods of the Lake Superior Chippewas who located land by personal application, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.
77	La Roque, Antoine.....	Pembina, Dakota Territory.....	No one of this name connected with or belonging to Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Roy and Armstrong. I knew a number of La Roques all about and from Pembina.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Family scattered all over Red River country.—Burdick. I know him; lives at Pembina.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
78	Landrie, Pierre.....	Red River.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Know them on both sides of the line, all on Red River; old man is a Canadian.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
79	Lagonniere, Joseph.....	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Elzear.—P. Roy, P. Beauré. Always lived at settlement; at 25 years old.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
80	Ledoux, John Htc.....	.....do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know no mixed family of that name.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Same as Pierre.—D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe.
81	Lambepe, Louis.....	Saint Joseph.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Knew him at Saint Joseph ever since I knew that country, twenty years.—P. Beauré. Never knew him.—P. Roy. A family lived at Saint Joseph of same name; I know him; lives at Saint Joseph.—D. G. Morrison. Another married, don't know him.—Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
82	Le Fort, Francis.....	Red River.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Many of the same name live in Pembina and in Red River country.—P. Beauré. Never knew him.—Burdick, D. G. Morrison, and J. P. Wilson.
83	La Fort, Louis.....	.....do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Francis.—Burdick, P. Roy. Don't know him.—Burdick. Claimed to belong to Chippewas of Lake Superior; about 40 to 43 years old.—J. P. Wilson.
84	McNab, John.....	Fort Garry.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Think he is a Chippewa half-breed of the Pembina band.—P. Beauré. Did not know him.—P. Roy. Know a family of McNabs who live at settlements; know none on American side.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
85	McNab, Catherine.....	.....do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as John.—Burdick, P. Roy, Burdick, and J. P. Wilson.
86	Malote, Diame.....	.....do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. I know Guillaume Wallete, Chief of Lake Superior.—P. Wilson.
87	Mullier, Joseph.....	.....do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Claims to be connected by blood to Chippewas of Lake Superior; lived at Devil's Lake at one time.—J. P. Wilson.
88	Marlon, Narcisse.....	.....do.....	Never knew the Marlon family; never been on Lake Superior since 1838.—Roy. Since my recollection from 1849, Armstrong is a blacksmith; lives at settlement.—Burdick. If this man is father of Maxime and others, he has always lived at Fort Garry, as far as I can recollect.—P. Beauré. I always thought the family lived about Fort Garry.—P. Roy. Old man's name is Narcisse; oldest, Edward. Old man was a blacksmith from Hudson Bay Company; was a white man. Narcisse was a son of his. His wife claims to be from Lake Superior; lives on Red River, over the line. Know of no other Narcisse unless too young to know them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
89	McGillivray, Therese.....	.....do.....	Died at Otter Tail; aunt of mine; never lived on Lake Superior at all; lived at Fort Frances a while, then went back to Red River.—Vincent Roy. Vincent is correct; died last November.—P. Roy. Did not know her.—P. Beauré. I knew her at settlement.—Burdick. Claimed to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

90 Marlon, Amab..... Red River.....
 Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Joseph Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison, and J. P. Wilson. Son of Narcisse, never knew the name of him and sometimes on the other; came from Fort Garry; white-red tail; has come back to Fort Garry with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—P. Wilson. Is about 25 years of age.
 91 Marlon, Francis, (McGillivray).....do.....
 Same as Narcisse; may be daughter of Therese; married to Marlon.—Roy. Wife of Amab, daughter of Therese McGillivray; born on Red River; always lived, until two years ago, there; she was at Otter Tail; Therese McGillivray is 30 or 35 years old.—P. Roy. Don't know her.—P. Beauré. Same as P. Roy; gone back to Fort Garry; is 30 or 35 years old.—P. Roy.

others, he has always lived at Fort Garry, as far as I can recollect.—P. Beauré. I always thought the family lived about Fort Garry.—P. Roy. Old man's name is Narcisse; oldest, Edward. Old man was a blacksmith from Hudson Bay Company; was a white man. Narcisse was a son of his. His wife claims to be from Lake Superior; lives on Red River, over the line. Know of no other Narcisse, unless two young — D. G. Morrison. Do not know them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

McGillivray, Theresedo

Same as Narcisse.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them from Fort Garry, wintered at Fort Tally; has come back to Fort Garry.—P. Roy. In a son of Narcisse. Know him at settlements.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Is about 25 years old. Wife of Amab, daughter of same as Amab; may have been born on Red River; always lived until two years ago, there; she was at Fort Tally; gone back to Fort Garry; is 30 or 35 years old.—P. Roy. Don't know her.—P. Beauré. Same as P. Roy.—Burdick. Same as Narcisse.—Morrison, J. Gurnoe, and J. P. Wilson.

Marion, Annabdo

No one of this name was ever connected with or belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, within our knowledge.—Roy and Armstrong. Persons of this name on Red River and west of it; don't know any one of name anywhere else.—P. Beauré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. I know a family at St. Joseph.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Marion, Rogerdo

Same as Narcisse.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Amab.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Lived at settlement all the time.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Same as Narcisse.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe, and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Never knew him. I know him with or he belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Knows him. I know none this side.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Martin LaurantWinnipeg

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. One born on Saskatchewan River; always lived at settlements ever since I knew him.—Burdick. Their mother was related to the Nolans; they came from Lake Superior; I don't know him; know a family of this name at Fort Garry.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Mos, Josephdo

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Always lived at settlements; never knew the family elsewhere.—Burdick. Claim to be entitled, on account of connection by blood, with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Moses, Josephdo

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at Pembina; son of Joseph, a half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Burdick, and J. P. Wilson. Same as above.—Burdick, and J. P. Wilson. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at St. Joseph ever since I know them; never knew Moses well.—Burdick. I know them; live on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. I never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Paranteau, Antoinedo

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at Pembina; son of Joseph, a half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Burdick, and J. P. Wilson. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at St. Joseph ever since I know them; never knew Moses well.—Burdick. I know them; live on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. I never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Paranteau, Pierredo

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at Pembina; son of Joseph, a half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Burdick, and J. P. Wilson. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at St. Joseph ever since I know them; never knew Moses well.—Burdick. I know them; live on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. I never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Richard, MichelPembina

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at Pembina; son of Joseph, a half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Burdick, and J. P. Wilson. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at St. Joseph ever since I know them; never knew Moses well.—Burdick. I know them; live on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. I never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Rockburn, Oliverdo

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at Pembina; son of Joseph, a half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Burdick, and J. P. Wilson. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at St. Joseph ever since I know them; never knew Moses well.—Burdick. I know them; live on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. I never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Rascette, Mosesdo

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at Pembina; son of Joseph, a half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Burdick, and J. P. Wilson. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at St. Joseph ever since I know them; never knew Moses well.—Burdick. I know them; live on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. I never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Sinclair, Samueldo

Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at Pembina; son of Joseph, a half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Burdick, and J. P. Wilson. Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at St. Joseph ever since I know them; never knew Moses well.—Burdick. I know them; live on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. I never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Sayers, JohnPembina, Dak

SCHEDULE F.—Showing the names of mixed-bloods of the Lake Superior Chippewas who located land by personal application, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.
105	St. Math, Jerome	Pembina, Dak	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Lives at Pembina; Cro baptized—D. G. Morrison. I never knew him—J. P. Wilson. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior—J. P. Wilson. He is the same person as Jerome Jerome who land was issued on his application under the treaty of 1854. La Pointe. He is about 25 years of age. (See his affidavit.)
106	Swan, Charles	Fort Garry	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior; lived at one time at White Bear Lake, Pope County.—J. P. Wilson. A Swampy lives on Red River, over the line—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him—J. P. Wilson. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas—J. P. Wilson.
107	Smith, John Ede		Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior. I never knew him—D. G. Morrison. I think I have heard people speak of him; claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior—D. G. Morrison. I never knew him—J. P. Wilson.
108	St. Math, Eli	Pembina, Dak	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Son of old man Jeron. D. G. Morrison. The old man was a Jerome St. Math, (or St. Mathew?) he lived at Pembina and his family were born and have always lived. Eli is 34 years of age.
109	Sheo, Josette	do	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. If Chevoe lived at Saint Joseph—Burdick, P. Beaurry. They claim to live at Saint Joseph and to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior—J. P. Wilson.
110	Sheo, John Ede	do	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Same as above—Burdick and J. P. Wilson.
111	Sayer, Henry	do	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Lives at Pembina; I know him—D. G. Morrison. I know old man at one time of this name and his boy's great West—J. P. Wilson.
112	Vivier, Charles	do	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. I never knew them—J. P. Wilson.
113	Varnette, Antoine	do	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior—J. P. Wilson. Never knew them—Joseph Gurnee. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior—J. P. Wilson. Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected with Chippewas of Lake Superior and to live at Saint Joseph of Devil's Lake—J. P. Williams. Family lives on Red River, nearly over the line—D. G. Morrison. Never knew them—J. P. Wilson.
114	Wells, Edward	do	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior—J. P. Wilson. I never knew them—D. G. Morrison and Joseph Gurnee. I know Edward and Edward, Jr.; they are Chippewa halfbreeds; they used to be at Saint Joseph Mountain, Dak., about eighteen years ago. They have been away for some time, but they were born in Red River, Minn. I hear that they are at Wood Mountain now. They are about 25 years of age. I never knew them—J. P. Wilson. I never knew them—J. P. Wilson. The old man Edward has had wife issued to him under the treaty of 1854, La Pointe. He probably was a packer of the fur company, and went to the Red River country many years ago.—P. Beaurry, P. Roy, D. G. Morrison, and J. P. Wilson.
115	Wells, Edward, Jr.	do	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Edward, sr.—P. Beaurry, P. Roy, D. G. Morrison, and J. P. Wilson.
116	Wells, Marie	do	Same as above—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her—P. Beaurry, P. Roy, D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnee. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior—J. P. Wilson.

Note.—The consideration paid the parties who made these applications were generally paid by the persons who took deeds from them for the selected from \$15 to \$20. We do not believe that in any single instance has the persons applying retained the lands for themselves.

Copy of certificate of T. A. Galtman, register at the land-office at Saint Joseph, in reference to these applications.

I hereby certify that all the applications for land under the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas, at La Pointe, Wis., made at this office, as shown by returns made by this office to the General Land-office, and being numbered 1 to 117, which were referred me, as register, by the claimants, were mixed-bloods of the Chippewa Nation; and that each of said claimants was informed by me, or in my presence, just what conditions were required to entitle him or her to a legal application for land under said treaty; and that each of said claimants were duly sworn by me to the statements to which they agreed their said claims were made under the treaty of 1854, La Pointe, Minn., August 19, 1871.

116 Wells, Mariedododo

Wells, Mariedododo
Same as above.—Boy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beampet, P. Boy, D. G. Morrison, J. Garneau.
Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

Copies of certificates of T. A. Gillman, register of the land-office at Sault Ste. Marie, in reference to these applications.

I hereby certify that all the applications for land under the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas, at La Pointe, Wis., made at this office, as shown by returns made by this office to the General Land-office, and being numbered 1 to 117, inclusive, were made before me, as register, by the claimants, were mixed-bloods of the Chippewa Nation; and that each of said claimants was informed by me, or in my presence, just what conditions were necessary to constitute him or her a legal applicant for land under the treaty of September 30, 1854, and that they have complied with the same. I also certify that the names of the mixed-bloods who were considered by this office to be entirely in accordance with the rulings of the Department proper in such cases.

I hereby certify that, so far as I have become familiar with the persons, families, and residences of the mixed-bloods of the Chippewa Indians, the persons named in the foregoing schedule are residents of Pembina and Saint Joseph, and that section of the United States; also at the settlements and along Red River in Manitoba, with very few exceptions. I have not heard the names elsewhere. I also understood that these parties generally came with Red River trains from Pembina and the settlements.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. GILMAN, Register.
HENRY S. NEAL,
Special Commissioner, Chairman.
S. N. CLARK,
Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.
EDWARD P. SMITH,
Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.

HENRY S. NEAL, Commissioner.

I 6.

SCHEDULE G.—Showing the names of the mixed-bloods of the Lake Superior Chippewas who located land by personal application at the Du Du Lath, Minn., land-office, under the provisions of the seventh clause of the treaty of September 30, 1854.

Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Berard, Joseph.....	Superior City, Wis.....	Is mixed-blood of Chippewas of Lake Superior, and 44 years old.—D. G. Morrison.
Cournoyer, Susanne.....	do.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854, wife of Antoine Cournoyer, a white man, to whom scrip was issued by reason of his marriage to a mixed-blood.
Calette, Marie, (now Mrs. Berard)	.....	Unmarried at date of treaty.
Calette, Therese.....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854, to whom (her husband) scrip was issued under this treaty.
Calette, Charles.....	.....	This man was at La Pointe in 1855, and was not included in the list made by Agent Gilbert; we apprehend he was not 21 years old September 30, 1854.
Dennis, Julia.....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Dufault, Josette.....	do.....	Same as in case of Josette Dufault, except that her husband did not receive scrip under this treaty.
Garnon, Charles.....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Gaulin, Marie.....	do.....	Do.
Kozeaneu, Adam.....	.....	Do.
Lesage, Marie.....	.....	Is a mixed-blood of Lake Superior Chippewas, about 40 years of age.
Lesage, Joseph.....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Lendrie, Josette.....	.....	Was 21 years old September 30, 1854; received scrip issued to Webb on a forged application.
Lendrie, Louise.....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Lefevre, Josette.....	do.....	Do.
Morrison, William.....	.....	Dead. See Schedule I, Commissioner's Schedule No. 18.
Now made by his heirs (for scrip.)	.....	Do.
Morrison, Leonard.....	.....	Died about two months since.
Morrison, Louis.....	.....	She was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Petit, Margaree.....	.....	No certain information about her.
Roy, Elizabeth.....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Roussain, Zoo.....	do.....	Do.
Roy, Lizette.....	Same as Elizabeth Roy.	Do.
St. John Angeliqne.....	do.....	Do.
Trotschand, Louise.....	do.....	Do.

The parties embraced in this schedule were all genuine mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and the married women are far more entitled to the benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 1854 than nine-tenths of the married women who have received scrip thereunder. While, therefore, we reject all such claims because the term "Head of a family" is limited to the male, if living, believing that any other definition does violence to a correct use of the English language, and is not sustained by the adjudication of any respectable court anywhere, yet, if the lands ceded upon the scrip issued to these married women are to be patented, and the title to the same in that manner perfected in the holder of said scrip, we believe that the plainest principles of equity require that the wives of the half-breeds who do really belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior should receive as favorable a consideration as the wives of the half-breeds of other parties; and that the parties who do really belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior should receive as favorable a consideration as the wives of the half-breeds of other parties is so great that they ought not to be permitted to dispose of the lands until the agent of the United States has had a reasonable opportunity of examining the same, and making a reasonable consideration thereof. We have reason for believing that all the parties have been induced to make some conveyance of the lands selected, for a small consideration, as usual.

HENRY S. NEAL, Special Commissioner, Chairman.
 N. C. FAIRBANKS, Commissioner.
 EDWARD P. SMITH, Special Commissioner and Indian Agent.

I 7.

SCHEDULE I.—Showing the applications taken by the commission, and their finding upon the same, under the treaty of La Pointe, Wis., September 30, 1854.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Finding.	Remarks.
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benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 1854 than any other half-breed of the married women who have received scrip thereunder. While, therefore, we reject all such claims because the term "Head of a family" is limited to any other definition does violence to a correct use of the English language, and is not sustained by the adjudication of the courts, yet, if the lands ceded upon the scrip issued to these married women, are to be patented to the title to the same in that manner as the holder of said scrip, we believe that the plainest principles of equity require that the wives of those who do really own the lands ceded by the treaty of 1854 should be permitted to take the same in their own names, as well as the said husbands, and who are only remotely connected by ties of blood with the same; and in the event these entries are sustained, the ignorance or inability of the said husbands, and who are only to dispose of these lands until the agent of the bands to which they belong is satisfied. They are, in our opinion, so great that they ought not to be permitted that all the parties have been induced to make some conveyance of the lands selected, for a small consideration, as usual.

HENRY S. NEAL, Special Commissioner, Chairman.
S. N. CLARK, Special Commissioner, Indian Agent.
EDWARD P. SMITH, Special Commissioner and Indian Agent.

1 72.
SCHEDULE I.—Showing the applications taken by the commission, and their finding upon the same, under the treaty of La Pointe, Wis., September 30, 1854.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Finding.	Remarks.
1	Amlin, Mary	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.	Rejected.	Belongs to the Pembina band.
2	Belonger, Paul	June 22, 1871	White Earth	Approved.	A person to have had scrip issued on his application, which he swears he did not receive.
3	Bunga, George	June 29, 1871	Near Pembina, Dak.	Rejected.	Belongs to the Pembina band.
4	Belgarde, Margaret	June 1, 1871	Near Pembina, Dak.	do	Do.
5	Caroche, Maria	June 8, 1871	Near Pembina, Dak.	do	Do.
6	Cowley, Matt	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	Do.
7	Cologner, Josette	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	Do.
8	Caplette, Isabella	June 29, 1871	Twenty-four Mile Creek near Leech Lake.	do	Belongs to Red Lake or Pembina band.
9	Dejardou, Paul	June 11, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	do	Belongs to the Pembina band.
10	Fiamand, Margaret	June 27, 1871	Leech Lake, Minn.	do	Belongs to the Mississippi or Pillager bands.
11	Fain, Josette	June 8, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	do	Belongs to the Pembina band.
12	Grant, Julia	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	Belongs to Pembina band; had scrip issued to her on her application.
13	Johnson, Josette	June 13, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	Probably belongs to Pembina band; taken at Pembina.
14	Le Roche, Mary	June 10, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	do	Belongs to Pembina band.
15	La Pierre, Antoine	June 29, 1871	do	do	Do.
16	Mason, Margaret	July 18, 1871	Abercrombie	Approved.	Do.
17	Morrison, D. Geo., heir, &c.	July 4, 1871	Chingwatona, Minn.	Rejected.	Do.
18	Montriel, Margaret	July 29, 1871	Grand Forks, Dak.	Approved.	Do.
19	Morrison, Maggie, heir, &c.	June 4, 1871	Superior City, Wis.	Rejected.	Do.
20	Morrison, Maggie, heir, &c.	June 4, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	Rejected.	Do.
21	Sperry, Joseph	Aug. 11, 1871	Saint Cloud, Minn.	Approved.	Do.
22	Sayer, Josette	July 3, 1871	Little Rock	Withdrawn.	Do.
23	Vernier, Margaret	June 8, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	Rejected.	Do.
24	Valley, Lizette	June 8, 1871	do	do	Do.
25	Wilkey, William	June 29, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	Do.
26	Aitkin, William	Aug. 5, 1871	Leech Lake	do	Do.
27	Provost, Joseph	Aug. 16, 1871	Otter Tail	do	Do.

Has had scrip issued on a prior application; he says he never received his scrip or made application.
Belongs to the Mississippi and Pillager bands.

HENRY S. NEAL, Special Commissioner and Chairman.
S. N. CLARK, Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.

I 8.

SCHEDULE K.—Showing the applications taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, under the treaty of La Pointe, Wis., September 30, 1854.

No.	Name.	Date.	Residence.	Special agent.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
1	Aiken, Shaw.....	Dec. 10, 1870	.....	R. F. Crowell.....	Rejected.....	Lives in Otter Tail County, Minnesota; married; 37 or 38 years old; mixed blood; claims to be of Lake Superior; have known her a year or so. J. B. Bottineau. First saw her on Mississippi about 30 years ago; connected with Mississippi and Red Lake bands.—Peter Bottineau.
2	Aiken, Ozasius.....	Dec. 10, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Sister to above; a year or so younger or older; married; lives in Otter Tail County, Minnesota.—J. B. Bottineau. Same.—Peter Bottineau.
3	Atkins, Mary.....	Nov. 3, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Cannot identify her.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her 13 years; first saw her in Duluth; about 40 years old; mixed blood; lives in Hennepin County, Minnesota. Cannot identify her; the Azuro family; lives in Pembina County; have lived there 10 years to my knowledge; Azuro of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
4	Azure, Mary.....	Nov. 3, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Same as evidence on above case.—J. B. Bottineau, Peter Bottineau.
5	Azure, Isabel.....	Oct. 7, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Lives in Hennepin County; married about 12 years; have known her 5 years; don't know what band.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her 25 years; knew her first at Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau. Grandmother first at Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.
6	Bernard, Elize.....	Dec. 21, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Have known her over 30 years; has lived about Saint Paul; married about 10 years ago; is about 38 years old; she was born in Hennepin or Ramsey County.—P. Bottineau.
7	Buley, Isabella.....	Dec. 17, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Lives in Wright County, Minnesota; married; over 30 years old; about 37 or 38, probably; her parents on her mother's side from Superior; her grandmother lived at Superior.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
8	Brunelle, Louisa.....	Dec. 17, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Cannot identify her.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Cannot identify her; she was born here; she is from Otter Tail County, Minn.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
9	Belcourt, Stegne.....	Dec. 10, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Oversaw Sande Lake or Lake Superior, I think; married now.—J. B. Bottineau.
10	Brunette, Joseph.....	Dec. 9, 1870	.....	do.....	Rejected.....	About 39 or 40 years old; now married; now belongs to Red River bands; maiden name, Frederick.—J. B. Bottineau.
11	Baton, Margaret.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Becker County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Wanderer; married; over 40 years old; she is mixed blood; lives in Hennepin County, Minn.—J. B. Bottineau, Grandmother from Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.
12	Beauregard, Susan.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Pembina or Georgetown, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Wanderer; married; over 40 years old; she is mixed blood; lives in Hennepin County, Minn.—J. B. Bottineau, Grandmother from Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.
13	Bunley, Joseph.....	Oct. 27, 1870	Pembina, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Over 45; mixed blood; married; lives in Hennepin County; don't know what band; over 40 years; she has been married about 30 years.—J. B. Bottineau.
14	Baptiste, Madelaine.....	Oct. 27, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Pretty near 38; would not swear that she is more or less; married; grandmother from Lake Superior.—

Over 45; mixed blood; married; lives in Hennepin County; don't know what band; over 40 years; she has been married about 30 years.—J. B. Bottineau.

SCHEDULE K.—Showing the applications taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date.	Residence.	Special agent.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
26	Cook, Isabella.....	Nov. 14, 1870	Becker County, Minn.....	R. F. Crowell.....	Rejected..	Post middle age; testimony same as on Margaret Cook.—J. B. Bottineau. Same as on No. 34.—F. Bottineau.
27	Carribeau, Philomen.....	Nov. 7, 1870	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Probably sister of Antoine Carribeau; cannot identify her; mixed blood; don't know what band.—J. B. Bottineau. P. Bottineau.
28	Cadot, Josette.....	Nov. 4, 1870	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Over 60 years old; widow; claims to be from Superior; lived, when I first knew her, 10 years ago, in Pembina County.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her over 40 years at Pembina; husband died about 15 years ago.—P. Bottineau.
29	Collin, Angelic.....	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minn.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Wife of H. C. Collin; married; neighborhood of 40 years old; known here 10 years; she stated that her parents were from the Superior.—R. Bottineau. Saw her for first time that I was here last fall; don't know where from.—P. Bottineau.
30	Collin, Betsey.....	Oct. 22, 1870	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Over 60 years old; married a good many years; claims to belong to Lake Superior; don't know when she left Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her over 40 years in Red River country.—P. Bottineau. Married over 20 years.—P. Bottineau.
31	Caplet, Seraphine.....	Oct. 21, 1870	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Over 30 years old; claims scrip, saying that her mother was from Superior; mother's name Knibbong.—J. B. Bottineau. I don't know her age; have known her 15 years; has lived at Pembina since I knew her.—P. Bottineau.
32	Charrette, Josette.....	Oct. 21, 1870	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Over 40; married 3 or 4 years ago; do not know what band she belongs to.—J. B. Bottineau. About 50; known her 40 years in Red River country.—P. Bottineau.
33	Courtay, Caroline.....	Oct. 19, 1870	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	About 37 or 38 years old; married; do not know what band she belongs to.—J. B. Bottineau. About 40; known her 15 years; claims to be from Lake Superior; I remember her name.—P. Bottineau.
34	Cardinal, Bridget.....	Oct. 18, 1870	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do not remember her.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her 14 or 15 years; about 40 years old; parents Pembina mixed blood.—P. Bottineau.
35	Courchaimne, Marie.....	Oct. 6, 1870	Clay County, Minn.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Married about ten years; nearly 40 years old; claims under Superior, because she says her mother came from there.—J. B. Bottineau. Do not know her age; have known her 20 years.—P. Bottineau.
36	Delonais, Helen.....	Jan. 18, 1871	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Cannot remember her.—J. B. Bottineau. Know say. Cannot identify her.—P. Bottineau.

37 Dugas, Susanna..... Dec. 17, 1870 Hennepin County, Minn.....do..... On list.....

38 Daniel, Marie..... Dec. 14, 1870.....do..... Rejected..

Over 45 years old; her nationality same from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Had scrip. Nearly 40 years old; married; raised in Ramsey County till 11 or 12 years old, when she went to Northern Minnesota.—J. B. Bottineau. Her mother has lived in Minnesota about 20 years.—P. Bottineau. Don't know where she was born.—P. Bottineau.

SCHEDULE K.—Showing the applications taken by E. F. Crowell, special agent, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date.	Residence.	Special agent.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
52	Guinon, Julia.....	Dec. 17, 1870	Hennepin County, Minn.....	R. F. Crowell.....	Rejected..	Claims that her grandmother came from Lake Superior; thinks she is hardly 38; married.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her about 29 years; father and mother live in Hennepin County for last 31 years; Julia was born in Ramsey or Hennepin County.—P. Bottineau.
53	Goslin, Angelic.....	Oct. 23, 1870	Pembina County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	O. Bottineau. Married; I do not know on what ground she claims Lake Superior scrip.—J. B. Bottineau. I cannot identify her; know two at Pembina; do not know what band.—P. Bottineau.
54	Grant, Josette.....	Oct. 19, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do not recollect her.—J. B. Bottineau. I cannot identify her; I know five by the name at Pembina.—P. Bottineau.
55	Gladsaut, Julie.....	Oct. 19, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do not recollect her.—J. B. Bottineau. Remember the name but do not recollect the person; persons by the same live at Pembina; do not know what band.—P. Bottineau.
56	Grant, Marie.....	Oct. 19, 1870	do.....	do.....	On list.....	On list; had scrip.
57	Grant, Marie.....	Oct. 5, 1870	Pembina, Dak.....	do.....	do.....	Over forty; wife of Pierre Grant; husband always lived at Pembina; do not know what band she belonged to; her maiden name was Vivier.—J. B. Bottineau.
58	Grandbois, Josette.....	Oct. 5, 1870	Fort Abercrombie.....	do.....	Rejected..	About 40; married; do not know what band she belongs to.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
59	Hool, Amelia.....	Oct. 26, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	The Hoolea live on both sides the line; cannot identify her.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
60	Hool, Genevieve.....	Oct. 6, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Cannot recollect her.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
61	Hamlin, Anabelle.....	Oct. 1, 1870	Pope County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Do not recollect her.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her about 15 years; about 40; in Red River country; grandmother came from Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.
62	Jandron, Rosalie.....	Dec. 10, 1870	Becker County, Minn.....	do.....	Withdrawn	Over 40; married; her mother claims to belong to Lake Superior; her mother's name was Gurnoe.
63	Kipland, Margaret.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Clay County, Minn.....	do.....	Rejected..	—J. B. Bottineau. Do not know how long since her mother came from Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.
64	Lafond, Marie.....	Nov. 7, 1870	Saint Paul.....	do.....	do.....	I know a Marie Lafond in Ramsey County; over 40; married; claims that her mother came from Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her for 15 or 20 years; about 40 years since family came from Lake Superior.

65 Laventure, Angelle..... Nov. 3, 1870

Beville, Lakes, Dak.....

do.....

Over 40; not married; mixed blood; she claims to be French; her mother's name was Gurnoe. Have known her over 40 years; I think she was born on Lake Superior; has lived in Red River country since I know her.—P. Bottineau.

Clay County.....

do.....

About 40; married; formerly a widow; her mother claims to be from Superior; father, Pembina.—J. B.

—J. B. Bottineau. Do not know how long since her mother came from Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.

Over 60; not married; mixed blood; she claims to be from Superior; I know nothing about it.—J. B. Bottineau. She was born on Lake Superior; has lived in Red River country since I knew her.—P. Bottineau. About 40; married; formerly a widow; her mother claims to be from Superior; father, Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau. Over 50; unmarried; I think she was from Superior; don't know what her maiden name was.—J. B. Bottineau.

Do not recollect her.—J. B. Bottineau. Wife of J. Bie. Laroque, sr.; over 45 years, and a mixed-blood of Superior, through her mother.—P. Bottineau. If the wife of Michael L'Equier, she is over 40; claims that her ancestors were from Superior.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Has always lived at Pembina since I knew her; over 40 years old; married; her husband died more than 15 years ago; don't know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Daughter of Margaret Livingstone; 38 or 39 years old; married.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.

On list. Wife of Louisant Ratooh, jr.; over 40; Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Cannot recollect her; she belongs to the Ratooh family of Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Cannot recollect her; probably Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. About 38 years old; married; she was born on Red River or near.—J. B. Bottineau. She is from Superior.—P. Bottineau. Cannot recollect very clearly about her; do not recollect what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Unmarried; widow; over 40; do not know about her band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. About 38 years old; formerly from Menota; now married; born in Menota probably.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. From Superior.—P. Bottineau. Thirty years old.—E. P. Smith.

On list. On list. Wife of Francis Mime; on list. Over 50 years old; do not know how long married; have known her 8 or 10 years; do not know what band; always lived in Minnesota since I knew her.—J. B. Bottineau. Known her for 30 years; she is from Superior.—P. Bottineau.

64	Lafond, Marie	Nov. 7, 1870	Saint Paul	do	do	do	do
65	Laverdier, Angele	Nov. 3, 1870	Denville Lake, Dak.	do	do	do	do
66	Laquet, Phruzinus	Nov. 3, 1870	Clay County	do	do	do	do
67	L'Equier, Marie	Oct. 21, 1870	Pembina County, Minn	do	do	do	do
68	L'Equier, Marie	Oct. 27, 1870	do	do	do	Withdrawn	do
69	L'Equier, Marie	Oct. 27, 1870	do	do	do	do	do
70	Laroque, Marianne	Oct. 28, 1870	do	do	do	Rejected	do
71	L'Equier, Joseite	Oct. 26, 1870	Pembina	do	do	do	do
72	Livingstone, Margaret	Oct. 22, 1870	do	do	do	do	do
73	La Rose, Helene	Oct. 22, 1870	do	do	do	do	do
74	Laroque, Sophia	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minn	do	do	Withdrawn	do
75	Lekandre, Margaret	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	do	do
76	Lefandre, Julia	Oct. 22, 1870	do	do	do	Rejected	do
77	Lafontaine, Henrietta	Oct. 19, 1870	do	do	do	do	do
78	Lang'e, Nancy	Oct. 19, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	do	do	do
79	Lepine, Cecile	Oct. 18, 1870	do	do	do	do	do
80	Magnus, Susan	Dec. 10, 1870	Other Tail County, Minn.	do	do	do	do
81	McArthur, Susan S	Dec. 10, 1870	do	do	do	do	do
82	McDougal, Patscy	Dec. 9, 1870	do	do	do	Withdrawn	do
83	McLaid, Genevieve	Dec. 9, 1870	Other Tail County, Minn.	do	do	do	do
84	Mime, Marie	Nov. 4, 1870	Becker County, Minn	do	do	do	do
85	Mason, Margaret	Nov. 3, 1870	do	do	do	Rejected	do

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SCHEDULE K.--Showing the applications taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date.	Residence.	Special agent.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
86	Maron, Marie	Nov. 3, 1870	Becker County, Minnesota	R. F. Crowell	Rejected	Daughter of above; about 38 years old; do not know what band; unmarried now; a widow.—J. R. Bottineau. Know her; she is from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
87	Mason, Margaret	Oct. 26, 1870	Pembina	do	do	About 37 or 38 years old; grand-mother from Superior.—J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
88	Marchand, Nancy	Oct. 24, 1870	Pembina	do	Withdrawn	About 40; daughter of Mary Livingstone; Pembina, probably.—J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
89	Marchand, Margaret	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina	do	Rejected	Wife of Baptiste Martel; over 50 years old; (son 30 years old; married in 1854, probably; do not know what band.—J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
90	Monnet, Catherine	Oct. 22, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak	do	Withdrawn	Over 40 years old; been married three or four times; she belongs to Superior band; her parents were from Superior.—J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
91	Martel, Eliza	Oct. 18, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak	do	Rejected	Thirty-seven or 38 years old; wife of P. Mime; maiden name was Uadette; she is related to that family; do not know how long married; mother or stepmother lives in Becker County; name now Mrs. McHeron.—J. R. Bottineau. She is from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
92	Nolin, Isabel	Oct. 24, 1870	Pembina	do	do	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
93	Patwell, Margaret	Dec. 30, 1870	Saint Paul	do	Withdrawn	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
94	Perish, Sarah	Nov. 4, 1870	Becker County, Minnesota	do	Rejected	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
95	Perrault, Susette	Nov. 3, 1870	do	do	do	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
96	Patrat, Catherine	Oct. 19, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak	do	do	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
97	Ferrault, Madeleine	Oct. 5, 1870	Clay County, Minnesota	do	do	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
98	Quinland, Charlotte	Dec. 8, 1870	Otter Tail, Minn	do	do	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
99	Roia, Margaret	Dec. 10, 1870	Crow Wing, Minn.	do	Withdrawn	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.

100	Russell, Margaret	Nov. 3, 1870	Becker County	do	do	Over 40 years old; do not know what band she belongs to.—P. Bottineau.
101	Rachon, Isabel	Oct. 26, 1870	Pembina	do	do	Over 50 years old; has children over 40 years old; have known her for 10 years; do not know where she came from.—J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
102	Rachon, Charlotte	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	Daughter of above; over 40 years old; not married. Have known her for 10 years.—P. Bottineau.
103	Richott, Margaret	Oct. 12, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak	do	Withdrawn	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemecqua-gash; mixed-blood; she is not from Red River; think she is from Lake Superior; do not know whether she has ever been married; her mother was from Superior.—P. Bottineau.

I know her to be a mixed blood; her father a Pembina half-breed.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
 Over 40 years old; married; has children, one 6 or 7 years; do not know her maiden name; think she is from the Upper Mississippi.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
 certain.—J. B. Bottineau. From Superior.—P. Bottineau.
 On list.

100	Russell, Margaret.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Becker County.....	do	do	do	Over 40 years old; do not know what band she belongs to; Katobis family.—J. B. Bottineau. From Butte.
101	Rachon, Isabel.....	Oct. 26, 1870	Pembina.....	do	do	do	Over 50 years old; has children over 40 years old; have known her for 10 years; do not know where she came from.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
102	Rachon, Charlotte.....	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	do	Daughter of above; about 40 years old; not married.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
103	Richott, Margaret.....	Oct. 18, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak	do	do	Withdrawn (on list.)	Have known her 10 years; married since I know her; do not know what band she belonged to.—J. B. Bottineau.
104	Shell, Margaret.....	Nov. 15, 1870	Becker County, Minnesota	do	do	Rejected	Female; married at Leech Lake, Red Lake and Pembina; unmarried; over 50 years old; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau. From Superior.—P. Bottineau.
105	Spence, Joette.....	Nov. 3, 1870	do	do	do	do	Over 70 years old; has had several husbands; she is from the Upper Mississippi.—J. B. Bottineau. Known her for 40 years; she is from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
106	Sayer, Susan.....	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina, Minn	do	do	Withdrawn	I cannot identify her; she lives at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
107	Sayer, Susette.....	Oct. 22, 1870	do	do	do	Rejected	Mixed blood; over 40; married; her mother, I think, came from Superior; have known her 2 or 3 years.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
108	Sera, Catherine.....	Oct. 5, 1870	do	do	do	do	Joeette Tanclair is unmarried, I think; don't know; over 40; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
109	Sontner, Catherine.....	Dec. 9, 1870	Other Tail, Minn	do	do	do	Same as above as regards testimony; sister of above.—J. B. Bottineau.
110	Tanclair, Joette.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Between Red River and Mississippi.	do	do	do	Do not know what band; 38 or 40 years old.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
111	Tanclair, Margaret.....	Nov. 3, 1870	do	do	do	do	Evidence same as above.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
112	Thomas, Marie.....	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	do	Over 50 years; married; has children over 30 years old; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
113	Thomas, Veronica.....	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	do	Wife of Louis Smith; over 50 years old; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
114	Vilbrun, Archange.....	Nov. 4, 1870	Clay County, Minnesota	do	do	do	Do not remember her; the Vivier family belongs to Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau. Wife of Ed. Valley; also in from Superior; P. Bottineau.
115	Vivier, Emilie.....	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	do	Head of J. B. Bottineau's Valle; do not know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
116	Vivier, Angelle.....	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	do	Do not recollect her.—J. B. Bottineau. Know such a family.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
117	Valle, Marie.....	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	do	Over 50 years; from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
118	Vene, Marie.....	Oct. 20, 1870	do	do	do	do	On list.
119	Villeneuve, Angelle.....	Oct. 6, 1870	Clay County, Minnesota	do	do	Withdrawn	Married; 38 or 40 years old; husband's name Langie; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau. From Superior.—P. Bottineau.
120	Vandal, Phrasine.....	Oct. 5, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	Rejected	

On list.
 Married; 38 or 40 years old; husband's name Langie; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau. From Superior.—P. Bottineau.

SCHEDULE K.—Showing the applications taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date.	Residence.	Special agent.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
121	Vivier, Genevieve	Oct. 5, 1870	Pembina, Minn.	R. F. Crowell	Withdrawn	On list
122	Young, Harriet	Dec. 30, 1870	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Had Sioux scrip.

The foregoing-named applicants have never, within our recollection, belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

D. GEORGE MORRISON.
V. ROY, JR.
JOS. GURNOE.

The above-named witnesses belong to the mixed-bloods of Lake Superior, are very intelligent men, all educated and have a wide and intimate connection and acquaintance with the different bands comprising the Chippewas of Lake Superior. They are men of many years' experience, and make the yearly list of names for annuity payments, which list included mixed as well as full bloods. He recognizes none of the above names as those of parties belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

HENRY S. NEAL, *Special Commissioner, Chippewas.*
S. N. CLARK, *Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.*

NOTE.—It should be understood regarding the testimony of P. Bottineau, that when he states that an applicant is "from Superior," he means that one or both parents or grandparents is from Lake Superior, and it should not necessarily be understood to mean that the applicant was directly connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

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SAINT PAUL, MINN., September 15, 1871.

Sir: The undersigned would respectfully represent that, on or about the 5th day of August, 1870, he was designated a special agent of the Indian Office, "to take evidence with a view to ascertain what persons of mixed-blood are entitled to secure certificates of scrip for lands under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded at La Pointe, Wis., on the 30th day of September, 1854, between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi;" and also under the eighth article of the treaty of October 2, 1863, made between the United States and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, and the seventh article of a supplementary treaty made by the same parties at Washington, D. C., April 12, 1864.

That his letter of appointment was received on or about the 15th day of September, 1870, and he entered upon the discharge of his duties.

That in said letter of appointment he was instructed as to the kind and amount of "proofs required to establish a proper claim" under the said respective clauses of said treaties.

His instructions under the provisions of the treaty of the 30th of September, 1854, with the Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, were as follows:

The proofs required to establish a proper claim under this clause are such as will clearly show that the party claiming is a "mixed-blood of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and that, at the date of the treaty aforesaid, he or she was the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age, as the case may be. These facts must be sworn to by the mixed-blood claimants, whose testimony as to the same facts must be corroborated by the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses," &c.

In the discharge of his duties, the undersigned was met by claimants and attorneys of claimants under the treaty of the 30th of September, 1854, who maintained that to entitle them to be beneficiaries under said treaty, it was not necessary that they should at the date of said treaty reside among the Lake Superior Chippewas; that if they were mixed-bloods belonging to descendants of, having a common lineage with, related to, the Chippewas of Lake Superior, it was all that was required; that their place of residence was immaterial.

They maintained that this question had been presented to the Indian Office and to the Secretary of the Interior in 1863, in the cases of Elizabeth Borup and Theodore Borup, mixed-bloods, residing in Ramsey County, Minnesota, and that certificates for land had been issued to them; that the Secretary of the Interior had decided that certificates for land should be issued to mixed-bloods without regard to their residence, the only requirement being satisfactory evidence that they were mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and were twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family at the date of said treaty, and that the Department in repeated instances since had approved of that decision and acted in accordance therewith.

It was also claimed that those persons that acted for the Indians in making said treaty maintained that the intention and object of that provision of the treaty was to apply to all "mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior," wherever they might be.

Upon investigation, the undersigned learned that the question as to who were legally entitled to the benefits of this provision of the treaty had been presented to the Indian Office as early as July, 1856, and that the honorable Commissioner had construed the treaty to mean only those "mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior" who resided among or contiguous to the Indians of Lake Superior, as distinguished from the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and the Chippewa Indians of Michigan; that subsequently, in the month of March, 1863, this question was again brought to the attention of the Indian Office upon the applications of Elizabeth Borup and Theodore Borup, for eighty acres of land under the provisions of said treaty. A re-examination of the question was had, and was submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Interior. In reporting the former construction of the treaty, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs stated: "From an examination of the evidence submitted, it is to me at least doubtful if the latter allegation (construction of the treaty) is sustained; but granting that, it is in my mind a forced construction of the treaty to require that the mixed-bloods should reside among or contiguous to the Indians in order to be entitled to the benefits of its provisions."

The Secretary of the Interior thereupon overruled the former construction of the treaty by the Indian Bureau, and decided that the said claimants were entitled as beneficiaries under the provision of said treaty.

Under this decision of the Secretary, scrip was issued to said Borups, and thereafter scrip continued to be issued to other mixed-bloods without regard to their residence, the only requirements being satisfactory evidence that they were half-breeds or mixed-

bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and were twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family at the date of the treaty.

In 1865 this matter was again brought to the attention of the head of the Department, there being another Secretary of the Interior, and the same decision as to who were beneficiaries under this provision of said treaty was adhered to, but the manner or method of carrying out the provision was changed.

In 1867 or 1868, the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a communication to the Secretary of the Interior, reviewed the past action of the Department in regard to this matter, and the honorable Secretary decided that all half-breeds or mixed-bloods belonging to the tribe, parties to the treaty, who were twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family, at the date of the treaty, were entitled to the benefits of this provision of said treaty, and that thereafter certificates for land were issued.

That the position of the Department has remained unchanged and still adhered to, as to who are beneficiaries under this provision of said treaty.

In the discharge of his duties, the undersigned was guided by his instructions and the decisions of the Department above referred to.

No list of names of those to whom scrip had been issued, nor other information of that kind, was furnished the undersigned.

The honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by letter dated February 7, 1871, directed the undersigned to report to the Indian Office what progress he had made in carrying out his instructions, together with all the facts he had been able to collect up to that time.

In accordance with said direction, the undersigned, under date of March 10, 1871, submitted such a report of his action as he was able under the circumstances at that time.

That by letter from the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 4, 1871, the undersigned was informed of the revocation of his appointment as a special agent, and of his appointment as a special commissioner, "to be associated with Henry S. Neal, of Ironton, Ohio, and Selden N. Clark, agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and Edward P. Smith, agent for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, who will act when within their respective agencies for the purposes mentioned in your former appointment;" evidently constituting two boards, one of which was designed and designated to act within the agency of Selden N. Clark, and the other within the agency of Edward P. Smith; that the undersigned was instructed in said appointment as special commissioner as to the nature and amount of evidence required in each case, under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of the 30th of September, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, as follows:

"The proofs required to establish a proper claim under this clause are such as will clearly show that the party claiming is a 'mixed-blood of the Chippewas of Lake Superior,' and that at the date of the treaty aforesaid he or she was the head of a family, or twenty-one years of age, as the case may be. These facts must be sworn to by the mixed-blood claimants, whose testimony as to some facts must be corroborated by the affidavits of two disinterested witnesses, whose credibility must be certified by you or your associates, if such witnesses are personally known to you or them, or, if not so known, then their credibility may be certified by the judge or the clerk of a court of record attested by the seal of such court;" and under the eighth article of the treaty of October 2, 1863, and the amendatory seventh article of the treaty of April 12, 1864, with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, as follows:

"In ascertaining who are entitled to the benefits secured by the aforesaid treaties last mentioned, you will observe that the grant is confined to the male adults. You will require each applicant to make oath that he was, at the date of the treaty of 1863, related by blood to the said Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas; that he was at that time twenty-one years of age; that he has adopted the habits and customs of civilized life; was at that time a citizen of the United States; has not at any time applied for or received scrip for lands under the treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior or with any other tribe of Indians; or has not at any time received an allotment or reservation of land under treaty with any other tribe of Indians. Should it appear that any applicant has at any time applied for and received scrip, or has had allotted to him land, under the provisions of any other treaty with any tribe or band of Indians, you will reject his application. In addition to the oath of the applicant, as above stated, two disinterested persons, whose credibility must be certified by you or your associates, must make affidavits to the same facts as required of the applicant, (those facts which relate to receiving scrip or lands under other Indian treaties, may be stated according to the knowledge and belief of the affiants,) and that they have not acted as attorneys or agents for the applicant, and have no interest whatever in the case.

"In executing the trust confided to you, you will be careful to observe the foregoing instructions."

That subsequently, by letter from Col. H. R. Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian

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Affairs, dated May 8, 1871, the undersigned was instructed, "in conjunction with your co-commissioners, to make an examination and investigation of each case in which no issue of scrip has already been made, under the provisions of the treaties referred to in said instructions.

"In making such investigation, you will be governed by the rules laid down in your original instructions, in regard to the manner of making proof required from claimants for lands under said treaties as far as the same are applicable."

That the undersigned withheld his approval of the report (dated September 4, 1871) submitted by the other special commissioners to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the following among other reasons:

First. Because the report reflected upon the decisions and practice of the Bureau and Department which appointed the commission.

Second. Because statements, which were not made under oath nor to the commission, but to some member of it, were reported as evidence submitted to the commission.

Third. Because sufficient time was not allowed the undersigned to consider and weigh the information, statements, and evidence submitted to and obtained by the commission or members thereof.

Fourth. Because the report, together with the evidence and papers submitted therewith, were not in the form required by instructions, and were not in substance as required by instructions.

Fifth. Because the undersigned is not convinced of the correctness of all the statements and conclusions contained in said report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. CROWELL,
Special Commissioner.

Hon. H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1872.

Sir: I have the honor to report further respecting the applications for Red Lake and Pembina, which were rejected or approved conditionally, the rejection being on account of the same parties having had scrip issued under the treaty of Lake Superior in 1854, and the condition on which others were approved being that the fraudulent entries in their names at the Saint Cloud land-office shall be canceled; that I have found that, in the eleven cases approved conditionally, no one of the entries at Saint Cloud in their names have been patented. These entries can therefore be canceled, and this being done, they will, according to the report of the commission, be entitled to scrip. A list of these names, with the findings of the commission, is hereby transmitted in schedule marked M.

Of the eighty-three applications rejected, because of having had Lake Superior Chippewa scrip, I find forty-six cases in which no patent has issued. These entries can therefore be canceled, being fraudulent, wherever the identifying scrip has been laid, and where it has not been used it can be treated as null and void, and these forty-six persons, according to the recommendation of the commission, be allowed to receive the benefits intended for them as Red Lake and Pembina mixed-bloods.

The accompanying schedule N will show the findings of the commission in each case of the eighty-six, and also will show the forty-six cases in which no patent has issued.

I respectfully request that these forty-six names may be included in the list of those found entitled to receive scrip under the treaty of 1863.

Schedule O contains a list of persons who are entitled to the benefits of the treaty of 1854 with Lake Superior Chippewas, but on whose case the commission omitted to pronounce, beyond giving the evidence found in each case.

I respectfully suggest that these names should be added to those of the Gilbert list and those found and pronounced entitled by the commission.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE M.—List of Red Lake and Pembina applicants whose claims are approved conditionally or reported favorably, the condition being that their claims for land under treaty of 1854, filed at Saint Cloud land-office, (and to which they are not entitled,) shall be canceled.

No.	Names.	Date.	Residence.	Special agent.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
13	Baton, Louis.....	Nov. 5, 1870	Pembina.....	R. F. Crowell.....	Schedule F, No. 29; approved conditionally.	I know him; is a Pembina mixed-blood; is a citizen, and about 30 years old.—P. Bottineau. Had scrip issued at Saint Cloud, under treaty of 1854, which he is not entitled to.
32	Bousquet, Henry.....	Oct. 19, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Has made personal application at the land-office at Saint Cloud and had land assigned him. (See Schedule F, No. 9.) We know him; is a citizen of the United States; a Pembina mixed-blood; lives at Saint Joseph; is over 30, and son-in-law of John Baptiste Walker.—P. Bottineau and J. B. Bottineau.
53	Dauphinais, Joseph.....	Oct. 21, 1870	do.....	do.....	Schedule F, No. 29; approved conditionally.	I know him; is Pembina mixed-blood; over 30 years of age; he belongs on American side, and is a citizen.—P. Bottineau. Located land, under treaty of 1854, at Saint Cloud, in 1860, in family of (Amlins) one of whom scrip was issued to; it should be ascertained whether this is the person before other scrip is delivered. I know him; it is not the one that received scrip; Pembina mixed-blood, and over 40 years of age; citizen of United States.—P. Bottineau and J. B. Bottineau.
76	Hamlin, Joseph.....	Oct. 1, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	It is very doubtful if this man was a citizen or resident of the United States in 1863; this should be ascertained before scrip is delivered to him. I have known him for last 25 years, and always on American side; is a Pembina mixed-blood; is about 36 years of age; I know him; he is a citizen of the United States; lives in Pembina County, and I think he is a citizen of United States; he is a citizen.—P. Bottineau.
78	Jonin, Joseph.....	Oct. 21, 1870	Pembina County.....	do.....	do.....	

SCHEDULE II.

15	Charette, John Bte.....	Aug. 24, 1870	Pembina, Dak.....	Schedule B, No. 184.....	Approved conditionally.	Went to land-office at Saint Cloud and selected land, which, if patented, this application should be rejected.
28	Lidoux, John Bte.....	June 15, 1871	Fort Pembina, Dak.....	Schedule T, No. 80.....	do.....	Made personal application at the land-office at Saint Cloud; the land if patented, then this application should be rejected.
45	Paranteaux, Peter.....	June 11, 1871	Pembina River, Dak.....	{Schedule B, No. 562; Schedule T, No. 89.....	do.....	Made personal application at land-office at Saint Cloud; if patented, this application should be rejected.

46	Richardson, Mitchell.....	June 18, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.....	Schedule B, No. 184.....	do.....	Made personal application at land-office at Saint Cloud; if patented, this application should be rejected.
65	Pambien, C. A. H.....	Aug. 14, 1871	White Earth.....	do.....	Reported favorably.	Was present 21 years of age until February, 1864, but was married two years previous. Reported favorably as to whether entitled.

15	Charette, John Bte	Aug. 24, 1870	Pembina, Dak	Schedule B, No. 184	Approved conditionally.	Went to land-office at Saint Cloud and selected land, which if patented, this application should be rejected.
28	Lidoux, John Bte	June 15, 1871	Fort Pembina, Dak	Schedule T, No. 80	do	Made personal application at the land-office at Saint Cloud, but it was not patented, then this application should be rejected.
45	Paranteaux, Peter	June 11, 1871	Pombina River, Dak	{ Schedule B, No. 563 } { Schedule T, No. 99 }	do	{ Made personal application at land-office at Saint Cloud for land; if patented, this application should be rejected. }

Made personal application at land-office at Saint Cloud, but it was not patented; if patented, this application should be rejected.
 Was not 21 years of age until February, 1881, but was married 120 years previous. Reported favorably as to whether entitled.

SCHEDULE B.

46	Richardt, Michael	June 13, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak	Schedule B, No. 990	Reported favorably.	
65	Pambion, C. A. H	Aug. 14, 1871	White Earth			
723	Laverdure Francis Exavier		Fort Totten, Dak	E. W. Breuner	Approved conditionally.	Is a son of Pierre; lives at Fort Totten; Pembina mixed-blood; about 35 years of age; is married and has a large family.—E. W. Breuner. A Francis Laverdure has made personal application for land at Saint Cloud. (See Schedule F, No. 74.)

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
(CHIPPEWA AGENCY, MINN.,) 27th January, 1872.
New York City, Box 1212.

SIR: I have the honor to invite the attention of the Commissioner to the list of names which I have checked on Schedule D, in the report of the late Commission on Half-Breed Scrip. These are names of the parties who, I think, are shown by the evidence given by the commission to be beneficiaries under the Lake Superior treaty of 1854.

Also to the names of parties in the Schedules B, H, and L, which are as follows, by number:

Schedule B.

16, 26, 84, 89, 105, 148, 211, 222, 257, 258, 262, 266, 268, 300, 321, 323, 335, 366, 393, 400, 405, 406, 412, 423, 497, 542, 549, 560, 563, 569, 602, 603, 604, 606, 607, 627, 631, 632, 633, 646, 680, 699, 723.

Schedule H.

4, 8, 11, 14, 16, 19, 20, 22, 25, 26, 31, 36, 47, 51, 55.

Schedule L.

17, 18, 20, 35, 36, 34, 41, 42, 43, 57, 60, 76, 81, 85, 91, 98, 108, 114, 120, 130, 142, 143.

These persons were found entitled by the commission, by reason of their connection with the Red Lake and Pembina bands, but their applications were rejected because they appeared, according to the list furnished by the Department, to have had scrip issued to them under the treaty of 1854. But to that scrip they had no title whatever, and from their applications they received scarcely any benefit.

I respectfully recommend that, so far as the entries in the names of these parties can be canceled, these half-breeds may be put upon the list recommended by the commission as entitled to receive land under the treaty of 1863 with the Red Lakes and Pembinas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Statement No.—List of Red Lake and Pembina applicants who were rejected because of having received scrip under treaty of 1854 with Chippewas of Lake Superior, to which they were not entitled.

The evidence taken by the commission.

Finding.

Attorney.

Residence.

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W. P. SMITH,
 States Indian Agent.

SENATOR N.—List of Red Lake and Pembina applicants who were rejected because of having received scrip under treaty of 1853 with Chippewas of Lake Superior, to which they were not entitled.

No.	Names.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
16	Amlin, Louis (Not patented.)	Mar. 9, 1865	Saint Paul, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	Rejected.	Was personally examined by the commission and found to be entitled as a beneficiary under this (1853) treaty; took his application for the same; also found that he had made application under the treaty of 1854, and scrip had been issued to him. See his affidavit in reference to the same, herewith returned with schedule.
36	Bousquet, Henric (Not patented.)	May 23, 1871	Pembina County, Dak.	P. Beauprie	Schedule L, 32; Schedule I, 9.	This man's application was taken by E. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and believed by him to be one of the beneficiaries under the treaty. (Appeared at land-office at Saint Cloud and was rejected.)
84	Polgarde, Louis	Apr. 1, 1865		E. M. Wilson	Rejected.	He was him; a brother of Joseph; over 30 years of age; lived in the United States for 12 years and over.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have received scrip under treaty of 1854.)
89	Bellanger, Joseph (Not patented. For No. 103, Beaudrie-Battiste, see cent of Schedule.)	Apr. 11, 1865		do	do	I know one who used to live at Pembina some 30 years ago; have not met him lately that I recollect of; know nothing about him now.—J. Bottineau. (Ap- pears to have received scrip and track of him.)
148	Bottineau, Severo (No patent.)	Feb. 2, 1865	Bottineau Prairie, Minn.	do	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; is about 30 years old; had resided in Minnesota for over 30 years.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
211	Champaigne, Pierre (No patent.)	June 14, 1871	Saint Joseph, Minn.	H. C. Wait	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; is 35 or 36 years of age; resided at Saint Joseph.—P. Bottineau. (Ap- pears to have had scrip under the treaty of 1854, issued to him on his application.)
222	Demerai, Louis	Feb. 20, 1865 Jan. 12, 1871	Saint Paul, Minn.	E. M. Wilson William H. Grant	do	(Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; over 30 years of age, and long a resident at Saint Paul. Ap- pears to have had scrip on his application issued to him under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, saw him.)
257	Desjarlats, David (No patent.)	Feb. 20, 1865	Bottineau Prairie, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	do	I know the family were in the settlement, and saw them about Devil's Lake hunting buffalo; I did not think they had settled here, except those living at Manitou Lake.—J. Robert. He now lives on Bottineau Prairie; for 17 years past; about 36 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake band and Pembina band.—P. Bottineau.
258	Desjarlats, Louis.	Feb. 20, 1865		do	Dead.	Had scrip 1854.
262	Desjarlats, Francois (No patent.)	May 17, 1865 Dec. 5, 1868		do J. P. Wilson	Rejected.	Brother of Charles; as at Saint Joseph; knew him for Chippewas.—P. Bottineau. Had scrip of 1854.

SCHEDULE N.—List of Red Lake and Pembina applicants who were rejected because of having received scrip under treaty of 1854, &c.—Continued.

No.	Names.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
306	Dease, John (No patent)	Feb. 24, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak	P. Beaurpie.	Rejected.	Have known him for 30 years; is a mixed-blood, and one of the United States grand-jurors at this place (June, 1871) territory of the United States court for the District of Dakota. He has been known by the name of Dease for many years. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
308	Deshardon, Robert.	June 6, 1871		J. R. Sloan	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake Chippewas.—P. Roy. (Appears to have had scrip issued upon his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
300	Fairbanks, Benjamin	June 20, 1871	Crow Wing, Minn.		do	His father is a white man; his mother was a half-breed from Red Lake; is 32 years of age, and has always lived in the United States.—P. Roy. (Appears to have had scrip issued in his name under a treaty of September 30, 1854, with Chippewas of Lake Superior at Saint Joseph; about 22 or 40 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, and is the same person whose application was taken in 1865 for La Pointe scrip.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe.)
321	Grant, Cuthbert (No patent)	May 20, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak	P. Beaurpie.	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; lived at Pembina for 15 or 16 years; came from White Horse Plains; is the same person whose application was taken for La Pointe scrip in 1864.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of 1854.)
323	Grant, Charles (No patent)	May 24, 1871	do	do	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; lived at Pembina for 15 or 16 years; came from White Horse Plains; is the same person whose application was taken for La Pointe scrip in 1864.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of 1854.)
335	Gregory, Oliver	Mo. 5, 1865		E. M. Wilson	do	Mother states she came from Red River family of Le-dix; never lived in Lake Superior; her name is now Cherner or Sherya; this man got La Pointe scrip under the treaty of 1854 under the name of Oliver Sherya.—H. S. Neal.
366	Hamlin, Severe	Dec. 20, 1866		Kerr & Collins	do	This person is Severe Danaries; was raised by Solomon Hamlin, or Amfin, and in this way got the name of Hamlin; Louis Bottineau, brother of P. Bottineau, says he knows him. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of 1854.)
393	LaPointe, Pierre (No patent)	June 2, 1865	Centreville, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; between 30 and 40 years old.—J. Robert. (Appears to have had scrip issued on application for scrip under the La Pointe treaty.)
400	La Sarte, Louis	May 19, 1865	Fort Geary, B. N. A.	E. M. Wilson	do	Saw him at Centreville; examined him, and found him to be a beneficiary under this treaty; took his application for scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, in his application under the treaty at La Pointe, 1854. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; a resident of the State of Minnesota and Dakota Territory; over 40
405	La Sarte, François	Apr. 20, 1865	Corcoran Post-office, Minn.	do	do	Some of 1865; he was there at Fort Stevens, in the north.—J. B. Bottineau. He appears to have had scrip issued under his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
						A brother of Louis and Pierre, and over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe,

393	La Pointe, Pierre. (No patent.)	June 2, 1865	Centreville, Minn.	E. M. Wilson.	do	<p>of Hamlin; Louis Demaris, brother; I know him as Severe Demaris, brother of Louis Demaris; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; appears to have had scrip issued on his application for scrip under the La Pointe treaty.</p> <p>Saw him at Centreville; examined him, and found him to be a beneficiary under this treaty; took his application for same. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application for scrip under the La Pointe treaty.)</p> <p>Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; a resident of the State of Minnesota and Dakota Territory; over 40 years of age.</p>
400	La Sarte, Louis	May 19, 1865	Fort Geary, D. N. A.	E. M. Wilson.	do	<p>South of La Pointe. He appears to have had scrip issued under his application under treaty of La Pointe.</p> <p>A brother of Louis and Pierre, and over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)</p>
405	La Sarte, François	Apr. 20, 1865	Corcoran Post-office, Minn.	do	do	<p>Same as Francois.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)</p>
406	La Sarte, Raphael. (No patent.)	Feb. 20, 1865	do	do	do	<p>Lives at Saint Joseph; have known for 35 years; is a French mixed-blood; never lived on Lake Super- ior; has been in the States for 24 years.</p> <p>Is a French mixed-blood, commonly known by name of "Serpentais."—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)</p>
412	La Fontaine, François (No patent.)	May 19, 1865	Saint Joseph.	E. M. Wilson.	do	<p>This family have no regular homes; they follow hunt- ing buffaloes for a living; do not know where from home sometimes in the United States, sometimes in British Possessions.—J. Roberts. When I knew them they lived at the mouth of the Red River; they were taken from the mouth of the Red River by J. G. Morrison. The same as Louis Bataush.—J. Rob- erts. (Same as No. 62.) Had scrip of 1854.)</p>
423	Letendre, Louison	June 1, 1866	Pembina, Dak.	William H. Grant	do	<p>Lives at Saint Croix; is a mixed-blood from Red River over 50 years old. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)</p> <p>Same as Joseph, sr. (Taken by commission as Joseph, who has had scrip of 1854.)</p>
497	Lagrue, Joseph	Apr. 11, 1868	do	E. M. Wilson	do	<p>Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, 50 years old; has been living in the United States for many years; same person as Joseph, sr. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)</p>
542	Montrail, Savage	Oct. 6, 1870	Grand Forks.	William Lochren	do	<p>When I signed this application I signed for Paul Leazy; he is the same person.—J. G. Morrison. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854, under name of Paul Leazy.)</p>
549	Mime, François. (No patent.)	Mar. 28, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	do	<p>Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; a bene- ficiary under treaty of La Pointe. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)</p>
560	Paul, Joseph. (No patent.)	May 13, 1871	do	J. R. Sloan	do	<p>Same as Stephen, as we learned from his family; he is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas through his mother, and is 41 years old. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, in name of Stephen.)</p>
563	Paranteau, John Bie. (No patent.)	June 14, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.	H. C. Wait	do	<p>Same as Stephen, as we learned from his family; he is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas through his mother, and is 41 years old. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, in name of Stephen.)</p>
569	Peppin, Etienne. (No patent.)	Mar. 24, 1865	Saint Paul, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	do	<p>Same as Stephen, as we learned from his family; he is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas through his mother, and is 41 years old. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, in name of Stephen.)</p>

SCHEDULE N.—List of Red Lake and Pembina applicants who were rejected because of having received scrip under treaty of 1854, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
602	Kaiche, Peter.....	Feb. 20, 1865	Pembina County, Minnesota	E. M. Wilson	Rejected..	His grandmother is from Lake Superior and mother from Pembina Chippewas; he is 45 or 40 years of age; has been living in Hennepin County over 30 years.—J. B. Battineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.) Same descent as Peter; is older.—J. B. Battineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
603	Kaiche, John B. (No patent)	Mar. 6, 1865	do	do	do	Brother of above; other than the others. (Appears to have received scrip issued under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
604	Kaiche, Joseph, Jr. (No patent)	Feb. 20, 1865	do	do	do	Same as Antoine Blew; is a mixed-blood from Pembina Chippewas and is 46 years of age; so informed by his brother.—H. S. Neal. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
606	Rasnigole, Antoine	Jan. 6, 1869	Rice Lake	W. H. Grant	do	Same as John Ble. Blew, brother of the above; 40 years of age; same person as applied for scrip under the La Pointe treaty.—P. Battineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
607	Rasnigole, Jeandron	Jan. 6, 1869	do	Dana White	do	I think I found him at Fort Abercrombie; I saw him and talked with large family.—F. H. Prosser. I know him well; Chippewa half-breed, related to Pembina band; also is about 70 years old; his application was taken for Lake Superior scrip.—P. Battineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the La Pointe treaty of 1854.)
631	Soyard, Peter	Mar. 23, 1865	Hennepin County	E. M. Wilson	do	Son of above; also took his application for scrip under the La Pointe treaty.—P. Battineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under La Pointe treaty.) I knew him since he was a boy; is about 45 years old; has been living in Hennepin County since he applied for the Pembina Chippewa. I took his application for La Pointe scrip, 1854. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under treaty of 1854.)
632	Soyard, Peter, Jr.	Apr. 8, 1865	do	do	do	Taken by commission. Have known him 15 or 16 years; is from 45 to 65 years old; is Pembina Chippewa; lives at Saint Joseph; is known as Coaque.—Charles Battineau. Have known him over 30 years in United States; know him by name and by name of his father; his application for scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the La Pointe treaty of 1854 as Alexis Coaque.)
633	Soyest, Joseph	Mar. 22, 1865	Pomme de Terre	do	do	
646	Sutherland, Alexis. (No patent)	May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph	P. Beauprie	do	

600
Troph, Amable
(No patent)..... Jan. 27, 1869
Givay, Chouet..... do
W. H. Grant

609
Valley, Joseph
(No patent)..... Feb. 13, 1869
Chippewa Station, Minn..... Kerr & Collins..... do

Some of above; is about 60 years of age; lives at Saint Joseph; is known as Coaque.—Charles Battineau. Have known him over 30 years in United States; know him by name and by name of his father; his application for scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the La Pointe treaty of 1854 as Alexis Coaque.)

609
Valley, Joseph
(No patent)..... Feb. 13, 1869
Chippewa Station, Minn..... Kerr & Collins..... do

Some of above; is about 60 years of age; lives at Saint Joseph; is known as Coaque.—Charles Battineau. Have known him over 30 years in United States; know him by name and by name of his father; his application for scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the La Pointe treaty of 1854 as Alexis Coaque.)

action for La Pointe scrip, 1854. Appears to have had scrip issued to him under treaty of 1851.) Taken by common consent. Have known him B or 16 years. (See No. 69.)
 Charles Joseph, son of Joseph, appears to have had scrip issued to him under treaty of 1851. He lives at Chippewa Bay, at Saint Joseph, Saskatchewan. (Compare Charles Beattie case. Have known him over 40 years in the United States; know him by name of Alex. Coque and took his application for scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1851. Appears to have had scrip issued to him under treaty of La Pointe of 1851 as "Alexis Coque.")

Sum of children. An account of some of the children of Xavier, is dead, as I learned from the family.—H. S. Seal, Amish, son of Joseph, appears to have had scrip issued to him under treaty of 1851. He is an old man, 70 years of age; have known him in the Pembina Chippewas.—J. B. Lottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under treaty of 1854, made at La Pointe.)
 Is a son of J. Pierre; lives at Fort Totten; Pembina mixed-blood, about 35 years of age; is married, and has a large family.—E. W. Brenner. (A Francis Lave future has made personal application for land at Saint Cloud, Minn., Feb. 14, 1871.)
 Received scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854.

646	Sutherland, Alexis. (No patent)	May 29, 1871	Saint Joseph.	P. Beaurpie	do	do
649	Valley, Joseph (No patent)	Feb. 13, 1869	Chippewa Station, Minn.	Kerr & Collins	do	do
723	Laverdure, Francis Xavier (No patent)	June 6, 1871	Fort Totten	E. W. Brenner	Approved conditionally.	do
105	Beaudrie, Battiste (No patent)	Aug. 18, 1868		Dana W. White	Rejected.	do

SCHEDULE H.

4	Audin, Louis, sr. (No patent)	Aug. 3, 1871	Anoka County, Minn.	Schedule B, No. 16	Rejected.	Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
8	Batoche, Louis	June 6, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	Schedule B, No. 62	do	do
11	Charette, Baptiste	June 12, 1871	On Pembina River, near Saint Joseph, Dak.	Schedule B, No. 184	do	do
14	Champaigne, John Bre.	June 11, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	do	do	do
16	Chapelle, Louis	June 7, 1871	do	Schedule B, No. 190	do	do
19	Ducoudré, Michel, sr. (No patent)	June 12, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.	Schedule B, No. 251	do	do
20	Ducoudré, Pierre (No patent)	June 12, 1871	do	Schedule B, No. 249	do	do
22	Gagnon, Joseph	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	do	do
25	Jerome, David	June 6, 1871	Pembina, Dak. Ter.	do	do	do
26	La Fonde, Benjamin (No patent)	Aug. 28, 1871	Saint Paul	do	do	do
31	La Pointe, Pierre	Aug. 3, 1871	Centerville, Minn.	do	do	do
26	La Pointe, Baptiste (No patent)	June 10, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	Schedule B, No. 446	do	do
47	La Pointe, Joseph, jr. (No patent)	June 6, 1871	do	Schedule B, No. 382	do	do
51	Sayer, Joseph	June 9, 1871	do	do	do	do
55	Vivier, François	June 15, 1871	Fort Pembina, Dak.	Schedule B, No. 633	do	Same as Joseph Sayer.

SCHEDULE N.—List of Red Lake and Pembina applicants who were rejected because of having received scrip under treaty of 1854, &c.—Continued.

SCHEDULE L.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
17	Bushby, (Buche), François, (No patent.)	Oct. 27, 1870		R. F. Crowell	Rejected	Made application for scrip under treaty with Lake Superior; scrip issued, but not received by him; (see schedule G, Affidavit No. 2.) I know him; is Pembina mixed-blood; lives at Red Lake; is American citizen; over 70 years old.—P. Bottineau. (App. No. 1854.)
18	Baptiste, François	Oct. 26, 1870		do	do	Not the same person whose name is on the list as having had scrip under the Lake Superior treaty; I know him; is Pembina mixed-blood; is over 30 years old; is American citizen.—P. Bottineau.
20	Bouvier, Paul (No patent)	Oct. 24, 1870	Pembina	do	do	Paul Bouvier is on the list as having Lake Superior scrip; probably the same man; I know him; is Pembina and Red Lake mixed-blood; is about 75 years old; belongs on American side; lives at Saint Joseph.
22	Brunett, Saqued. (No patent.)	Dec. 9, 1870		do	do	I know him; is same as Joseph Brunett, a Red Lake mixed-blood; is American citizen.—P. Bottineau.
34	Convert, Joseph (No patent.)	Nov. 17, 1870		do	Rejected; Schedule B, No. 192.	(Has had scrip under treaty 1854.)
35	Caribean, Antoine	Nov. 7, 1870		do	do	I know him; is Pembina mixed-blood; is about 40 years old and citizen; had scrip.—P. Bottineau.
36	Colin, Baptiste	Oct. 22, 1870		do	Rejected; Schedule B, No. 191.	I know him; is Pembina mixed-blood; is about 45 years old; citizen.—P. Bottineau. (Had scrip under treaty 1854.)
41	Domarais, Francis, jr.	Nov. 4, 1870		do	Rejected; Schedule B, No. 190.	This is same as Jean Baptiste Colin, to whom scrip was issued under the treaty of 1854. I know him; is Pembina mixed-blood; United States citizen; is about 35 years old.
42	Domarais, Francis	Nov. 3, 1870		do	do	Scrip appears to have been issued on the application under treaty of 1854; is Pembina mixed-blood; is over 30—about 35 years of age; is citizen of United States.—P. Bottineau.
43	De Lorme, Basil (No patent.)	Oct. 21, 1870		do	do	Same as above. Had scrip of 1854; I know him; is Pembina mixed-blood; is a citizen of United States; is about 50 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
57	Fairbanks, Robert	Dec. 6, —		do	do	Had scrip issued to him under the treaty of 1854; I know him; is a mixed-blood of Red Lake; is about 35 years of age; is a citizen of United States.—P. Bottineau.

60 Fredericks, Lange
62 Gladue, Pierre
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SCHEDULE O.—List of Lake Superior Chippewa half-breeds who are probably entitled, but upon whose cases the commission did not pronounce.

Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by commission.
Brunelle, Joseph.	Gray Cloud	Mother from Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 4, Schedule D.)
Brunelle, Peter	.....	Mother from Lake Superior; is now 38 years old; left there before September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 5, Schedule D.)
Brunelle, Louis	Hudson, Wis.	Mother from Lake Superior, is now 45 years old; left there before September 30, 1854.
Bonga, Stephen	Fond du Lac	Brother of above. (See affidavit No. 7, Schedule D.)
Bonga, Elizabeth	Grill Lake	Sister of George Bonga. I know her to be entitled.—E. P. Smith.
Bonga, Jack	Dead	Entitled.—E. P. S.
Bellanger, Augustin	White Earth	About 60 years of age.
Bellanger, Joseph	do	About 50 years of age.
Bellanger, Henry	do	Son of Augustus; about 35 to 40 years of age.
Bellanger, John Bte F.	do	(See affidavit No. 9, Schedule D.)
Bellanger, Pierre	do	About 40 years of age.
Beaubien, Clement H.	Crow Wing	Born at Fond du Lac, Wis.; left there about 1845, and was afterward connected with the Chippewas of the Mis- sissippi.
Beaubien, Henry H.	White Earth	Same as Clement H. Beaubien.
Beaubien, Paul H.	do	Do.
Carlin, Margaret	do	Do.
Desjardon, Joseph	White Earth	(See affidavit No. 16, Schedule D.)
Desjardon, Baptiste	Winnipegoshish Lake, Minn.	Must be about 40 years of age; thinks the "old man" came from Lake Superior.
McGillis, John	do	The "old man" probably came from Lake Superior.
Roy, Peter	Crow Wing	(See affidavit No. 35, Schedule D.)
Roy, Alexis	Little Falls	Son of Vincent Roy, sr., of Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 40, Schedule D.)
Roy, Pierre	White Earth	The Roy family came from Lake Superior.
Thompson, Mathilda	Crow Wing Crossing	Came from Lake Superior; I know him.—E. P. Smith.
Thompson, John	White Earth	(See affidavit No. 6, Schedule D.)
Warren, Truman A.	Near Fort Ripley	Came from Lake Superior; Isaac VanErtten paid her \$30 for her scrip. Sold to Gen. Isaac VanErtten for \$65. I know him to have come from Lake Superior; the son of William A. Warren, and now Government interpreter.—Edward P. Smith.

The Bellangers, Augustin and Joseph, are brothers to Paul Bellanger, (see No. 2, Schedule L) whom the commission approved. They came from Lake Superior, and are entitled to the same rights as the children of the above; entitled.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, with the dates, names of attorneys, names of attorneys, findings of the commission, and the evidence taken by the commission.

No	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
1	Azure, Pierre La Belle	Oct. 5, 1869	Pembina County, Dak	William H. Grant	Rejected	Testified under oath before the special commission he was but 22 years old; further stated he had made application before.—H. B. Bottinneau.
2	Azure, Antoine La Belle	Oct. 5, 1869	do	do	Approved	Testified under oath before special commission he was but 25 years old; further stated he had made application before.—J. P. Bottinneau.
3	Azure, Gabriel La Belle	Oct. 12, 1869	do	E. M. Wilson	Rejected	Was but 24 years of age, Oct. 24, 1867.
4	Azure, Onazine Octave	Oct. 5, 1869	do	William H. Grant	do	On the 24th of Oct. 1867, he was 24 years of age; further testified there were four of the old stock Joseph, Antoine, Pierre La Belle, (now dead), and Gabriel La Belle; Joseph has one son, Joseph, Jr.; Antoine has four sons, Antoine, Jr., Joseph, Charles, and Moses; Charles had Charles, Jr.; all over 30 years of age. Pierre La Belle had Gabriel La Belle, Pierre La Belle, and Antoine La Belle; Gabriel has one son, probably Onazine; can't tell the ages of these young men, but they are all grown up.
5	Azure, Gabriel, sr	Oct. 12, 1869	do	E. M. Wilson	Approved	Taken by commission.
		Oct. 5, 1869	do	William H. Grant		
6	Azure, Charles	May 5, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	Schedule II, No. 7	Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870.
		Dec. 29, 1869	do	J. P. Wilson		
7	Azure, Charles	Mar. 20, 1871	do	P. Beaupre	Schedule L, No. 7	
		May 21, 1871	do	H. C. Watt	Approved	
8	Azure, Gabriel, jr	June 14, 1871	do	E. M. Wilson	do	
		May 5, 1865	do	do	do	
9	Azure, Antoine, sr	Mar. 16, 1871	do	E. W. Breaner	do	
		May 5, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	do	
10	Azure, Antoine, jr	May 5, 1865	do	P. Beaupre	Schedule L, No. 11	Taken by commission.
		May 5, 1865	do	J. P. Wilson		I saw him; he is a mixed-blood from Red River; a citizen of the United States; now over 30 years of age, and has adopted the habits and customs of civilized life.—H. S. Neal.
11	Azure, Joseph, 1st	May 23, 1871	do	P. Beaupre	Schedule II, No. 5	Was personally examined by the commission, and application taken. (See schedule of applications returned.)
		May 23, 1871	do	J. P. Wilson	Approved	Was personally examined by the commission and found to be entitled as a beneficiary under this (1851) treaty. Took his application for the same; also found he had made application under the treaty of 1854, and scrip had been issued to him. (See his affidavit in reference to the same herewith returned with schedule.)
12	Azure, Joseph, 2d	May 23, 1871	do	P. Beaupre		
		May 23, 1871	do	J. P. Wilson		
13	Azure, Joseph, jr	May 23, 1871	do	William H. Grant		
		Dec. 15, 1868	Gray Cloud, Minn.			
14	Alic, Joseph	Sept. 29, 1869			Schedule II, No. 3	
15	Aulin, Thomas	Sept. 29, 1869		do	Rejected	
16	Amlin, Louis	Mar. 9, 1865	Saint Paul, Minn.	E. M. Wilson		

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finaling.	The evidence taken by the commission.
17	Atkins, Herteber	Feb. 13, 1869	.....	J. P. Wilson.....	Schedule L, No. 17..	Same as Archibald on list of R. F. Crowell, special agent.
18	Aikens, Selim	Mar. 13, 1865	Cass County, Minn	E. M. Wilson.....	Schedule H, No. 1 ..	Evidence taken showed his father was an Englishman. His mother a full-blooded Indian; she was born and resided at Sandy Lake, as did her father and mother; her connection was with the Mississippi band, with which she drew annuities, but has relatives with the Red Lake band. No information after most diligent search, unless it is Roger Aikim, who has had scrip under treaty of 1854.
19	Akins, Aker	June 15, 1869	.....	William Lochren	Rejected.....	This family lived on Red River, above Fort Gerry, in 1840, and afterwards on the Red River, near Joseph, North Dakota, and on the Red River, near Joseph, North Dakota; claimed to be entitled. I know nothing of his citizenship; claimed to be entitled under this treaty.—J. P. Wilson. There are two Josephs, one is 48 years old and lives at Wood Mountain; the other is 29 years old, and lives at White Bear Lake, and are mixed-bloods of the Pembina band.—Antonio Azure, sr., John E. Wilker, sr.
20	Amode, Joseph	July 19, 1868	.....	Kerr & Collins	Approved.....	Adatto is a nickname; real name is Harmon; has scrip.—J. P. Wilson. Real name is Harmon; lives at Addate, lives below the town of Winona, Minn. lived there when I was there, 1861-62; never knew of his living in the United States.—Louis Girard.
21	Addote, Edward	June 14, 1871	.....	H. C. Wuit	Rejected.....	His homestead is on the Assinaboine River, at the portage; I think he is at Wood Mountain trading for some one at White Horse Plain.—J. P. Wilson. I never knew him living in the United States.—Louis Girard.
22	Archambeau, Joseph.....	June 14, 1871	Fort Gerry.....	.....do.....do	.....do.....do	I never knew him living in the United States.—Louis Girard.
23	Assinaugh, Battise.....	June 15, 1869	Cold Springs, Minn	William Lochren.....	.....do.....do	Assinaugh is a Frenchman from Canada.—J. P. Wilson.
24	Arcant, Joseph	Jan. 27, 1869	.....	J. P. Wilson .....	.....do.....do	Claimed to be entitled under the treaty of 1853; was a half-breed; think he was old enough; never knew him since; I know nothing of him personally, of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. Robert, J. P. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
25	Aigleux, Louison	June 23, 1868	.....	.....do.....do	.....do.....do	Don't know him.—J. P. Wilson, J. P. Bottineau, J. Robert, P. Bottineau.

This man's application was taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and reviewed by him to be on Schedule E, No. 3. He was a Frenchman who arrived at Pembina on the Red River train, and claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; his application was then taken.—J. P. Wilson. I don't

Schedule E, No. 3. Rejected.

P. Beaupre. Kerr & Collins.

Pembina County, Dak.

May 22, 1871. Dec. 8, 1868.

Bousquet, Henrie. Barzer, Edou.

26. 27.

County; he is a Frenchman from Canada.—E. P. J. Robert.
 Claimed to be entitled under the treaty of 1859. Was a settler on the Red River, and had been married by a priest. I know nothing of him personally, except his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. Robert, J. R. Battineau, P. Battineau.
 Don't recollect him.—J. P. Wilson, J. R. Battineau, J. Robert, P. Battineau.

...and accordingly in 1859, and he lived by him to be one of the beneficiaries under this treaty; appeared at the land-office at Saint Cloud, and set out the land claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; his application was then taken.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know him.—J. Robert. I know him; think he is about 22 years of age.—J. R. Battineau.
 Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train, claiming to be entitled under said treaty; his application was then taken.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know him.—J. Robert. I know him; he is a young man of about 30 years of age.—J. R. Battineau.
 Came to Saint Cloud with an application, was then taken; have not seen him since; know nothing of his citizenship; know his witnesses are reliable men.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Battineau.
 Of this family A. J. Campbell testifies they lived on Saint Croix several years ago; don't know where they now are; claimed to be Red Lake mixed-blood; don't know where they now are; don't remember their ages.
 The old man lived at the settlements (British America) when I lived there 20 years ago; he has been living on the Red River, on the plains hunt- ing, and are probably in the neighborhood of Wood Mountain or Devil's Lake.—J. Robert. I know the name over the line (Canada side).—D. G. Morrison.
 Think the old man is dead.—Antoine Azure, sr., John R. Wilkey, sr. Lives at Saint Joseph; quite an old man; belongs to Red Lake band.—F. X. Brosseau.
 We think he is entitled (John R.).—Antoine Azure, sr., John R. Wilkey, sr. An oldish man; believe we found him at Saint Joseph; he belongs to Red Lake band; belongs to the name; am not able to place them.—J. R. Battineau.
 We think he lives at Fort Gerry.—Antoine Azure, John R. Wilkey, sr. Could not give his age; is of the above family.—F. X. Brosseau.

This family used to live at Fort Gerry when I was there 20 years ago; I know nothing of them since; I was at Fort Gerry then, but did not see the family.—J. Campbell. Don't know them.
 Met them on Red River; was introduced to them; took their acknowledg- ments; can't say anything about their ages.—F. X. Brosseau.

24	Arcant, Joseph	Jan. 27, 1869	J. P. Wilson	do	Schedule E, No. 32	Rejected
25	Aigleux, Louison	June 23, 1866	do	do	Schedule E, No. 9.	Rejected
26	Bousquet, Hector	May 22, 1871	P. Beaupre	do	Pembina County, Dak.	do
27	Barger, Ezio	Dec. 8, 1868	Kerr & Collins	do		do
28	Barger, Ezidore	Dec. 8, 1868	do	do	do	do
29	Barger, Baptiste	Dec. 8, 1868	J. P. Wilson	do	do	do
30	Brandconier, Jules, jr.	Feb. 4, 1869	Dana White	do	do	do
31	Brandconier, Jules, sr.	Feb. 4, 1869	William H. Grant	do	do	do
32	Brandconier, Jean B.	Feb. 4, 1869	do	do	do	Approved
33	Brandconier, Paulite	Feb. 4, 1869	do	do	do	Rejected
34	Brandconier, Joseph	Feb. 4, 1869	do	do	do	do
35	Brandconier, Daniel	Oct. 2, 1868	do	do	do	do
36	Berrard, Pascal	June 14, 1871	H. C. Wait	do	do	do

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
37	Berrard, Pierre, jr.	Dec. 11, 1868		J. P. Wilson	Rejected.	Know him; he lives somewhere in the settlements; can't say exactly what he is doing; some of the half-breeds I saw very often some five or six times a year, some most every day; never knew them elsewhere.—Louis Girard.
38	Berrard, Abraham	Oct. 7, 1868		William H. Grant	do	I knew two large families of this name lived at Fort Gerry.—J. Bottineau.
39	Berrard, Ureutes	Oct. 9, 1868		do	do	All the people I have ever heard of of this name live down Red River, near Fort Gerry.—J. J. Hill.
40	Berrard, Joseph	Oct. 9, 1868		do	do	Is not 23 years old; was not 21 years of age at date of treaty.
41	Berrard, Auguste	Oct. 7, 1868		do	do	Was 21 years of age at date of treaty, and a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; a citizen of the United States.
42	Berrard, Auguste	Oct. 7, 1868		do	do	Lives at Saint Joseph; have known him for 20 years; he is 35 years old; don't know where he was born, or whether he was ever naturalized.—Charles Bottineau.
43	Beauchamp, Arkin	Dec. 20, 1868		do	do	Lequifer. Have known him over 25 years in the United States.—J. B. Bottineau.
44	Beauchamp, Felix	Nov. 4, 1868		do	Approved	Special agent, as David Beauchamp, (Schedule L, No. 26)
45	Beauchamp, David	Apr. 19, 1865 May 22, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak	E. M. Wilson P. Beauprie	Approved; Schedule L, No. 26.	This family now live at Fort Gerry; have known them on the Dakota plains hunting among the Pembina half-breeds; don't know their place of nationality; I only know of Michel and Toussaint; they are over 35 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. They used to live at Fort Gerry 20 years ago; have not seen them since; was through this spring; did not see them.—J. Robert.
46	Bonnaucas, Michel	Oct. 16, 1868	Fort Gerry	William H. Grant	Rejected	Lives on the Red River at Fort Abercrombie; is a man of large family; belongs to the Red Lake band.—F. X. Brossart. Don't recollect any of them.—A. J. Campbell. The commission heard of no such person at Abercrombie or down Red River to the Canadian line.—H. S. Neill.
47	Bonnaucas, Roussin	Oct. 15, 1868		do	do	
48	Bonnaucas, Andrew	Oct. 16, 1868		do	do	
49	Bonnaucas, Cyrille	Oct. 16, 1868		do	do	

50 J. Benjamin, Joseph Sept. 16, 1868

51 Benjamin, Pascal Sept. 16, 1868

Saw him at Fort Abercrombie; he has twenty not state his age exactly; belongs to Red Lake band; saw some Benjamin before in Rice County; think I have not seen them since.—F. X. Brossart. Don't recollect any of them.—A. J. Campbell. The commission heard of no such person at Abercrombie or down Red River to the Canadian line.—H. S. Neill.

Lives on the Red River at Fort Alice. Tomble; is a man of large family; belongs to the Red Lake band.—F. X. Brosseau. Don't recollect any of them.—A. J. Campbell. The commission held of no such person at Abercrombie or down Red River to the Canadian line.—H. S. Neal.

I don't recollect any of the family name. He has a name but not state his age exactly; belongs to Red Lake band; saw some Benjamins before in Rice County; think I have not seen them since.—F. X. Brosseau. Don't recollect any of them.—A. J. Campbell.
 Saw him about Fort Abercrombie; an oldish man; belongs to the Red Lake band.—F. X. Brosseau. Knows nothing of the family name. He is about 40 years of age; around Mille Lac; was back and forth with the Indians; saw them there not long ago; can't say anything about their ages; would more properly belong with the Lake Superior band.—J. Robert. Don't know them.—D. G. Morrison.
 Saw him probably at Fort Abercrombie; could say nothing about his age; belongs to the Red Lake band.—F. X. Brosseau. Don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau, F. Bottineau.
 Saw him about his age; grown-up man; belongs to Red Lake band; do not know where he now is.—F. X. Brosseau.
 Saw him at Fort Abercrombie; could say nothing about his age; belongs to the Red Lake band.—F. X. Brosseau. Heard nothing of any such family at Fort Abercrombie, or anywhere on American soil.—Neal. Don't recollect him.—J. P. Wilson. I know him well; used to live at White Horse Plains; old man; Frenchman; family mixed-bloods; don't know whether they came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claiming to be entitled his application was taken; never saw him since, and know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Unless same as John do not know him.—J. B. Bottineau, F. Bottineau.
 Taken by R. F. Crowell special agent, in 1870. (Serip was issued in his name under treaty of 1854.)
 Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870. He is a mixed-blood of Red Lake, or Pembina Chippewas; and was 21 years old in April, 1863.—Peter Bottineau.
 He is all right.—J. B. Bottineau. He is all right; 31 or 32 years old.—P. Bottineau.
 Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent in 1870, who was satisfied that he was a beneficiary under this treaty, and entitled; he is a Canadian, (white man;) married to a mixed-blood Chippewa of the Pembina Chippewas.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.

48	Benjamin, Andrew	Oct. 16, 1865					
49	Benjamin, Cyprian	Oct. 16, 1865					
50	Benjamin, Joseph	Sept. 16, 1868					
51	Benjamin, Pascal	Sept. 16, 1868	do	do			
52	Benjamin, Etienne	Sept. 16, 1868	do	do			
53	Benjamin, Isidore	Sept. 16, 1868	do	do			
54	Benjamin, Samuel	Sept. 16, 1868	do	do			
55	Barnabe, Abraham	Sept. 3, 1868	J. P. Wilson	do			
56	Boucher, Battiste	June 17, 1868	do	do			
57	Bouche, François	Apr. 4, 1865 Feb. 11, 1869 Mar. 6, 1871	E. M. Wilson J. P. Wilson P. Beauport	Schedule L, No. 17.			
58	Bouche, John	Apr. 6, 1865	E. M. Wilson	Schedule L, No. 16.			
59	Brissette, Alfred	Sept. 1, 1868 Feb. 8, 1868	J. P. Wilson E. M. Wilson	Approved			
60	Brissette, Edmond, jr.	Feb. 6, 1868	do	do			
61	Brissette, Edmond, sr.	Feb. 20, 1865	E. M. Wilson	Rejected			

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
62	Batosh, Louis, sr.	{ Apr. 13, 1865 } { Feb. 11, 1869 }	{ Pembina, Dak. }	{ E. M. Wilson } { J. P. Wilson }	Schedule L, No. 8	Is a mixed-blood; connected with the Pembina Chippewas; have known the family about Pembina for about 40 years. Taken by commission; same as Louis Letendre, sr., (my father-in-law.)—J. Robert. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.) Same as No. 423.
63	Batosh, Antoine	{ Apr. 1, 1865 } { June 21, 1871 }	{ do. }	{ E. M. Wilson } { P. Beauprie }	Approved	Is nephew of above; (Letendre is the right name.) Lives at Pembina; about 30 years of age; has resided there for 20 years, so far as I know.—J. Robert.
64	Batosh, Roger	{ Oct. 13, 1870 } { Apr. 5, 1871 }	{ Saint Joseph, Dak. }	{ William Loehren } { P. Beauprie }	Rejected	Knows nothing about the applicant; he is old, don't know where he was born; have known him all the time.—F. Lequiller. Knew him 15 years; 30 or 40 years old, I guess. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—J. Robert. If he is the son of Louis Batosh, of Pembina, he is not over 24 years of age.—J. Robert. If I know him, son of Louis; is not over 20 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
65	Blow, Antoine	Apr. 1, 1865	Yellow Medicine, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	do	Same as Antoine Reiszgide; saw his brother; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; is 40 years of age; lives in Yellow Medicine, Minn. (Appears to have had scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
66	Blow, John Bro	May 9, 1871	Georgetown, Minn.	P. Beauprie	do	Same as Antoine; is 40 years of age.—H. S. Neal. (Appears to have had scrip under the treaty of La Pointe)
67	Beauprie, Paul	Dec. 8, 1868		J. P. Wilson	Approved	Is 35 or 36 years of age; a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; lives in the United States.—P. Beauprie. Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870.
68	Beauprie, Joseph	Apr. 12, 1865	Pembina, Dak	E. M. Wilson	Schedule L, No. 33	Do.
69	Beauprie, Charles	{ Apr. 12, 1865 } { Dec. 5, 1868 }	{ do. }	{ E. M. Wilson } { Kerr & Collins }	Schedule L, No. 28	The whole family live at White Horse Plains. The old man Pascal is a counselor of the Government.—J. Robert.
70	Berland, Patrick	Sept. 12, 1868	White Horse Plains.	Dana White	Rejected	Wm. H. Grant, the identifying witness to most of the applications filed with us by Dana White, refused to testify concerning the same.
71	Berland, Julien	Sept. 12, 1868	do	do	do	Is a half-breed of the Pillager Indians; is over 30 years of age; has had scrip issued to him under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
72	Berland, Daniel	Sept. 12, 1868	do	do	do	Died one month before his application was taken.—E. P. Smith.
73	Berland, Antoine	Sept. 12, 1868	do	do	do	
74	Bruna, (Brunette,) Joseph	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	J. R. Sloan	do	
75	Bruna, (Brunette,) Baptiste.	June 6, 1871	do	do	Deceat	

76
Bruna, (Brunette,) Baptiste.
77
Brien, Alexander
78
Belgarde, Charles

Is the same as "Brunette," above, son of "Brunette" in duplicate, who is about 18 years old; never saw him.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know Alexander Brien; I know Alexander Brillien, living at Saint Joseph; about 25 years old.—J. B. Bottineau. Don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.

June 6, 1871
Nov. 7, 1868
May 13, 1865

Long Lake, Minn.
Long Lake, Minn.
Long Lake, Minn.

J. P. Wilson.
E. M. Wilson.

Rejected
do
do

CHIPPEWA HALF-BREEDS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

applications filed with us by Dana White, refused to testify concerning the same.

Is a half-breed of the Village Indians; is over 30 years of age. Has had scrip issued to him under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
Died one month before his application was taken.—E. P. Smith.

167. **Belgard, Julien**.—*Belgard*, who is about 5 years old, was born in France, France, who is about 5 years old.

168. **Belgard, Daniel**.—*Belgard*, who is about 5 years old, was born in France, France, who is about 5 years old.

169. **Belgard, Antoine**.—*Belgard*, who is about 5 years old, was born in France, France, who is about 5 years old.

170. **Brusa, (Brunette.) Joseph**.—*Brusa*, who is about 5 years old, was born in France, France, who is about 5 years old.

171. **Bruna, (Brunette.) Bay-tist.**

No.	Belgard, Daniel	Belgard, Antoine	Brusa, (Brunette.) Joseph	Bruna, (Brunette.) Bay-tist.	Belgard, Julien	Belgard, Daniel	Belgard, Antoine	Brusa, (Brunette.) Joseph	Bruna, (Brunette.) Bay-tist.
71	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
72	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
73	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
74	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
75	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
76	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
77	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
78	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
79	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
80	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
81	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
82	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
83	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
84	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
85	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do
86	Sept. 12, 1865	Sept. 12, 1865	June 6, 1871	June 6, 1871	Long Lake, Minn.	do	do	do	do

Don't recollect him.—J. P. Wilson. All the Belgardes I have ever heard of live a short distance south of Fort Belknap. J. P. Hill. I have not seen him since. J. Robert. I know only one, known as "Muskers," Belgardes; over 30 years of age; resided at Saint Joseph ever since I knew him, over 10 years; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—J. K. Bottineau. All the Belgardes I have ever heard of live a short distance south of Fort Gerry.—J. J. Hill. I know the Belgard family living at Pembina 30 years ago, in 1854; some of them voted.—J. Robert. Don't recollect him.—J. B. Bottineau. J. Bottineau. Lives at Saint Joseph, Minn. C. don't know what he did; never knew him in any other place.—Louis Girard. This application was taken by Abner S. Cyr. I never saw him; think he lives on the Wild Rice River.—J. P. Wilson. All the Belgardes I have heard of live a short distance south of Fort Gerry.—J. J. Hill. Lives 20 miles northwest from Fort Abercrombie, on the Cheyenne River; has known him for 30 years in the United States; is not less than 40 years old.—J. J. Hill. All the Belgardes I have ever heard of live a short distance south of Fort Gerry.—J. J. Hill. Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, who was satisfied of the correctness of the claim of this party as a beneficiary under this treaty, as Beauregard. Same evidence as for Antoine and Eustan.—J. Robert. I know him; a brother of Joseph; over 30 years of age; lived in the United States for 12 years and over.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have received scrip under treaty of 1854.) don't know him.—J. P. Bottineau. Taken at Fort Abercrombie, over 10 years ago; of good many years ago; I know nothing of them since.—J. Robert. Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau. J. Bottineau. Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau. I don't know him.—J. Robert. J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, R. C. Burdick. I know him; he lived at the Settlements; was settled there; don't know his business; never knew him to live anywhere else.—Louis Girard.

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
87	Bruseau, Thomas	June 14, 1871	Settlements	H. C. Wait	Rejected	I don't know him.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Same as above.—Louis Girard.
88	Bellanger, Norbert	June 14, 1871	do	do	do	I know many of this family.—J. Robert. Don't remember him.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. He lived in the "Settlements." I never knew of his living elsewhere.—Louis Girard.
89	Bellanger, Joseph	Apr. 11, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	do	I know one who used to live at Pembina some thirty years ago; have not met him lately that I recollect of; know nothing about him now.—P. Bottineau. We think he is correct.—John R. Wilkin, of 1854. (Appears to have resided at Pembina.)
90	Bellanger, Joseph, jr	Nov. 5, 1866	do	William H. Grant	Approved	I see him, and am satisfied he is a beneficiary.—H. S. Neal.
91	Bellanger, Antoine	June 11, 1871	do	H. L. Waite	Rejected	Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert. I know him when I lived in the settlement; he lived there also; never knew of his living in the United States.—Louis Girard.
92	Bellecourt, Baptiste	May 13, 1865 Feb. 16, 1869	Little Rock Lake	E. M. Wilson Kerr & Collins	do	This man belonged to the Chippewas of the Mississippi family came originally from Lake Superior and not Red Lake; is the one to whom scrip was issued. (Received scrip under treaty of 1834.)
93	Bellecourt, Eustache	May 29, 1865	Near Faribaout	E. M. Wilson	do	Is the son of Eustache Bellecourt by Josefte Turpin, his wife; she was from the Pembina band; he is 30 or 31 years of age.
94	Bellecourt, Eustache, jr	Jan. 11, 1869	do	William H. Grant	Approved	I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau. I knew him; he lived in the settlement; I never saw him elsewhere; business same as other half-breeds; poor all the time; sometimes he goes on the prairies; sometimes farms a little.—Louis Girard.
95	Bellecourt, Alexis	June 14, 1871	do	H. L. Waite	Rejected	Same as above.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau. I never know him in the settlements, all the time I was there; never knew him when he lived elsewhere.—Louis Girard.
96	Bellecourt, Louis	June 14, 1871	do	do	do	Is the son of Eustache Bellecourt by Josefte Turpin, his wife; she was from the Pembina band; he is 25 or 29 years of age.
97	Bellecourt, Pascal	Jan. 11, 1869	do	William H. Grant	Approved	His grandmother came from Wisconsin River; born and brought up there; his father, born there, lived on the prairie; he is 44 years of age.
98	Beaulieu, Charles H	July 1, 1871	do	Self	do	He has been with the Mississippi Chippewas.—P. Roy. The grandmother is related to some of the Red Lake band; he is over 30 years of age; born here; the Red Lake chiefs acknowledge him as a relative; I vote to reject.—H. S. Neal.

99 Birch, Henry July 9, 1868 J. E. Wilson Rejected

100 J. E. Wilson Rejected

101 J. E. Wilson Rejected

102 J. E. Wilson Rejected

103 J. E. Wilson Rejected

104 J. E. Wilson Rejected

105 J. E. Wilson Rejected

106 J. E. Wilson Rejected

107 J. E. Wilson Rejected

108 J. E. Wilson Rejected

109 J. E. Wilson Rejected

110 J. E. Wilson Rejected

111 J. E. Wilson Rejected

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1024 J. E. Wilson Rejected

1025 J. E. Wilson Rejected

1026 J. E. Wilson Rejected

1027 J. E. Wilson Rejected

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1097 J. E. Wilson Rejected

1098 J. E. Wilson Rejected

1099 J. E. Wilson Rejected

1100 J. E. Wilson Rejected

Is the son of Eustache Bellcourt, by Josee Turpin, his wife; she was from the Pembina band; he is 25 or 29 years of age.
His grandmother came from Wisconsin River; kept and brought up there; he is 26; their connection has to do with the Wisconsin Mississippi Chippewas.—P. Roy. The grandmother is related to some of the Red Lake band; he is over 30 years of age; born here; the Red Lake chiefs acknowledge him as a relative; I vote to reject.—H. S. Neal.

Case for Settlement
I know the family at the settlements.—R. C. Burdick. I know him; is working for A. G. Brammatyar, in Winnipeg, Manitoba; has worked for him upwards of 15 years.—J. J. Hill. I know him; he is a trader for Mr. Brammatyar; sometimes worked all around his home; never knew him to live in the United States.—Louis Girard.
I have seen some since on the plains, and, I think, at Saint Paul; don't know where they reside.—J. P. Wilson. I know the family; they are really familiar to me on Red River towards the settlements.—J. B. Bottineau.
I know the family at the settlements.—R. C. Burdick.
He is living 8 or 9 miles south of Fort Gerry; was living there this summer.—J. Robert. I know the family at Fort Gerry.—R. C. Burdick. A number of this name are in the settlements; I don't know any else here.—J. J. Hill.
Received scrip number 20, 1854.
Case for Settlement
I know the family at the settlements.—R. C. Burdick. I know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. The Bervans or Bervans are all at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. I knew a family of this name (Bervan) down at the settlements a good many years ago; can't tell where they now are.—J. Robert.
Same as Daniel.—J. P. Wilson, J. J. Hill, and J. Robert.
Same down with a Red River train to Saint Cloud; claimed to be entitled; never saw him since; know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know where he is.—J. P. Wilson.
Same as Thomas.—J. P. Wilson, J. Robert, P. Bottineau.
Same as Thomas.—J. P. Wilson, J. Robert, P. Bottineau.
Is a middle-aged man, a mixed-blood of Red River.—F. X. Brosseau. I went to Gray Cloud, saw the sister and brother-in-law of this man; he is only 34 or 35 years old.—H. S. Neal.
Came from Red Lake; is a brother of Antoine, 30 or 35 years old.—F. X. Brosseau. I know, succeeded in getting an-law of this man; he is only 22 years old.—H. S. Neal.

No.	Name	Date	Settlement	Witness	Result
97	Bellcourt, Pascal	Jan. 11, 1869		William H. Grant	Approved
98	Beaulien, Charles H	July 1, 1871		Self	do
99	Bird, Henry	July 6, 1868		J. P. Wilson	Rejected
100	Beaudrie, Antoine	Aug. 12, 1868 June 14, 1871	Winnipeg	Dana White H. C. Wait	do
101	Beaudrie, Andre	Aug. 12, 1868		Dana White	do
102	Beaudrie, Francois	Aug. 22, 1868		do	do
103	Beaudrie, Augustine	Aug. 12, 1868		do	do
104	Beaudrie, Amable	Aug. 12, 1868	Winnipeg	do	do
105	Beaudrie, Batiste	Aug. 12, 1868		do	do
106	Bereau, Daniel	June 12, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do
107	Bereau, Henry	June 12, 1868		do	do
108	Browner, Thomas	Sept. 25, 1868 Jan. 3, 1869		Kerr & Collins	do
109	Brownier, Daniel	Sept. 25, 1868		do	do
110	Brownier, Peter	Sept. 25, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do
111	Bash, Antoine	Dec. 12, 1868	Gray Cloud, Minn.	Wm. H. Grant	do
112	Bash, John	Jan. 4, 1869		do	do

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the specie' commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
113	Boyer, William	July 9, 1868	Winnipeg	Kerr & Collins	Rejected	Wm. Boyer lives 3 miles south of Fort Gerry.—J. Robert, I don't recollect him.—J. P. Wilson.
114	Berry, John	June 14, 1869		Wm. Lochren	do	I don't know such a person.—J. Robert, J. B. Battineau, P. Bottineau.
115	Briere, Basile	Aug. 6, 1868		Pana White	do	I don't know him; name is familiar, but don't recollect.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. I know him well, he is a hunter, lives at the settlements, and goes back and forward.—J. Robert.
116	Breyan, Antoine	May 9, 1865		E. M. Wilson	See No. 135	I don't know him.—J. Robert. Same as Antoine Brill.
117	Bouga, James	Mar. 17, 1865		do	Approved	His grandfather was R. Bottineau, his grandmother was from Red River (Chippewa squaw); they lived on Lake Superior when their children were born; this man's father married a squaw of the Mississippi Band, and lived at Leech Lake; he has never lived at Red Lake or Pembina; the Red Lake chiefs recognize him as related to their band; his father, George Bouga, testifies to the same; I voted to reject.
118	Belland, Charl	June 14, 1871		H. C. Wait	Rejected	I don't know him.—R. C. Burdick. Persons of this name lived on Red River, near Fort Totten, Minn. Hill. If of the latter place, I will give my vote for Horse Plains. I don't know any Bellands.—J. Robert.
119	Boutin, Urbain	Mar. 6, 1865	Hennepin County, Minnesota.	E. M. Wilson	do	I know one Urbain Boutin; lived at Crow River, Hennepin County; a Canadian Frenchman; is married to a Chippewa mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—P. Bottineau. I know the same man is a white man; wife mixed.—J. B. Bottineau.
120	Bourvie, Paul	Mar. 1, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota.	P. Beaurpie	do	I know him; have known him for past twenty-five years in the United States; is a mixed-blood of Pembina Chippewas; belonged to that band for last fifteen years; is near 35 years of age; is some one as taken to have had scrip in 1862, but he has never appeared to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
121	Blanga, James	July 2, 1869		William Lochren	do	Have no information of James Blanga; may be James Bouga, 117.
122	Blair, Edward	May 13, 1865		E. M. Wilson	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Lake Superior Chippewas, and has applied for scrip under the treaty of 1854.
123	Bernard, Remi	Dec. 21, 1868		do	do	I know one in Hennepin County who writes; he is a mixed-blood of the same name.—J. B. Bottineau. I don't know him, P. Bottineau.
124	Bageant, Joseph	Mar. 17, 1865	Ontonagon County, Mich.	do	do	We have no information regarding him.

Given above with a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the land bounty under the treaty of 1854. I know know such a name any where.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.

I don't know him.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.

do

do

do

Kerr & Collins

William Lochren

do

do

Sept. 27, 1868

June 14, 1869

June 21, 1868

do

do

do

do

peters to take a half-Chippewa name, on his application under the act of Feb. 16, 1854.
 Has information of James Blanga; may be James Bonga, 117.
 Is a mixed-blood of the Lake Superior Chippewas, and has applied for scrip under the treaty of 1854.
 I know one in Hennepin County who writes; he is a Frenchman—married to a mixed-blood.—J. E. Bottineau. I don't know him.—J. E. Crowell.
 We have no information regarding him.

connected with the military service of the late J. E. Crowell, and I know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. E. Crowell.
 Bottineau, P. Bottineau. I don't know him.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
 Don't know any such name.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
 Stated to commission that he was born at Fort Gerry and had been in the United States but six years; was never naturalized. Taken by E. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870.
 Only name.—P. Bottineau, J. E. Bottineau. Probably same as above.
 Is dead; was killed by his own son.—J. Robert.
 I knew a family at the settlements many years ago; have not been where they used to live since.—J. Robert. I know a family at the settlements; father is a Canadian, mother a mixed-blood; but don't know where they now are.—P. Bottineau. Don't know him.—J. E. Bottineau. I know him; he lived at the settlements; never knew him to live in the United States.
 Don't know him.—J. Robert. This application was taken at Saint Cloud; don't recollect seeing him.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau. Don't remember this one; family used to live at White Horse Plains; have met the young man on the prairie hunting.—P. Bottineau.
 I knew a family above Fort Gerry 10 or 12 miles, when I used to live there, many years ago; I know nothing about them since.—J. Robert. The name is likely more properly Spett Beauchamp.—J. E. Crowell.
 I had scrip issued to him, J. Gerry.—J. Robert. (He has a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, from 30 to 40 years of age, and has resided over 10 years at Saint Joseph.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known him for 22 years; is 40 years old; lives at Saint Joseph.—F. Lequillier. (Same as Antoine Bregan, which see.) Same as Antoine Monet; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, over 30 years of age; has resided about Saint Joseph since I knew him.—J. E. Bottineau. Have known him for 25 years; is about 32 years old; has lived here (about Pembina) since I knew him.—F. Lequillier. (Taken by A. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870).
 Approved: Schedule L, No. 19.
 Dead.
 Rejected.
 Approved: Schedule L, No. 117.

121	Bhang, James	July 2, 1869		William Lochren	do		
122	Blair, Edward	May 13, 1865		E. M. Wilson	do		
123	Bernard, Remy	Dec. 31, 1868		do	do		
124	Begann, Joseph	Mar. 17, 1865	Orontougon County, Mich.	do	do		
125	Barnes, Baptiste	Sept. 27, 1866		Kerr & Collins	do		
126	Basen, Albert	June 14, 1869		William Lochren	do		
127	Bassenaugh, Francis	June 22, 1869		do	do		
128	Brunette, Francois	Dec. 8, 1868 Mar. 31, 1871	{ Near Pembina, Dakota	J. P. Wilson P. Beauprie	{ Schedule L, No. 19		
129	Boisvert, Frank	Apr. 9, 1870	White Horse Plains	Kerr & Collins	do		
130	Brunet, Joseph	Mar. 11, 1865		E. M. Wilson	do		
131	Bouveite, Benjamin	Dec. 20, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do		
132	Bonault, Louis	Aug. 28, 1868	do	do	do		
133	Bouchant, Jerome	Dec. 8, 1868		do	do		
134	Blondin, Paul	Apr. 3, 1865	Fort Gerry	E. M. Wilson	do		
135	Brilliant, Antoine	May 22, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak	P. Beauprie	do	Approved	
136	Bellemeur, Antoine	May 9, 1865 Oct. 13, 1870 Apr. 3, 1871	do	{ E. M. Wilson William Lochren P. Beauprie	{ Approved: Schedule L, No. 117		

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SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
137	Belliveau, Michele M.	{ Oct. 27, 1868 May 22, 1871 }	{ Saint Joseph, Dak }	{ Dana White P. Beauprie }	Schedule L, No. 113	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, about 70 years of age, and has resided, ever since I knew him, in the United States; over 10 years when I first went to the section of country where he resides.—J. B. Bottineau. (Taken by R. F. Crowell in 1870, as Michel Monat.) Lives at Saint Joseph; son of Michel Monat (above); is not married, and about 18 years of age.—Bottineau. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, about 30 years of age, and has resided in the United States since I first knew him. Has known three sons of Michel Antoine, Francois, and another one, which I suppose is Baptiste; he is from 18 to 20 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. Is son of Michel, and is over 30 years of age; has resided in the United States since I knew him.—J. B. Bottineau.
138	Belliveau, Baptiste.	{ Oct. 27, 1868 May 22, 1871 }	{ do }	{ Dana White P. Beauprie }	Rejected.	I don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau. A female; I am told she now lives toward Fort Winneton; she and her mother are French.—J. B. Bottineau. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, about 20 years of age, and has resided in the United States since I first knew him. He boarded close to them and was at their home almost daily.—J. Robert. Same as to Andre, viz. lived near Fort Gerry 20 years ago; I boarded close to him and was at his home almost daily.—J. Robert.
139	Belliveau, Francois.	{ Oct. 27, 1868 May 22, 1871 }	{ do }	{ Dana White P. Beauprie }	Approved.	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; is about 28 years old, and was born in Minnesota.—J. Bottineau. (Taken by R. F. Crowell, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.) He is about 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent.) I don't know any such person.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
140	Belliveau, Alexander.	Oct. 27, 1868	{ do }	{ Dana White P. Beauprie }	Rejected.	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; is about 42 years old, and has resided in Minnesota for over 30 years.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.) Dead. Application before commission by J. B. Bottineau, on behalf of himself and other heirs.
141	Belliveau, Jeanprou.	Oct. 27, 1868	{ do }	{ do }	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; is about 30 years of age, and has resided in Minnesota 20 years.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
142	Beauchemin, Feliste.	{ Oct. 27, 1868 July 20, 1868 }	{ do }	{ William H. Grant }	do	
143	Beauchemin, Andre.	July 20, 1868	{ do }	{ do }	do	
144	Bottineau, Daniel.	{ Dec. 21, 1870 Feb. 20, 1865 }	{ Bottineau Prairie, Minn }	{ William H. Grant E. M. Wilson }	Approved.	
145	Bottineau, Joseph.	{ May 2, 1865 Nov. 7, 1868 }	{ Pembina, Dak }	{ J. P. Wilson E. M. Wilson }	Schedule L, No. 30.	
146	Bottineau, Johnas.	May 2, 1865	{ do }	{ J. P. Wilson E. M. Wilson }	Rejected; Schedule F, No. 31.	
147	Bottineau, Jonnal.	Dec. 8, 1868	{ do }	{ J. P. Wilson }	Rejected.	
148	Bottineau, Severe.	Feb. 2, 1865	{ Bottineau Prairie, Minn }	{ E. M. Wilson }	do	
149	Bottineau, Peter, Jr.	Feb. 20, 1865	{ do }	{ do }	See Schedule H.	
150	Bottineau, Charles.	Dec. 19, 1865	{ do }	{ do }	Rejected.	

151 Berger, Pierre, Jr. Oct. 12, 1869 Saint Joseph, Dak. Approved.

152 Berger, Bernard. Oct. 15, 1869 do do. Rejected.

153 Berger, Bernard. Oct. 15, 1869 do do. Approved.

Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; is about 25 years of age, and has resided at Saint Joseph for over 10 years.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip for 17 years.—J. Bottineau.)
Is a brother of Peter, Jr., and is about 50 or 22 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Is father of above, and has lived about Saint Joseph

30 years old.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1834.)
 Dead. Application before commission by J. E. Bottineau, on behalf of himself and other heirs.
 Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; is about 35 years old, and has resided in Minnesota for 30 years.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1834.)

Is 35 years old, and resided at Saint Joseph, Mo., where he was born.—J. E. Bottineau. I have known him at Saint Joseph for 17 years.—P. Bottineau.
 Is about 30 or 22 years of age.—J. E. Bottineau.
 Is father of above, and has lived about Saint Joseph 16 or 17 years.—P. Bottineau.
 This is the same person as Pierre, jr.—J. E. Bottineau.
 I only know two Pierre Bergers.—P. Bottineau.
 Appears under treaty of La Pointe, to have had scrip in 1854. Father was a Canadian, mother a mixed-blood from Lake Superior; is 45 years of age.—L. S. Neal.
 Is son of Joseph, sr. and brother of Joseph, jr. (below.) Is 28 years of age; lives in Hennepin County.—J. E. Bottineau.
 Is a young man of 25 or 36 years old; lives in Corcoran Township, Hennepin County. Is a Pembina mixed-blood through his mother; born in Minnesota.—J. E. Bottineau.
 Is a Canadian; white.—P. Bottineau.
 Son of Joseph, sr., and a half-breed woman (Le Compté) from Pembina Chippewas; is about 30 or 35 years of age, and was born in Minnesota.—P. Bottineau; J. E. Bottineau.
 Brother of Joseph, jr.; is about 26 or 29 years of age; born in Minnesota.—J. E. Bottineau.
 I do not remember him.—J. E. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Know him; he lived in the settlements; never knew him when living in the United States.—Louis Girard.
 Same as above; is but 22 years of age, as I was informed by his relatives.—H. S. Neal.
 Is a brother of Louis, (above); is now 36 years of age, as I am informed by his relatives, P. Bottineau, J. E. B., both at Gray Cloud, H. S. Neal. Father was a Canadian; mother a mixed-blood from Lake Superior.—H. S. Neal.
 Found the Boiers near Lake Traverse; was there on a hunt; could say nothing about their ages, nor where they were born; have not seen them since nor before.—F. X. Brussau. Do not recollect them.—A. J. Campbell. Don't recollect where I met them nor anything about them; I did not go to Lake Traverse; think of having heard of a family about Saint Paul of that name.—J. E. Bottineau.
 I know a family of this name in 1848, which lived three miles from Fort Gerry, and I tell where they now are; see record of the family at Wapape, three-fourths of a mile from Fort Gerry.—J. Robert.

149	Bottineau, Peter, jr.	Feb. 20, 1865	do	do	See Schedule II.
150	Bottineau, Charles	Dec. 19, 1865	do	do	Rejected

151	Berger, Pierre, jr.	Oct. 12, 1869	Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	Approved
152	Berger, Bernard	Oct. 15, 1869	{	William H. Grant.	Rejected
		Oct. 12, 1869	{	E. M. Wilson	
		Oct. 12, 1869	{	William H. Grant.	Approved
153	Berger, Pierre, sr.	Oct. 12, 1869	do	do	Rejected
		Oct. 15, 1869	{	William H. Grant.	See 151.
		Oct. 12, 1869	{	E. M. Wilson	Rejected
155	Brunelle, Louis	Nov. 10, 1869	Hudson, Wis.	Dana White	Rejected
156	Brunelle, Louis	Feb. 15, 1866	do	E. M. Wilson	Approved
157	Brunelle, Belana	Mar. 9, 1869	Hennepin County	William Loehren	Rejected
158	Brunelle, Joseph, sr.	Mar. 9, 1869	do	do	do
159	Brunelle, Joseph, jr.	Mar. 9, 1869	do	do	Approved
160	Brunelle, Henri	Dec. 15, 1863	do	do	Rejected
161	Brunelle, Antoine	June 14, 1871	do	William H. Grant.	do
				H. C. Wait	do
162	Brunelle, Anthony	Dec. 15, 1869	Gray Cloud	William H. Grant	do
163	Brunelle, Paul	Dec. 19, 1868	do	do	do
164	Boier, Jean B.	Sept. 24, 1868	do	do	do
165	Boier, Felicit	Sept. 23, 1868	do	do	do
166	Boier, Esavier	Sept. 23, 1868	do	do	do

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
167	Boier, Battiste	Sept. 23, 1868	.....	William H. Grant.....	Rejected.....	I know him 24 years ago; he then lived at White Horse Plains, in Canada, but he has since moved to St. Paul. Is a mixed-blood of the Chippewas, about 45 years of age, and a citizen of the United States.—J. R. Bottineau. He is also of Sioux blood, and received Sioux scrip; was born near Saint Paul, and never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Neal.
168	Campbell, Antonio J.....	Dec. 26, 1868	Saint Paul.....	Dana White.....	do.....	Dead; brother of Antoine; hung at Mendota for taking part in the Sioux rebellion; hung in 1852. Dead; brother of Antoine, and had Sioux scrip. Taken by commission as Francis Colague.
169	Campbell, John.....	Dec. 26, 1868	.....	do.....	do.....	Never heard the name.—R. C. Hardick, J. J. Hill, J. Robert, I know several persons of the name of "Henry," but don't know that this man is one; often knew them only by name generally called, but not their full name.—Louis Girard.
170	Campbell, Scott.....	Dec. 26, 1868	Twenty-four Mile Creek, Cass County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	I don't know such a person.—J. Robert, J. J. Hill, J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. I know him; he lived in the settlements; I don't know his business; never knew him to live in the United States.—Louis Girard.
171	Collamer, Frank.....	June 6, 1871	.....	J. R. Sloan.....	Schedule H, No. 10.....	Never heard the name.—R. C. Hardick, J. J. Hill, J. Robert, I know several persons of the name of "Henry," but don't know that this man is one; often knew them only by name generally called, but not their full name.—Louis Girard.
172	Coligneur, Henrie.....	June 14, 1871	.....	H. C. Wait.....	Rejected.....	I don't know such a person.—J. Robert, J. J. Hill, J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. I know him; he lived in the settlements; I don't know his business; never knew him to live in the United States.—Louis Girard.
173	Coya, Michell.....	June 14, 1871	.....	do.....	do.....	Never heard the name.—J. Robert, I don't know such a person.—J. Hill, J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Same as 173.—Louis Girard.
174	Cotte, Andrie.....	June 14, 1871	.....	do.....	do.....	Never heard the name.—J. Robert, I don't know such a person.—J. Hill, J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Same as 173.—Louis Girard.
175	Cotte, Edward.....	June 14, 1871	.....	do.....	do.....	Never heard the name.—J. Robert, I don't know such a person.—J. Hill, J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Same as 173.—Louis Girard.
176	Cloutier, John.....	Feb. 19, 1869	.....	J. P. Wilson.....	do.....	Taken at Fort Abercrombie; never saw him.—J. P. Wilson. The family are at the settlement.—J. J. Hill.
177	Champeau, Joseph.....	June 20, 1868	.....	do.....	do.....	I don't know him.—J. Robert, I know nothing about him.—J. P. Wilson. Lives at settlements; is an old hunter; had a train of ten or twelve carts.—J. J. Hill.
178	Cook, William, Jr.....	Sept. 10, 1870	Winnipeg.....	do.....	do.....	Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train. I took his application; think he is 32 years old; said he lived at Pembina; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty. I know nothing of him personally.—J. P. Wilson. This family all lived down at the settlements; know all; none on American side.—R. C. Hardick. All lived at settlements; know none on American side.—J. P. Wilson. Same evidence in this case as in the one above. William, Jr.
179	Cook, William.....	June 18, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	

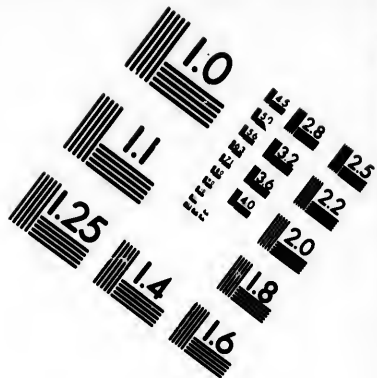
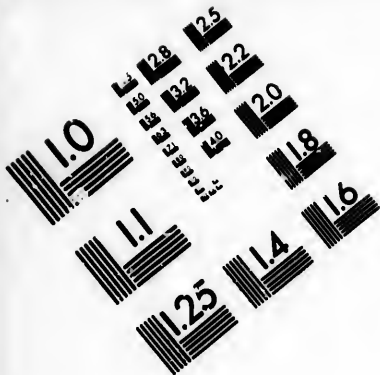
180	Corbet, Louis.....	Feb. 14, 1869	Saint Joseph.....	do.....	Schedule H, No. 10.....	Taken by commission.
181	Curtaz, Pierre.....	Oct. 13, 1870	.....	William Lochren.....	Rejected.....	I never heard of him.—J. Robert, I don't know Curtaz family.—P. Bottineau, J. R. Bottineau. States that he is a mixed-blood of the Chippewas and Sioux. Came here (Saint Cloud) with the Fisher and Bird men.
182	Camp, Alexander.....	July 5, 1868	Winnipeg.....	Kerr & Collins.....	do.....	Red River; have no personal knowledge of him; claimed to be entitled under the treaty of 1852.—J. P. Wilson.

178	Cook, William, jr.	Sept. 10, 1870	Winnipeg	do	do	do	Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train. I took his application; think he is a beneficiary under this treaty. I know nothing of him personally.—J. P. Wilson. This family all lived down at the settlements; know all; none on American side.—R. C. Burdick. All lived at settlements; know none on this side.—J. Robert.
179	Cook, William	June 18, 1868	do	do	do	do	Same evidence in this case as in the one above. Will ban, jr.

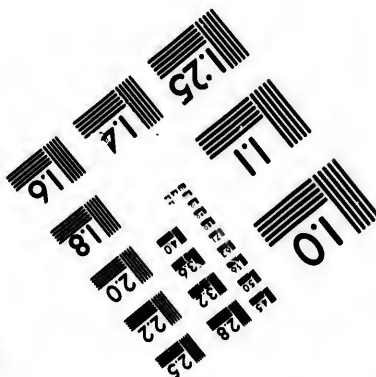
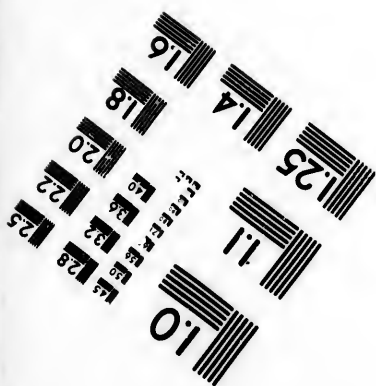
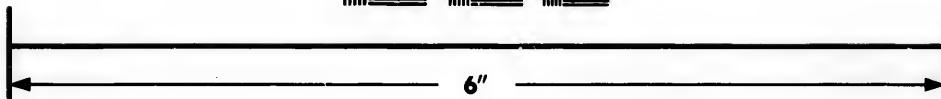
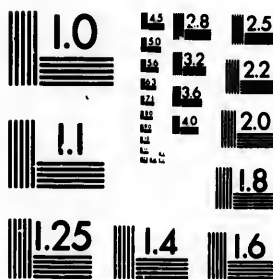
No.	Name	Date	Place	Witness	Witness	Witness	Notes
180	Capet, Louis	Feb. 11, 1868	Saint Joseph	do	do	do	I never heard of him.—J. Robert. Don't know Couriz family.—P. Bottineau, J. R. Bottineau. States that he remembers of seeing a Couriz at Saint Joseph. Came here (Saint Cloud) with the Fisher and Bird, from which he got his name. He was a mixed-blood and claimed to be entitled under the treaty of 1854.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know anything of him.—J. Robert. Another witness states there is a family of this name, post-office Winnipeg.
181	Curtiz, Pierre	Oct. 25, 1870	do	do	do	do	Came to Saint Cloud with Red River trains; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; 40 or 45 years old; I know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. I knew the family 25 years ago at settlements; don't know where they now are.—J. Robert. Another witness states they live at White Horse Plains. (Appeared at mine one at Saint Cloud and made per-sonal application for land.)
182	Camp, Alexander	July 8, 1868	Winnipeg	William Lochbren	Kerr & Collins	do	Taken by commission, Baptiste. John is son of Baptiste or John Baptiste; lives at Pembina County, and is entitled.—J. R. Bottineau. (Baptiste appears to have had scrip issued under treaty of 1854.)
183	Centineux, Charles	Sept. 12, 1870	do	do	do	do	Knew him for 15 years; about 25 years of age; a boy when I first knew him; is a blood of the Pembina band.—Charles Bottineau.
184	Charrette, John	Dec. 8, 1868	Saint Joseph	J. P. Wilson	Schedule H, 2d	Rejected.	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty of 1854.)
184	Charrette, Baptiste	May 23, 1871	do	P. Beaulre	Schedule H	Rejected.	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to be a mixed-blood; don't know what band; drawn one annuity with Pembina band; is over 40 years of age; resident of Saint Joseph.—J. R. Bottineau.
185	Collin, Maximo	Mar. 6, 1871	do	do	do	do	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty of 1854.)
186	Collin, Jean Ete	Mar. 13, —	do	do	do	do	Is a mixed-blood; don't know what band; drawn one annuity with Pembina band; is over 40 years of age; resident of Saint Joseph.—J. R. Bottineau.
187	Collin, Joseph	Jan. 12, 1871	do	do	do	do	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty of 1854.)
188	Cayol, Vetal	May 15, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	do	Approved.	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty of 1854.)
189	Caplet, Antoine	May 15, 1865	do	do	do	do	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty of 1854.)
190	Courchaine, Francis	Mar. 6, 1871	do	P. Beaulre	do	do	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty of 1854.)
190	Courchaine, Francis	Oct. 15, 1869	do	E. M. Wilson	do	do	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty of 1854.)
191	Coverette, Joseph	Mar. 13, 1865	do	do	do	do	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty of 1854.)
192	Caribeau, Antoine, (Antony)	Mar. 20, 1865	do	J. P. Wilson	Schedule L, No. 35	Rejected.	Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, who was satisfied of the correctness of his claim. (Appears to have had scrip of 1854.)
192	Caribeau, Antoine, (Antony)	Feb. 11, 1869	do	do	do	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, and is a beneficiary under the treaty of 1854.—J. R. Bottineau, John E. Wilker, sr., Antoine Azure. Taken by R. F. Crowell, sr., Antoine Azure.
193	Caribeau, François	Sept. 20, 1869	do	do	do	do	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
193	Caribeau, François	Sept. 20, 1869	do	William H. Grant	do	Approved.	Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, who was satisfied of the correctness of his claim. (Appears to have had scrip of 1854.)

* If the land selected is patented, this application should be rejected.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

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SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
194	Cardinal, Baptiste	Apr. 12, 1865		E. M. Wilson	Approved	His sister, Margaret La Mays, says he is now 29 years old. His mother was a mixed-blood of the name of Duchame, daughter of Pierre Duchame, his father a Canadian Frenchman. She was connected with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas.
195	Clouthier, Antoine	Dec. 22, 1868	Saint Paul.	William H. Grant	do	His mother says he is about 40 years of age. She came from Pembina, and is a mixed-blood of the name of Shee, a mixed-blood of the name of Clouthier, of the Pointe a la Pique band. She was connected with the treaty, which appears to have been issued to her, (Angelicque Clouthier).—Commission.
196	Comick, Leon	Jan. 6, 1869	do	do	Rejected	I saw the parents of this young man; they are both white, and do not claim to have one drop of Indian blood in their veins. Mrs. Comick says her father was married to a squaw; she died; he then married a white woman, mother of Mrs. C.; he was a trader, and lived among the Indians. Leon is only 18 years old October 4, 1871. She drew scrip by name of Julia Comick.—H. S. Neal.
197	Comick, Henry	Dec. 18, 1868	do	do	do	Same as above, except that he is 21 years old April 16, 1871.—H. S. Neal. F. X. Brosseau says that he (Henry) came from Red River; in perhaps 30 years old; his mother a half-breed, and that Leon is younger, not much.
198	Charboneau, Peter	Apr. 11, 1865		E. M. Wilson	Approved	Is a mixed-blood of Chippewas; drew annuities with Pembina band; have known him over 10 years; was a soldier in late war.—J. B. Bottineau.
199	Contway, Pierre	June 17, 1868		J. P. Wilson	Rejected	Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train. I knew but little about him; have never seen him since.—J. P. Wilson. Contois family used to live at Red River.
200	Cartaux, Pierre	June 22, 1868		do	do	A family of Contois (pronounced Contway) lived at settlements; none on our side.—K. C. Burdick.
201	Cherrier, Pierre	Feb. 16, 1869	Saint Paul, Minn.	William H. Grant	do	He probably came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; I never saw him.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—P. Roy, J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau. Don't know Pierre Cartaux; Cartaux is a Frenchman.—J. J. Hill.
202	Cherrier, Timothee	Jan. 8, 1869	do	do	do	Is of a Red River family; Ledoux, his mother, says he is 34 or 36 years of age, and has had Sioux scrip; I went to see him.—H. S. Neal.
203	Cherrier, Frederick	Feb. 16, 1869	do	Dana White	do	Is brother of Pierre, and his mother says he is 26 years old.—H. S. Neal.
			do	do	do	Is of a Red River family; Ledoux, his mother, says he is 30 years of age, and has had Sioux scrip; this family are long residents of Saint Paul.—H. S. Neal.

204 Corriere, Daniel

July 3, 1868

Winnipeg.

Kerr & Collins

do

do

Same as above, with the fact that he was born at Saint Cloud, Minn., and has had Sioux scrip; I know him; he lives I think toward Fort Graham (he used to live three-fourths of a mile above Fort Gerry); now keeps, I think, the ferry at Fort Gerry; I saw Louison, Francois, and Daniel, at the fort this

man.—P. Roy, J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau. Don't know Pierre Cartaux; Cartaux in a French-Indian name.—J. J. Hill.
 Is of a Red River family; Ledoux, his mother, says he is 34 to 36 years old, and has had Sioux scrip; I went to see him.—H. S. Neal.
 Is a brother of Pierre, and his mother says he is 29 years of age, and has had Sioux scrip; this family are long residents of Saint Paul.—H. S. Neal.

Can't get saint Charles wither this treaty.—J. P. Wilson. I know him, he lives at the fort, toward Fort Gerry; I saw him at the fort, toward Fort Gerry. I saw Louison, François, and Daniel, at the fort this summer.—J. Robert.
 Same as to residence.—J. Robert. Carriere family is large; part live on Canada side, part on American; all Red River and Saint Joseph people.—R. C. Burdick.
 Same as Daniel, as to residence.—J. Robert. I know him very well; he lived at the settlements, from living at White Horse Plains roads, twelve miles south of Fort Gerry; never knew him in the United States.—Lonia Girard.
 Same as Daniel, as to residence.—J. Robert. Same as Daniel.—J. P. Wilson.
 This man was examined by the commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; (he also had scrip issued under the La Point treaty, but says he receives no scrip or compensation for the same). Can't get saint Charles wither this treaty.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him, he lives at the fort, toward Fort Gerry. I have no personal knowledge of him.—J. P. Wilson. Another witness states he is a resident about Fort Gerry. Is a mixed blood of the Pembina band; is 35 or 36 years of age; resides at Saint Joseph.—P. Bottineau. Appears to have had scrip under the treaty of 1854, issued to him on his application.
 Lived at White Bear Lake, Pope County; came there from the northwest about four years ago on account of grasshoppers; went with others to see the treaty; I know him, he lives at the fort, toward Fort Gerry. He is a mixed blood of the Pembina band; he is entitled and a beneficiary under this treaty. I have seen him since; is a brother of Charles; son of Charles sr.; about 30 or 35 years of age.—J. P. Wilson.
 I have no recollection of him.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert.
 I have no recollection of him.—J. P. Wilson. I knew him at the settlements many years ago, in 1846 and 1847; he went to Pembina in 1854; have not seen him since; heard he was toward Wood Mountain.—J. Robert. He was living at Saint Joseph about 2 years ago, and I have seen him.—J. P. Wilson. Appears to have had scrip issued under his application, under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
 Have no recollection of him.—J. P. Wilson. He lives at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. I don't know him.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert.

201	Cherrier, Pierre	Feb. 16, 1869	Saint Paul, Minn.	William H. Grant	do	do	do
202	Cherrier, Timothee	Jan. 8, 1869	do	do	do	do	do
203	Cherrier, Frederick	Feb. 16, 1869	do	Dana White	do	do	do
204	Corriere, Daniel	July 3, 1868	Winnepeg	Kerr & Collins	do	do	do
205	Corriere, François	Oct. 15, 1868	do	Dana White	do	do	do
206	Corriere, Thomas	June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Wait	do	do	do
207	Corriere, Louison	Oct. 13, 1868	do	Dana White	do	do	do
208	Carriere, Andrew	Oct. 15, 1868 July 9, 1868	do	Kerr & Collins	do	do	do
209	Champaigne, Baptiste	Aug. 21, 1868 May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph	J. P. Wilson P. Besairie	Schedule H, No. 14; rejected	do	do
210	Champaigne, Maxime	Jan. 3, 1869	Winnepeg	Kerr & Collins	Rejected	do	do
211	Champaigne, Pierre	June 14, 1871	Saint Joseph, Minn.	H. C. Wait	do	do	do
212	De Montigny, Hernas	Jan. 20, 1869	do	J. P. Wilson	Approved	do	do
213	Deshadany, Joseph	June 28, 1868	do	do	Rejected	do	do
214	Dasenans, Pierre	June 19, 1868	Pembina, Dakots.	do	do	do	do
215	Dupas, Joseph	June 19, 1868	Settlements	do	do	do	do

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
216	Duval, Alphonse	June 14, 1871		H. C. Wait	Rejected.	Do not remember any such person.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert.
217	Devereau, Jerome	June 22, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do	Have no recollection about him.—J. P. Wilson, J. Robert, P. Bottineau. He lives at the settlements.—J. J. Hill.
218	Devernet, Francis	June 16, 1868		do	do	Have no recollection about him.—J. P. Wilson. He lives at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. I recollect having heard the name, but cannot place the name.—P. Bottineau.
219	Dunai, Pierre	Dec. 8, 1868		do	Schedule L, No. 56.	Have no recollection of him.—J. P. Wilson. I know him either at settlement on the plains or at Pembina. I think he was on the plains or at settlements about 18 years ago; know I have seen him once since with a Red River train; he is a middle-aged man from 30 to 40. I know nothing of his citizenship.—J. Robert. Same as Pierre Dumay, Schedule L. (Probably same as Pierre Dumain, who appears to have had scrip under treaty of 1854.)
220	Dumo, Inke	Mar. 9, 1869		William Lochren	Rejected.	I know no such person; a Dumus family lived about 18 years ago.
221	Demorais, Francois	Mar. 28, 1865		E. M. Wilson	Schedule L, No. 41; rejected.	Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent in 1870. His also had scrip issued on his application under the La Pointe treaty which he has never received; is a mixed blood of the Pembina band, and quite old.
222	Demerai, Louis	Feb. 20, 1865 Jan. 12, 1871	Saint Paul, Minn	E. M. Wilson William H. Grant	Rejected.	Is a mixed blood, of the Pembina band, and quite old. Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854; saw him.
223	Demerai, August	June 14, 1871		H. C. Wait	do	Don't know ————R. C. Burdick. The old homestead of the Demerai family is at White Horse Falls, Minn.; he lives there; his business was; never lived in the United States to my knowledge.—Louis Girard. Is a brother of Xavier; lives at Rice Lake; cannot say positively about his age; is a mixed-blood from Red River.—F. X. Brosseau. Is not a brother of Xavier.—J. Robert. I know him; lives at Devil's Lake; is about 50 years of age, and a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—P. Bottineau.
224	Delonais, Joseph	Jan. 4, 1869		William H. Grant	Approved.	Is about 30 years of age; lives at this vicinity; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band or Red Lake.
225	Delonais, Baptiste	Apr. 13, 1865	Centreville, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	do	Is 30 years of age; brother of Baptiste.—Louis Amlin.
226	Delonais, Xavier	Dec. 30, 1868		William H. Grant	do	Is 35 to 40 years old; brother of Baptiste, and is a beneficiary under this treaty.
227	Delonais, Diamme	Jan. 4, 1868	Centreville, Minn.	do	Schedule L, No. 48.	

Do Lorne, Joseph, Jr. May 24, 1871 Saint Joseph, Dak P. Beaupre Approved
 Do Lorne, Joseph, sr May 24, 1871 do do do
 Joseph, sr., has three sons, oldest 26 or 27 years old.—Charles Bottineau. Joseph is the oldest son of J. J. Joseph, sr.; lives at Saint Joseph over 10 years.—J. E. Saint Joseph is a mixed blood of the Pembina Chippewas.

is a brother of Xavier; lives at Red Lake; cannot say how old he is; is a mixed-blood from Red Lake and French. —P. Bottineau.
 J. Robert, X. knows him; lives at Devil's Lake; is about 50 years of age, and a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas. —P. Bottineau.
 Is 50 years old; 30 years about this vicinity; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band or Red Lake.
 Is 30 years of age; brother of Esplague. —Louis Amlin.
 Is 35 or 40 years of age; brother of Baptiste, and is a beneficiary under this treaty.

Approved.
 Approved.
 Approved.
 Schedule L, No. 48.

Wmiam H. Grant.
 E. M. Wilson.
 William H. Grant.
 do.

Jan. 4, 1869
 Apr. 13, 1865
 Dec. 30, 1868
 Jan. 4, 1868

224
 225
 226
 227

J. Joseph, ar.
 Joseph, ar.
 Joseph, ar.
 Bottineau.

Approved.
 do.
 do.
 do.

P. Beaupre
 do.
 do.
 do.

May 24, 1871
 May 24, 1871
 May 24, 1871
 May 20, 1871

228
 229
 230
 231

Have known him for 16 years; is very old; lives at Saint Joseph; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas. —Charles Bottineau.
 I know him; lived at Saint Joseph; is 33 or 34 years of age; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas. —P. Bottineau.
 I saw him at Saint Cloud; (called Louisa) should think from his appearance 24 years of age. —J. Robert. I saw him; thought he was 26 or 28 years of age. —J. P. Wilson.

Rejected.
 do.
 do.
 do.

Kerr & Collins.
 do.
 do.
 do.

July 3, 1868

232

Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty. —J. P. Wilson. There are two families; one lived on Stinking River, (9 miles from Fort Gerry) and another at White Horse Plains; I can't place this one. —J. Robert. Family scattered all along Red River and Saint Cloud. —J. P. Bottineau. Don't remember him. —P. Bottineau.
 I know him; was elected last spring to the Parliament of Canada, at Ottawa. —J. Robert.

do.
 do.
 do.
 do.

J. P. Wilson.
 do.
 do.
 do.

Jan. 14, 1869
 June 25, 1868
 Apr. 10, 1865
 May 24, 1871
 Apr. 5, 1871

233
 234
 235
 236

Should be Cayenne if I know him; same as Joseph, Jr. —J. P. Bottineau.
 Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, found to be entitled by him. (Appears to have had scrip issued under treaty of 1854.)
 Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and was adjudged to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
 Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and adjudged to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
 About 36 years old; the Ducharme family lived at Grand Forks of Red River; lived there about four years; then moved to the Assinaboine River; lived there part of the time, and in Pembina part of the time, in 1870; made a claim on the Pembina; is now living on the Assinaboine. —P. Bottineau. Another witness stated he knew him well; lives on the Assinaboine River, fifteen miles from Fort Gerry; is a Chippewa, mixed-blood. (I vote to reject because there is no evidence showing that H. S. Knall is the same man as the one who lived at St. Cloud.)
 Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; don't recollect much about him; have not seen him since. —J. P. Wilson. The Ducharme live at the settlements; none of them live at Pembina, but go there. —J. J. Hill.

See 223.
 Rejected.
 Schedule L, No. 45.
 Schedule L, No. 46.
 Approved; Schedule L, No. 54.

E. M. Wilson
 P. Beaupre
 do.
 Dana White
 P. Beaupre
 Kerr & Collins.

Feb. 4, 1869
 Apr. 3, 1871
 Feb. 15, 1869

237
 238

J. P. Wilson
 do.
 do.
 do.

Rejected.

J. P. Wilson
 do.
 do.
 do.

Sept. 29, 1868

239

Ducharme, Francois

do.

do.

do.

do.

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
240	Ducharme, Edward	June 14, 1871		H. C. Wait	Rejected	The Ducharmes live at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Two persons of name of Ducharme live near Fort Gerry.—J. J. Hill. I know him; he lives in the settlements; worked for anybody, Hudson Bay Company merchants, and traded too; never knew him to live elsewhere.
241	Ducharme, Napoleon	Feb. 4, 1869		Dana White	do	Don't know him.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
242	Ducharme, Prosper	Dec. 5, 1868		William H. Grant	do	Saw his sister; is a white man with no admixture of Chippewa blood.—H. S. Neal.
243	Dupius, Paschal	Feb. 7, 1868		E. M. Wilson	do	Is a half-breed of a Saulty Lake squaw; may be 30 years of age; a half-breed of the treaty land near Lake Superior; really belongs to the Mississippi band.—P. Roy.
244	Dauphinais, Michael	Dec. 14, 1868	Saint Anthony, Minn.	William H. Grant	Accepted	Is a mixed-blood from Pembina; is about 40 years of age.—J. Robert. Saw him; he is a beneficiary under this treaty.—Commission.
245	Dauphinais, Joseph	Mar. 11, 1871		P. Beaurpie	Schedule L, No. 53. Schedule F, No. 32.	I know him; he lives at Pembina, and born there, I think.—P. Beaurpie. He lived at Pembina.—R. C. Burdick. Joseph lives at White Horse Plains; been living there ever since I knew him; met him there this spring. There is only one white man's appearance among them at Saint Cloud land-office, which, if patented, this application should be rejected.
246	Dauphinais, Pierre	May 22, 1871	Pembina	do	Rejected	He is known as Jean Dron; lives near Saint Joseph; about 30 years of age; don't know where he was born.—Charles Bottineau. I know Jean Dron Dauphinais; now lives at Pembina; about 25 years old; not over that.
247	Dauphinais, John Bte.	Jan. 7, 1869	Fort Gerry	J. P. Wilson	do	He has always lived at Fort Gerry, and now does; he is my brother.—Michael Dauphinais.
248	Doncette, Alexis	Jan. 2, 1869	Little Rock	William H. Grant	do	Father is a white man; mother a half-breed from Sault Lake; have been here; she is now in St. Paul and Lake Park, Minn. Mother stated to commission he was 26 or 28 years old.
249	Ducette, Pierre	June 23, 1868 May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph	J. P. Wilson P. Beaurpie	Rejected; Schedule H.	This man was examined by the commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Scrip, however, was issued to him under the La Pointe treaty.)
250	Ducette, Michel, Jr.	May 23, 1871	do	do	Schedule H.	This man was examined by the commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
251	Ducette, Michel, sr.	May 23, 1871 June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Wait	Schedule H; re-jected.	Saw Pierre; I know him; he lived in the settlements; worked for everybody; never knew him to live elsewhere.—Louis Girard.
252	Decoteau, Pierre	May 17, 1865	Pembina	E. M. Wilson	Schedule L.	Examined by H. F. Crowell, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Scrip, however, was issued to him under the La Pointe treaty.)
253	Decoteau, Augustine	Oct. 6, 1870	Grand Forks	William Lochren	Rejected	I know him; a young man over 20 and less than 28 years old; a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; resides at Grand Forks.—J. B. Bottineau.

248	Doucette, Alexis.....	Jan. 2, 1869	Little Rock.....	William H. Grant.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
249	Ducette, Pierre.....	June 23, 1868 May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph.....	J. P. Wilson..... P. Beaurpie.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
250	Ducette, Michel, Jr.....	May 23, 1871	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
251	Ducette, Michel, sr.....	May 23, 1871 June 14, 1871	.....do.....	H. C. Wait.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
252	Decoteau, Pierre.....	May 17, 1865	Pembina.....	E. M. Wilson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
253	Decoteau, Augustine.....	Oct. 6, 1870	Grand Forks.....	William Lochreau.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
254	Decoteau, Esquimeaux.....	Oct. 13, 1870	Pembina.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
255	Decoteau, Larie.....	Jan. 13, 1869	.....do.....	J. P. Wilson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
256	Decoteau, Francois.....	Dec. 8, 1868 Feb. 16, 1871	.....do.....	J. P. Wilson..... P. Beaurpie.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
257	Dejarlais, David.....	Feb. 20, 1865	Bottineau Prairie.....	E. M. Wilson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
258	Dejarlais, Louis.....	Feb. 20, 1865	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
259	Dejarlais, Charles.....	May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	P. Beaurpie.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
260	Dejarlais, Abraham.....	May 23, 1871	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
261	Dejarlais, Alexander.....	July 9, 1868 Mar. 6, 1871	.....do.....	Kerr & Collins..... P. Beaurpie.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
262	Dejarlais, Francois.....	May 17, 1865 Dec. 8, 1868	.....do.....	E. M. Wilson..... J. P. Wilson.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
263	Dejdon, James.....	July 5, 1870	Winipeg, Minn., or Winnebagoishish Lake.....	Self.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
264	Duseaume, Joseph.....	May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	P. Beaurpie.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
265	Ducette, Henry.....	June 14, 1869	.....do.....	William Lochreau.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
266	Dease, John.....	Feb. 24, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	P. Beaurpie.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
267	Dease, Mitchel.....	Oct. 15, 1870 May 24, 1871	.....do.....	William Lochreau..... P. Beaurpie.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....
268	Deaharden, Robert.....	June 6, 1871	.....do.....	J. R. Sloan.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....

Examined by R. F. Crowell and found to be a mixed-blood of the Red Lake band, and Pembina band under treaty of 1854. (Schedule L, No. 28.)
 I know him; a young man over 20 and less than 28 years old; a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; resides at Grand Forks.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Right name is Francis.—J. B. Bottineau. Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
 Do not know him; J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert.
 Examined by R. F. Crowell and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; same as Esquimeaux.—J. B. Bottineau.
 I know the family were in the settlements and seen about Devil's Lake hunting buffalo. I did not think they had settled homes except those living at Manitoula Lake.—J. Robert. He now lives on Bottineau Prairie for 17 years past; about 35 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake band, and Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau. (Had scrip under treaty of 1854.)
 Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
 Same as above.
 Same as above; evidence offered, satisfied, as he was entitled.
 Brother of Charles; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; resided at Saint Joseph; known him for 17 years.—P. Bottineau. (Had scrip of 1854.)
 Is a mixed-blood of the Pillager Chippewas; never has lived; father has always lived with the Mississippi Chippewas.—P. Bottineau.
 I know Charles; Saint Joseph about 30 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; have known him for 15 or 16 years.—C. Bottineau.
 I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau, P. Roy.
 Have known him for 30 years; is a mixed-blood, and one of the United States grand jurors at this present (June, 1871) term of the United States court for Dakota Territory.—Charles Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
 He lives at the Pembina River; have known him since he was 4 or 5 years old; has been married some two years; is now 21 or 22 years old.—Charles Bottineau.
 Is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake Chippewas.—P. Roy. (Appears to have had scrip issued upon his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
269	Deroyer, John Eto.	June 14, 1871		H. C. Waik	Rejected	I don't remember him.—P. Bottineau. I knew a Deroyer some 30 years ago; living about 9 miles from Fort Gerry.—J. Robert. Baptiste Deroyer, at Otter Tail post-office; is by the census 25 years old; I don't think I ever knew him.—Louis Girard.
270	Duphraine, Joseph.	June 14, 1871		do	do	I knew a family living over 30 years ago, at White Horse Plains.—J. Robert. I know him; he lived in the settlement; his wife's name was Dupras; I knew his children; I lived in the settlement; I don't know him.—Louis Girard.
271	Dupuis, Morise.	June 14, 1871		do	do	I don't remember him.—P. Bottineau. I remember a family of this name who lived at the settlement over 30 years ago; I don't know where they now are.—J. Robert. I know a man of this name who is a white man.—P. Roy. Same as in 270.—Louis Girard.
272	Dugat, François.	June 14, 1871		do	do	I know François Dugat, who is a Canadian; but do not know any Dugat.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau. Same as 270.—Louis Girard.
273	Dugas, William	Feb. 20, 1865	Hennepin County, Minn.	E. M. Wilson.	do	I think he is a white man.—J. B. Bottineau. He is a white man.—P. Bottineau.
274	Dugas, Charles.	Feb. 20, 1865	Dayton, Hennepin County, Minn.	do	do	Is a mixed-blood, connected with the Pembina Chippewas; born in Minnesota, 26 or 27 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
275	Daniel, Peter	Feb. 20, 1865		do	do	Is a mixed-blood; born on Lake Superior; and has lived at Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and Red Lake, and Hennepin County in all about 40 or 50 years.—P. Bottineau. (He appears to have had scrip issued to him under the La Pointe treaty.) He is a pure white Canadian; married to a squaw which I well know.—J. Robert, P. Roy.
276	Dagneau, François.	May 16, 1865	Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	Approved.	I know him; is about 35 years of age; mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; I believe lives at Saint Joseph, Minn.—P. Bottineau.
277	De Lotelle, Sulpice.	Feb. 20, 1865	Princeton, Minn.	do	Rejected	Is a Canadian; pure white; aboomaker, living at Princeton, Mills Lac, if I am right in this man; formerly lived in Hennepin County.—J. Robert.
278	Dupuis, Louis.	Feb. 7, 1868		do	do	I know two mixed-bloods by name of Dupuis, in Hennepin County; about 28 and 30 years of age. I presume they belong to the Chippewas of the Mississippi, as they are of the same family as Donald McDonald, of Otter Tail, &c.; however, I do not know them.—J. Robert, P. Roy. I believe they are the same as Louis P. Bottineau.
279	Deheneau, Peter	May 17, 1865		do	do	He appears to have had scrip issued to him under the La Pointe treaty; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; has a home at Saint Joseph. I heard he was at Wood Mountain; I first knew him at settlements in 1845; in 1854 he was living at Pembina.—J. Robert.

280 Dion, Benjamin. Oct. 27, 1868
 281 Dion, Benjamin, Jr. Oct. 27, 1868

Said Dion scrip sent by reason of his father's English name is Young; he never applied with Grant & Brosseau.—H. S. Neal.
 I saw him; his name is Benjamin Joseph Dion, or Young; is 23 years old; made application with Grant

I been in residence in Louisiana, was born at Dupuis, in Hen-
 main County, about 28 and 30 years of age. I pre-
 sume they belong to the Chippewas of the Mississippi,
 as they are of the same family as Donald McDonald,
 of Otter Tail P. O.; know no others of that name, and
 don't know that one of them is Louis.—P. Bottineau.
 He appears to have had scrip issued to him at La Pointe
 La Pointe treaty; is of Saint Joseph. I heard he was
 at Wood Mountain; I first knew him at settlements
 in 1845; in 1854 he was living at Pembina.—J. Robert.

Some of the relatives came from Saint Germain, and that the
 had Sioux scrip sent by reason of his father's; his
 name was not applied with Grant
 & Brosseau.—H. S. Neal.

I saw him; his name is Benjamin Joseph Dion, or
 Young; is 23 years old; made application with Grant
 & Brosseau; they took two applications as Benjamin
 Dion and Joseph Young; don't know whether they
 took his father's name when they did him.—H. S.
 Neal.

Is a mixed blood; said he is connected with the Pom-
 bian; Chippewas came down to Stillwater 20 years
 ago; is over 30 years of age.—J. P. Wilson.
 I knew this family about one mile from Fort Gerry in
 1848.—J. Robert. I don't know him.—T. Lequiller.
 Knew him 5 years; 23 or 30 years old; don't know
 where born; lives in the settlements, over the line.—
 Charles Bottineau.

Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; said his
 folks came from Red Lake; have no personal knowl-
 edge of him.—J. P. Wilson. Same as Antoine.—J.
 Robert.

Examined by K. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and
 found entitled under this treaty.

Examined by K. F. Crowell, special agent, and found
 entitled under this treaty.

Sworn before the commission; 29 years old; was born
 at Fort Gerry; came from there about 6 years ago;
 his mother was a full-blood Indian; his father a Can-
 adian.

He is a mixed blood, belonging to the Pembina band of
 Chippewas; is more than 50 years of age, and is a
 citizen of the United States.—P. Bottineau. Scrip
 under the La Pointe treaty was issued under his
 name.

This man lives at White Horse Plains.—P. Bottineau.
 The whole tribe of Fiddlers is about Fort Gerry.—
 R. C. Burdick. All this family live about White
 Horse Plains.—J. J. Hill. I know him; he lives in
 the settlement; don't know his business; think he
 was a voyageur; never knew him to live elsewhere.—
 Louis Girard.

The whole tribe of Fiddlers is about Fort Gerry.—R.
 C. Burdick. They live at White Horse Plains.—P.
 Bottineau. J. J. Hill. Came down with a fisher's
 boat from the St. Louis to Saint Cloud; he is
 of his citizenship, but claimed to be a beneficiary
 under this treaty.—J. P. Wilson.

No.	Name	Date	Native Tribes	Witnesses	Disposition	Remarks
278	Dupuis, Louis	Feb. 7, 1868		do	do	
279	Dechemean, Peter	May 17, 1865		do	do	
280	Dion, Benjamin, Jr.	Oct. 27, 1869	Native French	William H. Grant	do	
281	Dion, Benjamin, Jr.	Oct. 27, 1869	do	do	do	
282	Foley, John W.	July 26, 1865	Gilmantown, Minn	E. M. Wilson	Approved	
283	Flamand, Antoine	Mar. 6, 1871	Winnipeg	P. Beauprie	Rejected	
284	Flamand, Oliver	June 16, 1870		Kerr & Collins	do	
285	Flamand, Joseph	Feb. 11, 1869		do	Schedule L, No. 59	
286	Flamand, Pierre	Mar. 6, 1871	Pembina	P. Beauprie	Schedule L, No. 61	
287	Frederick, Cereal	June 19, 1868 May 23, 1871		{ J. P. Wilson P. Beauprie }	Rejected; Schedule H, No. 21.	
288	Frederick, Joseph	Apr. 6, 1865	Pembina, Dak	E. M. Wilson	Rejected; Schedule L, No. 60.	
289	Fiddler, William	June 14, 1871		H. C. Wait	Rejected	
290	Fiddler, Peter	Sept. 16, 1869		Kerr & Collins	do	

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
221	Fournier, John.....	June 14, 1871	.....	H. C. Wait.....	Rejected.....	Is a Canadian Frenchman; lives in Morrison County, Minn.—Peter Roy. A Canadian, name of Fournier, worked for Charles Bottineau; came to this section one year ago.—J. Hill. I knew him; he lived in the section in 1847; I don't know where he is now; he is in the United States; he is a mixed-blood; I never knew him to live in the United States.—Louis Girard.
222	Fleario, John.....	Feb. 11, 1869	.....	Kerr & Collins.....	.....do.....	I don't remember his name.—P. Bottineau. This family is now off toward Wood Mountain; knew them on the plains for 25 years; they used to live at White Horse Plains; can't now locate them.—J. Robert.
223	Fayan, Antoine.....	Aug. 22, 1866	.....	.....do.....	Approved.....	The old man Baptiste lives at White Horse Plains; the child is now off toward Wood Mountain and Montpelier; he is a Frenchman; he is now in the States; he lived at Saint Joseph about 4 years ago; he is a mixed-blood; I don't know where he is now; he is a mixed-blood of French and English; middle aged; don't know where born.—P. Bottineau.
224	Fisher, Isidore.....	Sept. 22, 1868	.....	.....do.....	Rejected.....	Came down with Red River train; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; I thought he was old enough; I knew nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. I knew the old man; he is a trader for the Hudson Bay Company; lives 3 miles above Fort Gerry; had two sons I know, John and Alexander; Isadore married a French woman; or great-grandson; they are now off toward Wood Mountain.
225	Finley, James.....	Dec. 8, 1866	.....	J. P. Wilson.....	Schedule L, No. 53.	His application was taken by Amer. St. Off.; he claimed to be a beneficiary; I know nothing personally.—J. P. Wilson. I knew a man of the name of Finley, a mixed-blood, who lived on the plains by hunting.—P. Bottineau.
226	Frichaire Thomas.....	Oct. 20, 1868	.....	Dana White.....	Rejected.....	I don't know any such person.—J. Robert, J. J. Hill.
227	Foyer, Michele.....	Oct. 31, 1868	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	P. Bottineau.
228	Foyer, Cydile.....	Oct. 31, 1868	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
229	Foyer, Norman.....	Oct. 31, 1868	.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
230	Fairbanks, Benjamin.....	June 20, 1871	Crow Wing, Minn.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	His father is a white man; his mother was a half-breed, from Red Lake; 1825 years of age; has always lived in the United States.—P. Roy. (Appears to have had scrip issued in his name under treaty of September 20, 1854, with Chippewas of Lake Superior.)

P. Bottineau.
Don't know him.—J. Robert, J. J. Hill, P. Bottineau.
Do.
Do.
His father is a white man; his mother was a half-breed from Red Lake; 1825 years of age; has always lived in the United States.—P. Roy. (Appears to have had scrip issued in his name under treaty of September 30, 1854, with Chippewas of Lake Superior.)

His grandmother's name is unknown; his grandmother's name is unknown; she was from Red Lake; but they lived in Lake Superior. (The name of his mother never been to Red Lake or Pembina; he is 31 years old; I saw the family at Lakeland; all old enough; have had La Pointe scrip issued to them.—H. S. Neal.
Same as James, except that he is 29 years old.—H. S. Neal.
Is a Red River half-breed; tolerably old man; saw him before, but not since the date of the application.—J. X. Brossseau. Don't recollect them.—A. J. Campbell. Can't say anything about it, know nothing of it.—E. M. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau. They used to live at White Horse Plains, when I was there, 20 years ago; did not see them this spring; one of that name has taken a claim on the Pembina. (American side,) and employed Charles Grant to put up a house for him; don't know his name.—J. Robert. Louis is the one.—J. Hill. Don't recollect him.—A. J. Campbell. Can't say anything about him.—J. B. Bottineau. Same family; could say nothing about his age.—P. X. Brossseau. I saw John E. at Saint Joseph in fall of 1868; he is now another there, 4 years ago, living at Saint Joseph; don't recollect his name.—P. Bottineau. Joseph (guardippe, aged 30 years; lives about Saint Joseph.—John E. Wilkey, sr., Antoine Azure. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; over 30 years of age; "being" residing at Pembina ever since I knew him; goes by name of "Lespaine".—J. B. Bottineau.
Lives in Saint Paul; is 40 to 50 years of age, and a Chippewa mixed-blood, of the Pembina side; he belongs to the Pembina band, N. W. Kittson. When I first knew this family, came from Fort Gerry about 1828-30; been living around here since; I think Antoine was born at Fort Gerry.—P. Bottineau.
Brother of Antoine; over 30 years of age.—J. Robert. Don't know much about him; heard he was on the Canada side.—J. B. Bottineau. I know some Glatines; don't recollect this one.—P. Bottineau. Met him on Red River; is a half-breed of the Red Lake band; an old man.—F. X. Brossseau. Recollect seeing them; had seen them at Fort Totten about 3 or 4 years ago; he is about 40 or 45 years old. The youngest, 20 or 25; belong to the Red River.—A. J. Campbell. All the Glatines live at settlements; not one at Saint Joseph, except John Dease's wife.—J. Hill.

NAME	DATE	PLACE	STATUS
Folstram George	Jan. 11, 1869	St. Paul, Minn.	do
Guardippe, Louis	Apr. 13, 1868	St. Paul, Minn.	do
	Aug. 15, 1868	St. Paul, Minn.	do
Guardippe, Alexis	Aug. 10, 1868	St. Paul, Minn.	Rejected
Guardippe, Antoine	Aug. 10, 1868	St. Paul, Minn.	do
Goalin Turneau	Dec. 21, 1870	Pembina, Dak.	Approved
Gaubin, Antoine	Apr. 13, 1865	Saint Paul, Minn.	do
	Nov. 5, 1868	Saint Paul, Minn.	do
Gobbin Bastiste	Jan. 19, 1871	Winnipeg, British North America.	do
Ghaddae Louison	Oct. 16, 1868	Winnipeg, British North America.	Rejected

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Folstram, George
Foyer, Michele
Foyer, Cadet
Foyer, Norman
Fairbanks, Benjamin

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E — Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
310	Gladue, Antoine.....	Oct. 16, 1868	Wood Mountain.....	William H. Grant.....	Rejected.....	I know him well; is toward Wood Mountain; is over 30 years old.—J. R. Bottineau. Relative of Louison; has a large family.—F. X. Brosseau. Same as Louison.—J. J. Campbell. All the Gladues live at the settlements; not one at Saint Joseph, except John Deusse's wife.—J. J. Hill.
311	Gladue, Germain.....	Oct. 16, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	I don't know him.—J. R. Bottineau. Is a half-breed; I saw him about Devil's Lake and Missouri River; saw him three years ago.—P. Bottineau.
312	Gladue, Michael.....	May 17, 1865 May 23, 1871	} Pembina, Dak }	{ E. M. Wilson P. Beaurpie.....	Schedule L, No. 65.	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be entitled under this treaty.
313	Gladue, Charles.....	May 24, 1871 Oct. 16, 1868	} Saint Joseph..... }	{ William H. Grant..... }	Schedule L, No. 68	Lives at Saint Joseph; knew him for 30 years; is about 35 years old; don't know where he was born; is a half-breed of the Pembina band.—Charles Bottineau. Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870.
314	Gladue, Charles.....	Apr. 1, 1865	do.....	E. M. Wilson.....	do.....	Dead; is the father of Charles. Taken by R. F. Crowell, as above.—J. R. Bottineau.
315	Gladue, Pierre.....	May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph.....	P. Beaurpie.....	Schedule L, No. 72	Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be entitled as a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip under treaty of La Pointe, 1847.)
316	Gladue, Joseph.....	Feb. 21, 1869 May 24, 1871	do.....	{ Kerr & Collins..... P. Beaurpie.....	Schedule L, No. 69.	Knew him for 20 years; lives at Saint Joseph; is 34 or 35 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—Charles Bottineau. Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
317	Granbois, Ezidore.....	Jan. 22, 1869 May 20, 1871	do.....	{ J. P. Wilson..... P. Beaurpie.....	Approved.....	Lives somewhere in the States; about 35 years old; don't know where he was born; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—Charles Bottineau. Was about here when the written application was taken; I saw him; I thought he was from 32 to 35 years old.—J. P. Willing. Grandbois family are Pembina half-breeds; Mr. G. Grandbois is a superior half-breed; old man a Frenchman.—J. J. Hill.
318	Grandbois, Louis, jr.....	Apr. 5, 1871	Pembina, Dak.....	do.....	Schedule H, No. 23	Was examined by commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
319	Grandbois, Louis, sr.....	June 19, 1868 Jan. 12, 1871	do.....	{ J. P. Wilson..... P. Beaurpie.....	Schedule L, No. 63.	Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
320	Grant, Pierre.....	May 18, 1865	Saint Joseph or Abercrombie.	E. M. Wilson.....	Schedule L, No. 71.	Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
321	Grant, Cuthbert.....	May 20, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	P. Beaurpie.....	Rejected.....	Lives about 15 miles from La Pointe; is a person whose application was taken in 1865 for La Pointe scrip.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe.)

322 Grant, James..... May 20, 1871 Schedule L, No. 67
 323 Grant, Charles..... May 24, 1871 Rejected.....
 Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; is a Frenchman for 15 or 16 years; came from White Horse Plains; is the same person whose application was

Was examined by commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
 Was examined by E. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
 Was examined by E. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. old; is a mixed-blood; about 25 years of age; and is the same as those application was taken in 1865 for La Pointe scrip.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the La Pointe treaty of 1854.)

Is a Pembina mixed-blood; I know him; never lived on La Lake Superior to my knowledge; is about 62 years old; lives on the Pembina; was taken in 1865 for La Pointe scrip.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
 Is the son of the above; always around Pembina and Saint Joseph; is from 30 to 35 years old.—P. Bottineau. I know him; saw him at Alexandria last; have known him for 20 years; think he is over 30 years old.—J. Robert.

I don't know him; think he is son of Alexis, who lived around Saint Paul in early days and went to Fort Gerry, where he died.—J. Robert.
 Robert, whose name is living at Fort Gerry.—J. Robert. I know the family of Alexis; was the last to leave Pembina at the Indian outbreak in 1862 and 1863.—P. Bottineau. Think I met him on Red River; could not say much about his age; is a half-breed of Red Lake band.—F. X. Brosseau.

Dead; is a mixed-blood; lives at Fort Gerry; belongs to Canada side; I mean Roger.—J. E. Bottineau.
 Is a mixed-blood; lives between White Horse Plains and Saint Joseph; is over 40 years of age; Joseph, Bottineau; lives in Pembina mixed-blood and the plains; is Pembina mixed-blood and about 30 years of age.—P. Bottineau. Lived 10 miles from Fort Gerry, when I was there, a number of years ago; do not know where he has been living since I left.—J. Robert. Lived just this side of Fort Gerry when I left there, 8 or 9 years ago.—R. C. Burdick.

Dead.
 This man is a white man, married to a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; she is now dead; is the same as the Gervais to whom scrip was issued under the treaty of 1854.
 Saw his mother; he is of the Pembina band of Chippewas, and is 31 years old.
 Saw his mother; is 28 or 29 years old; and brother of John Bie.—H. S. Neal.
 I know him for a Chippewa half-breed; said he was born about Red Lake; about 40 years of age. Don't know where he now is.—P. Bottineau.

318	Grandbois, Louis, jr.	Apr. 4, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	do	Schedule H, No. 23
319	Grandbois, Louis, sr.	June 19, 1868 Jan. 12, 1871	do	J. P. Wilson	Schedule L, No. 63
320	Grant, Pierre	May 12, 1865	Saint Joseph or Abert	E. M. Wilson	Schedule L, No. 71
321	Grant, Cuthbert	May 20, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.	P. Beauvois	Rejected

322	Grant, James	May 20, 1871	do	do	Schedule L, No. 67
323	Grant, Charles	May 24, 1871	do	do	Rejected
324	Grant, Narcisse, sr.	Dec. 21, 1870 Dec. 6, 1868	Alexandria, Minn.	William H. Grant J. P. Wilson	do
325	Grant, Narcisse, jr.	Dec. 21, 1870	do	William H. Grant	Approved

326	Goulet, Roi	Oct. 13, 1868	Fort Gerry	do	Rejected
327	Goulet, Hygar	Oct. 13, 1868	do	do	Rejected
328	Goulet, Baptiste	Oct. 13, 1868	do	do	Rejected

329	Goulet, Elizard	Apr. 4, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	Rejected
330	Gervais, Peter	Apr. 11, 1865	Heanequin County, Minn	do	Rejected
331	Gervais, John Bie	Apr. 11, 1865	do	do	Approved
332	Gervais, Baptiste	Nov. 5, 1868	Little Canada	Bana White	
333	Gervais, Pierre, jr.	Nov. 5, 1868	do	William H. Grant	do
333	Gormoie, Laurence (Gur- noe.)	Apr. 11, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	do

Do not know him; think he is son of Alexis, who lived around Saint Paul in early days and went to Fort Gerry, where he died.—J. Robert.

Do not know him; think he is son of Alexis, who lived around Saint Paul in early days and went to Fort Gerry, where he died.—J. Robert.

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
334	Gregory, Joseph	Dec. 20, 1868	Saint Anthony	William H. Grant	Approved	Is a mixed blood of the Pembina Chippewas, and over 30 years of age; lives at Saint Anthony, Minn.
335	Gregory, Oliver	May 5, 1865		E. M. Wilson	Rejected	Mother states she came from Red River family of Le-doux; never lived on Lake Superior; her name is now Chevier or Sherya; this man got La Pointe scrip under the treaty of 1854, under the name of Oliver Sherya.—H. S. Neal.
336	Gulmon, Paul	Mar. 6, 1865		do	Schedule L, No. 64	Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
337	Gauthier, Frank	Apr. 13, 1865		do	Approved	Is a half-breed; used to live at Saint Joseph; about 30 or 35 years of age; has been living at Fort Gerry for many years; has a good education; speaks French and English; has been living at Saint Joseph since 1847; I think the old man was born at Pembina; is a Chippewa mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
338	Gingras, Frank	Apr. 3, 1865	Fort Gerry	do	Approved	Is a half-breed; used to live at Saint Joseph; about 30 or 35 years of age; has been living at Fort Gerry for many years; has a good education; speaks French and English; has been living at Saint Joseph since 1847; I think the old man was born at Pembina; is a Chippewa mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
339	Gansin, Stanislaus	Aug. 22, 1868	Winnipeg	Kerr & Collins	Rejected	Think he came here from White Bear Lake, Pope County, with Wells; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; know nothing of him personally.—J. P. Wilson. I knew a family on Stinking River 20 odd years ago; they have another name, (Comme) saw Francis at the old place this summer.—J. Robert. Lives at White Horse Plains, another witness.
340	Gauslin, Augustin	Sept. 20, 1868	Pembina	do	Schedule L, No. 74	Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
341	Gunville, Antoline	Aug. 22, 1868		do	Approved	I know him; was living at Pembina in 1854; is more than 30 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; have known nothing of him since.—J. Robert. Don't recollect such a name; may know the man.—P. Bottineau.
342	Gorron, J. B.	Mar. 17, 1869		William Loehren	Rejected	Know the family lived at Hennepin County; are white.—P. Bottineau. French from Canada.—J. Robert.
343	Geurnot (nee), Francis	June 7, 1869		do	Rejected	Would get no satisfactory information in regard to the man; asked to believe the statements of the agents of the United States unless one of them is the same person as Quebessauick Genoux taken by commission; if so, the man does not know his own name.
344	Geurnot (nee), John	June 5, 1869		do	Rejected	Would get no satisfactory information in regard to the man; asked to believe the statements of the agents of the United States unless one of them is the same person as Quebessauick Genoux taken by commission; if so, the man does not know his own name.
345	Geurnot (nee), Elisha	June 5, 1869		do	do	Do not know such a person.—J. B. Bottineau, J. Robert.
346	Grauber, Amis	June 19, 1869		do	do	do
347	Gerlette, Francis, Jr	July 1, 1869		do	do	do
348	Gerlette, Francis	July 1, 1869		do	do	do
349	Gerlette, Antonio	July 1, 1869		do	do	do
350	Gerlette, Bassetto	July 1, 1869		do	do	do
351	Ghashe, Andrie	Dec. 8, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do	do

We could get no information of the Gerlette family in either the United States or British Possessions, and I can't believe there are no such half-breeds of the Chippewas.
Taken at Fort Abercrombie by Abner St. Cyr. I don't

We could get no satisfactory information in regard to these parties, and are led to believe they are not citizens of the United States unless one of them is the same person as Oubesaunick from whom, subject by commission; if so, the man does not know his own name.

Don't know such a person.—J. B. Bottineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais, P. Bottineau.

343	Garrmon (nee), Francis.	June 7, 1869	do	do	Rejected
344	Garrmon (nee), John.	June 5, 1869	do	do	do
345	Garrmon (nee), Elisha	June 5, 1869	do	do	do
346	Garrmon, Alexis	June 13, 1869	do	do	do
347	Gerletie, Francis, Jr	July 1, 1869	do	do	do

We could get no information of the Gerletie family and I can not believe there are no such half-breeds of the Chippewas.

Taken at Fort Abercrombie by Almur St. Cyr. I don't know this man.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know such a man.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.

Lived at White Bear Lake, Pope County; came there from Northwest about 4 years ago on account of grasshoppers; went off with others who were there; I know nothing of his citizenship.—J. T. Wilson. I remember to recall a man living at Pembina in 1848, but I don't know this man.—P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.

Don't know him.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais, J. B. Bottineau. I know him; he lived in the settlements; never knew him to live in any other place.—Louis Girard.

Can't recall him.—Almur St. Cyr. Don't know such a person.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Nor Michelle Gauslin, but know the family of Gauslins who lived at Pembina in 1848; don't recollect seeing them since in 1854.—J. Robert. I endeavored to get accurate information of the mixed-bloods at Pembina; did not hear of any such person.—H. S. Neal. Same as 333.—Louis Girard.

Don't recollect him.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert. I know a Gauthier at Fort Gerry; I know none on this side.—R. C. Burdick. Same as 333.—Louis Girard.

Don't recollect him.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert.

Old Alexis lived at Pembina; accidentally killed himself; I think he had a son of this name; don't know of his whereabouts.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau. Another mixed-blood he is living at Fort Gerry. This is the man for whom I made the commencement of this schedule which was in 1854. Joseph; have known him over thirty years, connected with the Pembina band of Chippewas.—Chas. Bottineau. Is about 70 years of age; lives at Saint Joseph.—John B. Wilker, sr., Antoine Azure. Same person as applied in 1865 for La Pointe scrip.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)

Is living on the Assinaboie River; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; have had their homes in the settlements since I knew them, but hunted buffalo.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.

Is brother of James and son; facts cast in regard to him.—J. Robert P. Bottineau.

Once lived on the Assinaboie River; for some years past has been toward Wood Mountain; reported dead.—J. Robert.

348	Gerletie, Francis	July 1, 1869	do	do	do
349	Gerletie, Antoine	July 1, 1869	do	do	do
350	Gerletie, Bassetto	July 1, 1869	do	do	do
351	Gilbache, Andrie	Dec. 8, 1868	J. P. Wilson	do	do
352	Gordon, Julber	Nov. 7, 1868	do	do	Approved
353	Gaulois, Joseph	June 14, 1871	H. C. Walt	do	Rejected
354	Gaulin, Michell, (Gauslin)	June 14, 1871	do	do	do
355	Gauthier, Antoine	June 14, 1871	do	do	do
356	Hannor, Joseph	June 30, 1869	William Lochren	do	do
357	Henry, Alexis	Dec. 8, 1868	Kerr & Collins	do	do
358	Harman, Edward	Feb. 27, 1871	P. Beauaprie	do	do
359	Holet, James	June 17, 1868	William H. Grant	do	do
360	Holet, William	June 12, 1868	do	do	do
361	Holet, Harry, sr	June 17, 1868	do	do	do

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
362	Holest, Harry, jr.	June 17, 1868	Winnipeg	William H. Grant	Rejected	When I lived in settlements, over twenty years ago, he lived a few miles below Fort Gerry; I understand he is now off toward Wood Mountain.—J. Robert.
363	Hamlin, Jonace	Oct. 12, 1869 Apr. 7, 1870 May 20, 1868	{ Saint Joseph {	{ E. M. Wilson { Kerr & Collins {	Rejected	Examined by commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. Same as Jonas Amlin.
364	Hamlin, Isidore	Dec. 20, 1868	{ Centerville, Minn. {	{ W. H. Chapin { J. P. Wilson {	Approved	Saw his father; is a mixed blood of the Pembina Chippeau. Came to Saint Cloud with the Red River train in 1863; think he was 35 or 40 years old at the time; know nothing of his citizenship; claimed his mother came from Red Lake.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know such a person.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Saw Louis Amlin or Hamlin, and got a list of the whole family here and at Red River; no such person was in the list.—Commission.
365	Hamlin, Firmin	July 3, 1868	{	{ J. P. Wilson {	Rejected	This person is Severo Demarais; was raised by Solomon Hamlin or Amlin, and in this way got the name of Hamlin. I know this person. He is a mixed blood of the Pembina band between 30 and 40 years old.—J. Robert. (Appears to have had scrip issued, on application for scrip, under the La Pointe treaty.)
366	Hamlin, Severo	Dec. 25, 1868	{	{ J. P. Wilson {	do	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be entitled; do not know his citizenship; have not seen him since.—J. P. Wilson. There are several Hamlin's here, but I know the family; but can't recall Paul.—P. Bottineau.
367	Hoole, Antoine	May 18, 1865	{	{ E. M. Wilson {	Schedule L, No. 75.	Came to Saint Cloud with the Red River train, in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
368	Hoole, Paul	Sept. 29, 1868	{	{ J. P. Wilson {	Rejected	Came to Saint Cloud with the Red River train; have not seen him since.—J. P. Wilson. There are several Hoole's here, but I know the family; but can't recall Paul.—P. Bottineau.
369	Houle, Eugene	July 14, 1868	{	{ Kerr & Collins {	do	Came to Saint Cloud with the Red River train of the Fishers and Bird; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; I don't know about his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson.
370	Houley, Carl	June 14, 1869	{	{ J. P. Wilson {	do	I don't know anything about him.—J. P. Wilson. I know a Charles Hoole, living on Red River, in Canada, since 1860; was a mixed blood.—J. R. Bottineau.
371	Hole, Pierre	June 23, 1868	{	{ do {	do	Know nothing about such a family.—J. Robert, J. R. Bottineau.
372	Hoggs, Thomas	Sept. 25, 1868	{	{ do {	do	Examined by commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; have never seen him since; know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Same as Thomas.—J. Robert, J. R. Bottineau.
373	Hoggs, Antoine	Sept. 25, 1868	{	{ do {	do	Examined by commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; have never seen him since; know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Same as Thomas.—J. Robert, J. R. Bottineau.

Know nothing about such a family.—J. Robert, J. R. Bottineau.

Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; have never seen him since; know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Same as Thomas.—J. Robert, J. R. Bottineau.

the settlement; I don't know about his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson.
I don't know anything about him.—J. P. Wilson. I knew a Charles Hoole, living on Red River, in Canada, since 1860; was a mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau. Knew a family at Pembina; don't know names of individuals.—J. Robert.
Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be a mixed-blood; the witnesses thought he now is; saw him once since; don't know where he now is; know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson.

Know nothing about such a family.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau.
Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be a boundary under this treaty; gave no name of his name; saw him once since; don't know where he now is; know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson.
Do not know anything of this man.—J. P. Wilson. I know a Leon Houli, pronounced by the French Houli, who is a Frenchman living at Belle Prairie, Minn.—Peter Roy. I think this man lives in Morrison County; he claimed to come from the territory included in the treaty.—Charles D. Kerr.
Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train, taken at States or not; related to Peter Roy.—J. P. Wilson. Another witness states he lives at Winnipeg. My cousin, Mary Kelly, saw him once since; don't know where he now is; he was married to a Red River; lived there for 20 or 25 years; came to Saint Cloud and has gone back.—P. Roy.
Is a mixed-blood of Pembina band, over 30 years of age; lives at Pembina; he is also known as Eli St. Math.—P. Bottineau. Has made personal application at the land-office in Saint Cloud under treaty of 1854, but is entitled under this treaty and not that of 1854.
Is brother of the above, and in the neighborhood of 26 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Is mixed-blood of Pembina Chipewyas; lived at Pembina for many years, and is over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Is brother of above, over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Dead; was a white man.—P. Bottineau.
Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; said he belonged to Saint Joseph; thought he was old enough at the time; don't know anything of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. Used to live at the settlements, a good many years ago; don't know where they now are; I speak of the old man's name.—J. Robert. Lives at Pembina; don't know where he now is; don't know where he now is; his post-office is Winnipeg. Another witness says his post-office is Winnipeg.
Same as above.
Know no mixed-blood of this name.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert.
I can't recall him; came with a Red River train to Saint Cloud.—Abner St. Cyr. I don't know him.—P. Bottineau. I think he must be a son of Julien Dauphinais (or Jordon); lives at the settlements.—J. Robert. I know him; lived in the settlements; worked for every body; never knew him to live elsewhere.—Louis Girard.

370	Houley, Carl.....	June 14, 1869	J. P. Wilson.....	do	do	do	do	do	do
371	Hole, Pierre.....	June 23, 1868	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
372	Hogge, Thomas.....	Sept. 23, 1868	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
373	Hogge, Antoine.....	Sept. 25, 1868	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
374	Houli, Leon.....	June 24, 1868	Belle Prairie, Morrison County, Minn.	do	do	do	do	do	do
375	Ishistor, David.....	Sept. 10, 1870	Winnipeg	Kerr & Collins.....	do	do	do	do	do
376	Jerome, Elie.....	Apr. 4, 1865	Pembina, Dak.	E. M. Wilson.....	Schedule F, No. 104	do	do	do	do
377	Jerome, Daniel.....	Apr. 4, 1865	do	do	Rejected	do	do	do	do
378	Jerome, Joseph.....	Sept. 29, 1869	do	William H. Grant.....	Approved	do	do	do	do
379	Jerome, Andrew.....	Oct. 13, 1870	do	William Lochren.....	do	do	do	do	do
380	Jarvis, Peter.....	Feb. 20, 1865	Little Canada	E. M. Wilson.....	do	do	do	do	do
382	Janott, Alexander.....	July 3, 1868	Winnipeg	Kerr & Collins.....	Rejected	do	do	do	do
383	Janott, Gaspard.....	June 19, 1868	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
384	Johnson, Ezra.....	June 9, 1869	do	William Lochren.....	do	do	do	do	do
385	Julien, Theophile.....	June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Wait.....	do	do	do	do	do

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
386	Jourdain, Bazil.....	{ Mar. 28, 1865 June 6, 1871 }	{ Red Lake.....	{ E. M. Wilson..... J. R. Sloan..... }	Rejected; Schedule H, No. 68.	Bazil Jourdain, old man; Red Lake mixed-blood.—P. Bottineau. One Bazil Jourdain lives at Sandy Lake, an old man; his mother was Chippewa squaw from Red Lake; is a beneficiary under this treaty; appears to have received scrip under the treaty at La Pointe, 1854; same as the application dated March 28, 1865; another nephew of his son, son of Peter, is now living at Red Lake. The attorney, John K. Sloan, attorney, was not signed by Bazil and was taken over again by commission. (See Schedule H.) Is a son of Bazil Jourdain, and is not yet 25 years old.—E. P. Smith.
387	Jourdain, James.....	Nov. 23, 1870	do		Rejected	Is a son of Bazil Jourdain, and is not yet 25 years old.—E. P. Smith.
387	Jourdain, Joseph.....	June 14, 1871	Sandy Lake, Minn.	H. C. Wait	Schedule L, 77; approved.	Son of Bazil, sr., (the oldest child) and is only 25 or 26 years of age.—E. P. Smith. I saw him; took his application, because I believed him entitled.—R. F. Crowell.
388	Jourdain, Frank.....	June 6, 1871	White Earth, Minn.	J. R. Sloan	Schedule H, No. 24.	Taken on ground of age; a mixed blood of the Red Lake type.—E. P. Smith.
389	Jourdain, Peter.....	June 6, 1871	Red Lake.....	do	Schedule H.....	Application of this man was taken by the commission.
390	Jarvais, François.....	Aug. 21, 1868		J. P. Wilson	Rejected	Came to St Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be entitled and a resident of Pembina. I know nothing of his citizenship; have not seen him since.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert. We made diligent inquiry for all mixed-bloods at Pembina and vicinity; heard of no person of the name of Jarvais or Gervais.—H. S. Neal.
391	Jarvin, Seleman.....	Aug. 1, 1869		do	Approved	I know the Jarvin family; lived at settlement afterward (1859) at Pembina; don't locate this one.—J. Robert. Came to Sand Cloud with Red River train; don't know anything of his citizenship; claimed to reside at Pembina.—J. P. Wilson. (I dissent.—H. S. Neal.) I know a family living about St. Joseph; can't fix this one.—P. Bottineau.
392	Kepenanga, Sin Pierre.....	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dak.	William H. Grant	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over 30 years of age; lived at Pembina for many years. Is also St. Pierre, Montrés and Paul St. Pierre.—P. Bottineau.
393	La Pointe, Pierre.....	June 2, 1865	Centerville, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	Rejected	Son of Centerville; examined him and found him to be beneficiary under this treaty; took his application for the same. (Appears to have had scrip issued upon his application under the treaty at La Pointe, 1854.)

Robert I know him; he lives with the mother; never knew him to live in the United States.—Louis Girard.

I think he is around Saint Paul; his age is from 30 to 40 years; always thought he had Chippewa blood, but

394 La Pointe, Antoine..... June 11, 1871

H. C. Wait

do

do

I know a family living about St. Joseph; can I fix this one.—J. Bottineau, with a Chippewa band; over 30 years ago he lived at Pembina for many years. Is also St. Pierre, Montreuil and Paul St. Pierre.—P. Bottineau.

Saw him at Centerville; examined him and found him to be a beneficiary under this treaty; took his application for the same. (Appears to have had scrip issued upon his application under the treaty at La Pointe, 1854.)

I know him; he lived in the settlements; I don't know him.—P. Bottineau. Ex. Settlements at Grand Forks. I know him to live in the United States.—Louis Grant.

I think he is around Saint Paul; his age is from 30 to 40 years; always thought he had Chippewa blood, but can't say.—J. B. Bottineau. When I lived at Fort Gerry (1848) he was there; did not see him this spring.—J. Robert. They live at Wife Horse Plains.—J. Hill. I think I saw him about Leaf Mountain; a man of middle age; half-breed of Red Lake band; think he was born on Red River.—F. X. I don't know; don't recollect him.—B. Bottineau. I don't know; don't recollect him.—P. Wilson. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, under the name of Pierre Lavelet.)

I think he lives at Pembina; think he is old enough; know nothing of his citizenship; have not seen him since.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know such a person.—P. Bottineau. Don't know such a person; none around Pembina that I know of.—J. B. Bottineau. I know one family (Martin's) at Fort Gerry.—P. Bottineau. Even one of the Lavalles live at the settlements.—J. Hill.

Recollect him.—A. J. Campbell. I have heard of him but remember nothing about him.—J. B. Bottineau. I knew old Martin at Fort Gerry, but don't know where he is now.—P. Bottineau. When I lived at Fort Gerry in 1848 they lived there; I saw none of them this spring.—J. Robert. All the Lavalles live at the settlements.—J. Hill. Lived at settlements 8 or 9 years ago when I left.—M. Dauphinas. I don't know about him.—J. P. Wilson. I know nothing about him.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Same as Martin.—J. Hill. Is around Pembina; don't know where he is now.—P. Bottineau. I know him; he lived at Fort Gerry; is a blacksmith.—J. B. Bottineau. (He appears to have had scrip issued under his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)

Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.

This is the same as above.

I know the family; are mixed-bloods of the Pembina band.—J. Roy. Taken about 1810, Lac, and is a mixed blood of Pembina and French. (Age over 40 years.)—R. Sloan. (Pembina Mills, over 40 years ago there; I do not know any Le Sarte there, nor have I known any.—Louis Brunette.)

No.	Name	Date	Place	Remarks	Agent	Disposition
392	McKoponanga, Sin Pierre	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dak.		William H. Grant	do
393	La Pointe, Pierre	June 3, 1865	Centerville, Minn.		E. M. Wilson	Rejected
395	Lavalle, Pierre	Oct. 6, 1868 June 22, 1868			William H. Grant J. P. Wilson	do
396	Lavalla, Pierre	June 29, 1868			J. P. Wilson	do
397	Lavalla, Chart	Jan. 14, 1869			do	do
398	Lavalla, Martin	Oct. 6, 1868	Fort Gerry, R. N. A.		William H. Grant	Rejected
399	Lavalla, Elcare	June 23, 1868			J. P. Wilson	do
400	La Sarte, Louis	May 19, 1865	Fort Gerry, R. N. A.		E. M. Wilson	do
401	Le Sarte, Bazil	Apr. 1, 1865			do	do
402	Le Sarte, Peter	Apr. 3, 1865	Saint Joseph, Dak.		do	Schedule L, No. 100.
403	La Sarte, Pierre	May 23, 1871			P. Jeanpro	do
404	La Sarte, Jophes	June 6, 1871	Mille Lac, Minn.		J. R. Sloan	Approved

La Pointe, Autumn June 14, 1871

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
405	La Sarte, François.....	Apr. 20, 1865	Corcoran Post-office, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	Rejected.....	Is brother of Louis and Pierre and over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
406	La Sarte, Raphael.....	Feb. 20, 1865	do	do	do	Same as François.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
407	La Plante, Oliver.....	May 20, 1865	Pembina, Dak.	E. M. Wilson	Schedule L, No. 83.	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be entitled under this treaty.
408	La Plante, Hauric.....	Mar. 1, 1871 June 14, 1871					do	do	I don't know this man. J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Know La Plante families but can't recall Hauric.—J. Robert. Same as 394.—Louis Girard.
409	Laplante, Bonifacio.....	Mar. 11, 1869	do	Kerr & Collins.....	do	Taken at Fort Abercrombie; was not present.—J. P. Wilson. Same as Hauric.—J. Robert. Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
410	Lafontaine, Isadore.....	May 20, 1871	Saint Joseph.....	P. Beauvrie.....	Approved; Schedule H, No. 23.	Lives at Saint Joseph; knew him for twenty years; is about 35 years old; is a Pembina mixed-blood.—François Lequillier. Lived at Saint Joseph for 15 years; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
411	Lafontaine, Baptiste.....	May 20, 1871	do	do	Schedule H, No. 35.	Examined by commission and found to be a beneficiary under the treaty.
412	Lafontaine, François.....	May 19, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	Rejected.....	Lives at Saint Joseph; have known him for thirty-five years; is a Pembina mixed-blood; never lived on Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau. Have known him for nine years; is a Pembina mixed-blood; commonly known by name of "Lespermais."—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
413	Laframboise, Baptiste.....	Oct. 20, 1868	do	Dana White	do	Dead; was never in; mixed-blood of Pembina band; was a beneficiary under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
414	Laframboise, Baptiste, jr.....	Oct. 20, 1868	White Horse Plains	do	Rejected.....	Examined by commission and found to be a beneficiary under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
415	Laframboise, Narcisse.....	May 23, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	P. Beauvrie.....	Schedule L, 98. Rejected.	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Had scrip of 1854.)

416 Laframboise, Louis, sr..... Feb. 16, 1877

Schedule L, 97. Rejected.

Examined by commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Had scrip of 1854.)

417 Lamoureaux, John..... June 14, 1871

Rejected.....

Can't recall him. Abner St. Cyr. I know a Lemme man; he is old; I don't know his name; he is from one French Delorain's wife lived in Saint Cloud some

I don't know him.—J. R. Bottineau. I know him; he had a house on Little Horse Plains. Made my bed on the 10th of July at White Horse Plains; I know that he has my home.—J. Robert. I saw him four or five years ago on Missouri Ridge; is probably 38 years old; don't know where he now is.—P. Bottineau.

Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Had scrip of 1854.)

Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Had scrip of 1854.)

Can't recall him. Abner St. Cyr. I know a Lemme-man family; mixed blood; first knew in the settlements; since then don't know where their home is; one Joseph Delora's wife lived in Saint Cloud some years ago; is now living at Pembina.—J. Robert. I know John Lemoran; last saw him at Fort Gerry; don't know where he was living; first time I saw him was living at Fort Gerry; this one; sometimes lives at Pembina; is about 39 years old.—M. Dauphinais. Same as 384.—Louis Girard.

Some of this name lived at Fort Gerry; I can't identify any of them.—R. Bottineau. Used to live, when I was at Fort Gerry 20 years ago, around there; they have scattered, and I can't say where they now are; saw some of them at Fort Gerry this spring; I believe they must be at Wood Mountain.—J. Robert.

I know Pierre; have hunted with him on the plains; is about 38 years old; I don't know where his home is; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—P. Bottineau.

Brother of Pierre; know him as I did Pierre.—P. Bottineau.

I used to see him on the plains and at Saint Joseph; lived by hunting; do not know where he now is.—P. Bottineau.

Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train of carts; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; have not seen him since; know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson.

This family have no regular homes; they follow hunting buffaloes for a living; don't know where from; have been in the States since 1840. When I knew them in British Possessions, they were at Wood Mountain; they lived at the settlements, but think they moved over to our side after I left that section.—D. G. Morrison. The same as Louis Latosh.—J. Robert. (Same as No. 62. Had scrip of 1854.)

Is son of above; lives at Pembina, and is known as Louis Latosh, (No. 63;) taken by the commission as Louis Latosh.

Nephew of Louison, sr., and son of Baptiste Letendre or Latosh; taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1854.

Son of Louison, sr., and is a mixed-blood; over 30 years of age.—J. R. Bottineau.

All now are at Fort Gerry.—Donald George Morrison. Same as 384.—Louis Girard.

414	Laframboise, Baptiste, Jr.	Oct. 20, 1868	White Horse Plains	do	Rejected.	
415	Laframboise, Narcisse	May 23, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	P. Beauprie	Schedule L, No. 99.	Rejected.
416	Lamoureaux, Louis, sr.	Feb. 16, 1871	do	do	Rejected.	
417	Lamoureaux, John	June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Wait	Rejected.	
418	Laforte, Hurbain	Oct. 5, 1868	do	William H. Grant	do	
419	Laforte, Pierre	Oct. 5, 1868	do	do	Approved.	
420	Laforte, Nimaine	Oct. 5, 1868	do	do	do	
421	Laforte, Andre	Oct. 5, 1868	do	do	Rejected.	
422	Letendre, William	Sept. 22, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do	
423	Letendre, Louison, sr.	June 1, 1868	Pembina, Dak.	William H. Grant	do	
424	Letendre, Louison, jr.	June 1, 1868	do	do	Schedule H, No. 8	
425	Letendre, Antoine	June 6, 1868	do	do	Schedule L, No. 99	
426	Letendre, Xavier	June 6, 1868	do	do	Approved.	
427	La Ronde, Antoine	June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Wait	Rejected.	

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
428	La Ronde, Edward.....	June 30, 1868	.....	Wm. H. Grant.....	Approved.....	I know this family at Fort Gerry in 1846; they are Chippewa half-breeds; I saw them there in 1854; heard of some of them there this spring, but did not see them.—J. Robert.
429	La Ronde, Julien.....	June 30, 1868	.....	do.....	Rejected.....	I know him well; he is living at Fort Gerry; is there now; I can't identify any of the rest.—J. B. Bottineau.
430	La Ronde, Louis.....	June 26, 1868	.....	do.....	do.....	I saw him on the plains forty years ago; don't know where he lives.—P. Bottineau. Had quite a large family; don't remember the names.—P. Bottineau.
431	La Ronde, Joseph.....	June 26, 1868	.....	do.....	do.....	Same evidence to him as to other La Rondes.
432	La Ronde, François.....	June 26, 1868	.....	do.....	do.....	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
433	La Ronde, Calice.....	Mar. 1, 1871	Saint Joseph.....	P. Beaufric.....	Schedule L, No. 94.....	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; had scrip of 1834 on his application.
434	La Ronde, Joseph.....	Mar. 1, 1871	do.....	do.....	Schedule L, No. 95.....	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; taken by commission.
435	La Roque, Louis.....	Aug. 6, 1868	do.....	Wm. H. Grant.....	Schedule L, No. 90.....	Is an old man 70 years old; is mixed blood of the Pembina Chippewas; lived near Pembina over 25 years.—J. B. Bottineau. Taken by commission; appears to have had scrip issued under treaty of La Pointe, 1854.
436	La Roque, Jean Bte.....	Sept. 20, 1869	Pembina.....	E. M. Wilson.....	Schedule H; rejected.....	In all right; was a soldier in the last war; a mixed blood; 40 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
437	La Roque, Baptiste.....	Apr. 5, 1871	do.....	Wm. H. Grant.....	Approved.....	The same party in both applications; he lives at Pembina; is a mixed blood of the Pembina band; over 30 years old.—J. Bottineau.
438	La Roque, Pierre.....	Sept. 14, 1869	do.....	Wm. H. Grant.....	do.....	Chippewa name, O. Bottineau. Red River train of the treaty; I thought him old enough; know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson.
439	La Rock, Michale.....	Oct. 12, 1869	Winnipeg.....	E. M. Wilson.....	Rejected.....	Another witness states he lives at Winnipeg; don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau.
440	La Viollet, Janvier.....	July 9, 1868	Fort Gerry.....	Wm. H. Grant.....	do.....	I knew the family at Fort Gerry 20 to 24 years ago; saw the old man at White Horse Plains this summer, but none of his sons; they are all scattered off toward Wood Mountain, as I was informed when there.
441	La Viollet, Maurice.....	Sept. 30, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	At his summer place, J. Robert, Red River settlements.—J. J. Hill. Know none of the family, this side the line, unless they have moved over lately.—Donald G. Morrison.
442	La Viollet, Pascal.....	Sept. 28, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	This family were born and live at Fort Gerry.—John B. Wilker, sr.; Antoine Azure.
443	La Viollet, Exavier.....	Sept. 28, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	
444	La Viollet, Joseph.....	Sept. 28, 1868	do.....	do.....	do.....	
446	Leazy, Yobson.....	June 15, 1869	Mill Lac.....	Wm. Lochren.....	do.....	Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, under the name of Paul Leazy.
447	Leazy, George.....	June 14, 1869	do.....	do.....	do.....	Don't know him.—M. Dauphinais, P. Bottineau. Have

Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, under the name of Paul Leazy.
Don't know him.—M. Dauphinais, P. Bottineau. Have

know, P. Bottineau, P. B. Bottineau.
I knew the family at Fort Gerry for 24 years ago; but the old name of the family was not known to me, but from his sons, they are all scattered all toward Wood Mountain, as I was informed when there this summer.—J. Robert.
All La Viollets live in Red River settlements.—J. J. Hill. Know none of the family this side the line, unless they have moved over lately.—Donald G. Morrison. This family were born and live at Fort Gerry.—John B. Wilken, sr.; Antoine Azure.

Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the name of La Pointe, 1834, under the name of Paul Lezey.
Don't know him.—M. Damphinais, P. Bottineau. Have heard of him, but can't place him.—J. Robert.
Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; resides at Pembina, and is, I think, about 28 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.

Came to Saint Cloud with Red River trains; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; have not seen him since. Know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. There is quite a family some 15 miles below and also above the settlement of Red River.
P. Desaurie, R. C. Borlick. All the mixed-bloods that we knew lived at Fort Gerry; don't know where they now are.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.

Don't know where taken; never saw him; know nothing about him.—J. P. Wilson. All the Laboncane live at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. This should be for Jerome La Fornas, the correct name; he is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, and is over 30 years old.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Is now at Wood Mountain; 31 years old, (name of I. P. Wilson, R. Wilson).

Don't know him.—J. P. Wilson. Heard the name but can't place him.—J. B. Bottineau, J. Robert, P. Bottineau. Taken by commission.

Same as preceding.
Have known him for ten years in Dakota Territory as a mixed-blood of Pembina Chippewas, over 40 years old.—J. B. Bottineau. Knew him at Pembina 45 years ago.—P. Bottineau.

I don't know the man.—J. P. Wilson. Baptiste Lepine lives in settlements; don't know Baptiste Lepenier.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. He is at settlements of Hill. I never saw Baptiste Lepine at the settlements.—M. Damphinais.

The Lesperance family were born and live at Fort Gerry.—John B. Wilkie, jr., Antoine Azure. A large family lived at settlements in 1848-49; were there when I left; don't know where they now are; have met Joseph Lesperance on the plains several times.—J. Robert. Knew the family of the Lesperances at the settlements; have met Baptiste and Antoine on the Missouri Ridge four years ago; they are all Chippewa half-breeds of Pembina blood; both of those I have seen at settlements of Hill. P. Bottineau, J. Robert, as 84.—Louis Girard. I knew one family at Saint Joseph in 1850, the rest were at Fort Gerry.—D. G. Morrison.

440	La Viollet, Janvier	Sept. 30, 1868	Fort Gerry	Win. H. Grant	do	do
441	La Viollet, Maurice	Sept. 30, 1868	do	do	do	do
442	La Viollet, Pascal	Sept. 28, 1868	do	do	do	do
443	La Viollet, Esavier	Sept. 28, 1868	do	do	do	do
444	La Viollet, Joseph	Sept. 28, 1868	do	do	do	do
446	La Viollet, Antoine Lezey, Tolson	Sept. 28, 1868 June 15, 1869	Mille Lac	Wm. Loetren	do	do
447	Leazy, George	June 14, 1869	Pembina	do	do	Approved
448	Laurant, Antoine	Oct. 12, 1870	Pembina	do	do	Rejected
449	Logoumonier, Godfrois	Sept. 24, 1868	Pembina	J. P. Wilson	do	Approved
450	Laboncane, Jerome	Nov. 7, 1868	Wood Mountain	do	do	Approved
451	Loderent, Baptiste	Aug. 1, 1868	Pembina	do	do	Rejected
452	Laine, Elisha	Apr. 11, 1865	Pembina	E. M. Wilson	Schedule K, No. 32	do
453	Lane, Ezioro	Feb. 9, 1869	do	J. P. Wilson	Schedule H, (see 453)	do
454	Lenoir, Baptiste	Feb. 21, 1869	do	do	do	Approved
455	Lepenier, Baptiste	Jan. 14, 1869	do	do	do	Rejected
456	Lesperance, David	June 14, 1871	Fort Gerry	H. C. Wait	do	do

Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the name of La Pointe, 1834, under the name of Paul Lezey.
Don't know him.—M. Damphinais, P. Bottineau. Have heard of him, but can't place him.—J. Robert.
Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; resides at Pembina, and is, I think, about 28 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.

Came to Saint Cloud with Red River trains; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; have not seen him since. Know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. There is quite a family some 15 miles below and also above the settlement of Red River.
P. Desaurie, R. C. Borlick. All the mixed-bloods that we knew lived at Fort Gerry; don't know where they now are.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.

Don't know where taken; never saw him; know nothing about him.—J. P. Wilson. All the Laboncane live at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. This should be for Jerome La Fornas, the correct name; he is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, and is over 30 years old.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Is now at Wood Mountain; 31 years old, (name of I. P. Wilson, R. Wilson).

Don't know him.—J. P. Wilson. Heard the name but can't place him.—J. B. Bottineau, J. Robert, P. Bottineau. Taken by commission.

Same as preceding.
Have known him for ten years in Dakota Territory as a mixed-blood of Pembina Chippewas, over 40 years old.—J. B. Bottineau. Knew him at Pembina 45 years ago.—P. Bottineau.

I don't know the man.—J. P. Wilson. Baptiste Lepine lives in settlements; don't know Baptiste Lepenier.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. He is at settlements of Hill. I never saw Baptiste Lepine at the settlements.—M. Damphinais.

The Lesperance family were born and live at Fort Gerry.—John B. Wilkie, jr., Antoine Azure. A large family lived at settlements in 1848-49; were there when I left; don't know where they now are; have met Joseph Lesperance on the plains several times.—J. Robert. Knew the family of the Lesperances at the settlements; have met Baptiste and Antoine on the Missouri Ridge four years ago; they are all Chippewa half-breeds of Pembina blood; both of those I have seen at settlements of Hill. P. Bottineau, J. Robert, as 84.—Louis Girard. I knew one family at Saint Joseph in 1850, the rest were at Fort Gerry.—D. G. Morrison.

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken before the commission.
457	Lesperance, Alexis	Sept. 27, 1868	Fort Gerry	Kerr & Collins	Rejected	Examined by R. F. Crowell in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. Same as Michel. Same as Michel. Can't recollect him. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.) Same as above. (Has scrip issued on his application, but can't recollect him.)
458	Lesperance, Antoine	July 18, 1868	do	William H. Grant	do	
459	Lesperance, Batiste	July 18, 1868	do	do	do	
460	Lesperance, Joseph	May 18, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	do	
461	Le Quiyo, Micheal	Sept. 29, 1869	Pombina	William H. Grant	Schedule L, No. 101	
462	Le Quier, Xavier	Feb. 16, 1871	do	E. M. Wilson	Schedule L, No. 23	
463	Le Quer, Francois	Feb. 15, 1871	do	do	Rejected; Schedule 81.	
464	Langage, Lucien	June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Wait	Rejected	
465	Lafette, John Ete	June 14, 1871	do	do	do	
466	Leduc, Ambrose	June 14, 1871	do	do	do	
467	Lambert, Joseph	June 14, 1871	do	do	do	
468	Lafarelle G. Wilson	Jan. 21, 1871	Saint Paul, Minn	William H. Grant	do	
469	Latturelle, Bernard	June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Wait	do	
470	Le Compt, Julien	June 14, 1871	do	do	do	
471	La Mouche, Bernard	June 14, 1871	do	do	do	
472	Leduc, Joseph	June 6, 1871	Red Lake, Minn	J. B. Sloan	Schedule H, 72 & 74	
473	Lataean, Michael	June 22, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	Rejected	

474 Latham, Antoine

Jan. 12, 1869

do

do

do

I don't know him.—E. M. Wilson. I know, but don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.

475 Laundry, Charles

Mar. 5, 1865

Bottineau Prairie

E. M. Wilson

Annulled

I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
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I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commissions, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
490	Labatte, Joseph.....	June 14, 1871		H. C. Wait.....	Rejected.....	I recalled seeing a Joseph Labatte 45 years ago, about Red Lake; have not seen him since; don't know what became of him.—J. Bottineau. Know nothing about him.—J. R. Bottineau, J. Robert. Same as 384 Labatte.
491	Leveyer, Joseph.....	Feb. 22, 1869	Abercrombie.....	Kerr & Collins.....	Schedule H, No. 27.....	Commission took the application through Sophia, his wife, as a beneficiary under this treaty. He is a Canadian Frenchman; has no Chippewa blood.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. R. Bottineau.
492	Laudrie, Norbert.....	Feb. 24, 1871	Pembina.....	P. Beaurpie.....	Rejected.....	I don't know him.—J. E. Bottineau, F. Bottineau, J. Robert. We could obtain no information about him.
493	Le Monda, Leon.....	Feb. 29, 1865		E. M. Wilson.....	do.....	I have known him for 14 years; is mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; 28 or 30 years old.—Charles Beaurpie.
494	Labonbarbe, Baptiste.....	Feb. 15, 1871	Saint Joseph.....	P. Beaurpie.....	Approved.....	Beaurpie has known him for 19 years; living at Saint Joseph from the village of La Riviere; is a beneficiary under this treaty.—J. R. Bottineau.
495	Lange, Edward.....	Apr. 1, 1865	do.....	E. M. Wilson.....	do.....	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; living at Saint Joseph for over 10 years to my knowledge; is over 40 years old.—J. R. Bottineau. Have known him at Saint Joseph and Pembina for over 20 years; is 45 years old, I should think.—J. Robert.
496	Leque, Francis.....	Apr. 1, 1865	Pembina.....	do.....	See 463.....	This is the same as Francis Le Quiller.—J. R. Bottineau, which see, 463.
497	Lagru, Joseph.....	Apr. 11, 1868		do.....	Rejected.....	Lagru in 1850 was connected with J. Robert, P. Bottineau, which see, 463.
498	Lequiter, Simon.....	May 29, 1865		do.....	do.....	Lequiter over 50 years old. Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854. Has been living at Pembina and Dakota Plains; don't know where he lives, probably at Rice Lake; claims to be a Red Lake halfbreed, about 30 years of age.—N. W. Kittson. There was a mixed-blood of this name back of Mankato on the Winnebago reservation, if I recollect correctly; don't know what tribe he was connected with.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.
499	La Rose, Francois.....	Apr. 13, 1865	Pembina County, Dak. }	do.....	Schedule I, 84.....	Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
500	La Rose, Frank.....	Mar. 6, 1871		P. Beaurpie.....			Rejected.....	Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854; I know one, he lives in Hennepin County, is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, and is a beneficiary under this treaty.—J. R. Bottineau.
	Le Comte, Antoine.....	Feb. 29, 1865	Hennepin County, Minn. }	E. M. Wilson.....		Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the La Pointe treaty.—J. R. Bottineau.
501	Le Comte, Amab.....	Mar. 6, 1865	do.....	do.....	do.....	Under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854; same.—J. R. Bottineau.

492 Labatte, Joseph..... Mar. 25, 1869..... Pembina..... do.....
 503 Lequier, Jacques..... May 29, 1862..... do..... do.....
 I recall seeing a Joseph Labatte 45 years ago, about Red Lake; have not seen him since; don't know what became of him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau. Know nothing about him.—J. R. Bottineau, J. Robert. Same as 384 Labatte.
 Commission took the application through Sophia, his wife, as a beneficiary under this treaty. He is a Canadian Frenchman; has no Chippewa blood.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. R. Bottineau.
 I don't know him.—J. E. Bottineau, F. Bottineau, J. Robert. We could obtain no information about him.
 I have known him for 14 years; is mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; 28 or 30 years old.—Charles Beaurpie.
 Beaurpie has known him for 19 years; living at Saint Joseph from the village of La Riviere; is a beneficiary under this treaty.—J. R. Bottineau.
 Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; living at Saint Joseph for over 10 years to my knowledge; is over 40 years old.—J. R. Bottineau. Have known him at Saint Joseph and Pembina for over 20 years; is 45 years old, I should think.—J. Robert.
 This is the same as Francis Le Quiller.—J. R. Bottineau, which see, 463.
 Lequiter over 50 years old. Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854. Has been living at Pembina and Dakota Plains; don't know where he lives, probably at Rice Lake; claims to be a Red Lake halfbreed, about 30 years of age.—N. W. Kittson. There was a mixed-blood of this name back of Mankato on the Winnebago reservation, if I recollect correctly; don't know what tribe he was connected with.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.
 Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
 Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854; I know one, he lives in Hennepin County, is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, and is a beneficiary under this treaty.—J. R. Bottineau.
 Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the La Pointe treaty.—J. R. Bottineau.
 Under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854; same.—J. R. Bottineau.

Was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. Appears to have had scrip issued on the application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1851; whether or not he lives in Hennepin County, beneficiary under this Pembina schedule, and a beneficiary under this treaty. Same man who appears to have had scrip issued on the La Pointe treaty.—J. R. Bottineau. Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1851; same.—J. R. Bottineau.

499	La Rose, François.....	Apr. 13, 1865	Pembina County, Dak.	do	Schedule H, 84.	Rejected.
	La Rose, Frank.....	Mar. 6, 1871	Hennepin County, Minn.	{ P. Beauvais E. M. Wilson	do	do
500	Le Comte, Antoine.....	Feb. 20, 1865	do	do	do	do
501	Le Compte, Amab.....	Mar. 6, 1865	do	do	do	do

of this name, but the name of the person is not known. It may be the same as the person mentioned in the preceding entry. Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1851. Lives at Little Canada; belongs to Pembina Chippewas; about 30 years of age.—M. Wilson. Don't know such a name.—J. R. Bottineau. Went to Little Canada; heard nothing of him.—H. S. Neal. Same as Pierre La Belle Azure.—J. R. Bottineau. (Which see.) Same as Antoine La Belle Azure.—J. R. Bottineau. (Which see, No. —) Lives in Saint Paul; came from Red River; is an old man—a half-breed of the Red Lake Chippewas.—F. X. Brosseau. Don't recollect him.—A. J. Campbell. He is a half-breed of the Pembina Chippewas. We must diligently search for this man, but could hear of him nowhere. Taken by commission. (See Schedule —) Is a mixed-blood; came from Red Lake of late years; don't know his present residence.—J. R. Bottineau. I know him; is a half-breed from Red River, about 30 years of age.—J. Robert. Don't know him; have but little recollection about him.—F. X. Brosseau. Don't recollect him.—A. J. Campbell. J. R. Bottineau. Don't know him.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais. Same as above.—F. X. Brosseau. Don't recollect him.—A. J. Campbell, J. R. Bottineau. Don't recollect him.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais. Lives at Saint Joseph; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; over 30 years of age; have known him for 10 years; last name of Fontaine.—J. R. Bottineau. Lives at Saint Joseph; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; over 30 years of age; have known him for 10 years; last name of Fontaine.—J. R. Bottineau. Believes at the settlements.—J. Hill. Knows a fellow of McNab who live at settlements; know none this side.—R. C. Burdick. Was living at Fort Gerry eight or nine years ago; was then living in a house; often lives in a "tipple".—M. Dauphinais. I don't know anything about him.—J. P. Wilson, J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais. Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train. I don't know him.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. P. Wilson. Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train. I don't know anything about him.—J. P. Wilson. Knows no Pierre Monthrun, but do know Pierre Wilson.—J. R. Bottineau. Don't know Pierre Monthrun.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais.

502	LeComte, Jean.....	May 20, 1865	Bottineau County	do	do	do
503	Lequin, Jacques.....	May 20, 1865	do	do	do	do
504	La Belle, Pierre.....	Oct. 12, 1869	do	do	do	do
505	La Belle, Antoine.....	Oct. 12, 1869	do	do	do	do
506	Lelours, Isaac.....	Jan. 6, 1869	Saint Paul	William H. Grant	See No. 1.	Rejected.
507	Larance, Baptiste.....	June 6, 1871	Red Lake	J. R. Shan	Schedule H, No. 70	Rejected.
508	Lawrence, Thomas.....	Dec. 17, 1868	do	William H. Grant	Approved.	do
509	Levie, Nolin.....	Jan. 6, 1869	do	do	do	Rejected.
510	Levie, Pierre.....	Jan. 6, 1869	do	do	do	do
511	La Douceur, Bazille.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak	do	Approved.	do
512	McNabb, John.....	June 20, 1868	do	Bona White	Rejected.	do
513	McCloud, Peter.....	June 25, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do	do
514	Maymont, Pierre.....	June 19, 1868	do	do	do	do
515	Monthrun, Pierre.....	June 18, 1868	do	do	do	do

SCHEDULE B.—*Living a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.*

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
516	Morain, James.	June 20, 1868		J. P. Wilson	Rejected	Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; have not seen him since; think he lives "north of the line" (between United States and British possessions)—J. P. Wilson. Are all up at the settlements—J. J. Hill. Same evidence as in James's case.—J. P. Wilson, J. J. Hill.
517	Morain, Francois	July 3, 1868		do	do	Do not know such a family.—J. B. Battineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais, P. Battineau.
518	McKean, Thomas	Sept. 17, 1868		Dana White	do	
519	McKean, James	Sept. 19, 1868		do	do	
520	McKean, James, sr.	Sept. 17, 1868		do	do	
521	McKean, Edward	Sept. 19, 1868		do	do	
522	McKean, Edward, sr.	Sept. 19, 1868		do	do	
523	Marsalet, Antoine	Oct. 16, 1867		do	do	
524	Marsalet, Antoine, jr.	June 16, 1868		do	do	I knew Baptiste Marsalet, an old man on the Missouri River, by Fort Union, over 40 years ago; was killed there. He had several boys; don't know their names; saw some of them five or six years ago on the plains; middle-aged men.—P. Battineau.
525	Marsalet, Louison	Oct. 16, 1867		do	do	
526	McKay, Michelle	July 3, 1868		Kerr & Collins	do	I knew him; was living at Fort Gerry when I left, eight or nine years ago.—M. Dauphinais. Came to Saint Cloud with the Red River train of Fishers; claimed to be entitled; I have no personal knowledge of him nor of his citizenship.—J. B. Wilson. We don't know him; do know Angus, James, and one other, living at settlements.—J. Robert, M. Dauphinais.
527	Mauran, Pierre	June 11, 1871		H. C. Wait	do	I know James Morrow; has a halfbrother, Pierre, whose right name is Diehoveau; know no other persons of that name; have heard of the name in the settlements.—J. B. Battineau. I knew halfbreed family at settlements, many years ago.—J. Robert. I knew one Manran who lived at Pembina; don't know his Christian name.—M. Dauphinais. Same as 354.—Louis Girard.
528	Morain, John Eric	June 11, 1871	Wood Mountain	do	Approved, Feb. 4, 1875.	Is about 25 years old; is a mixed blood of the Proulx, Chiswick, and other families in the United States.—J. Robert, M. Dauphinais. Same as 454.—Louis Girard, probably same as Baptiste Moran, 105, Schedule L. Don't know him.—J. B. Battineau, P. Battineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais.
529	McPars, John	June 27, 1869		Wm. Lochren	Rejected	Is son of Angus; about 25 years old.—Allen Morrison, jr. Same as 27. Father is raised by blood to the Red Lake band mixed blood. E. P. Smith.
530	Morrison, William	June 6, 1871	Older Trail	J. B. Sloan	do	
531	Morris, Charles, jr.	Aug. 23, 1868	Center Trail, Minn.	Kerr & Collins	do	
532	Morris, Charles, jr.	June 6, 1871	Center Trail, Minn.	J. B. Sloan	do	

533. Morain, James. June 16, 1870. Settlements, B. S. A. Rejected. Kerr & Collins.

534. Same as 134. Rejected. Kerr & Collins.

535. Same as 134. Rejected. Kerr & Collins.

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600. Same as 134. Rejected. Kerr & Collins.

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
542	Montrail, Savargé.....	Oct. 6, 1870	Grand Forks.....	William Lechren.....	Rejected	Same as Joseph, sr.; taken by commission as Joseph, who has had scrip 1854.
543	Montry, François (Montriel).....	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina.....	E. M. Wilson.....	Rejected. Schedule L, No. 107.	His father stated to me he was 23 years old.—H. S. Neal. I think he is 28 or 30 years old; a mixed blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Same as St. Pierre Képeunanga, above.—J. B. Bottineau.
544	Montry, St. Pierre (Montriel).....	Sept. 29, 1869	do.....	do.....	See 392.	
545	Montry, Alexis (Montriel).....	Sept. 29, 1869	Grand Forks.....	William H. Grant.....	Schedule H, No. 37.	Taken by commission.
546	Morin, Joseph, sr.....	Feb. 29, 1865	Beaupain County.....	E. M. Wilson.....	Rejected.	I think he is a Frenchman (Canadian), married to a woman of Chippewa blood from Lake Superior.—J. Bottineau.
547	Morin, Joseph, jr.....	Feb. 29, 1865	do.....	do.....	Approved.	Is about 40 years of age, and is over 30 years of age; lived in Minnesota for many years.—P. Bottineau.
548	Marion, Louis.....	Apr. 11, 1865	White Horse Plains.....	do.....	Rejected.	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; is now an officer under the board of health of Manitoba, and is at White Horse Plains.—J. Robert. Is about 25 years old.—J. H. Hill.
549	Mémi, François.....	Mar. 28, 1865	do.....	do.....	do.....	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, 50 years old; has been living in the United States for many years; same person whose application was taken for La Pointe scrip.—J. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the La Pointe scrip of 1854.)
550	McClure, Theodore.....	Feb. 4, 1869	Centreville, Minn.....	William H. Grant.....	do.....	His father told the commission he was but 18 years old. Is son of Narcisse Marion, who is a blacksmith at Fort Gerry; have known him; he has lived at Pembina since 1869; about 35 years of age.—R. C. Bar-dick. I knew him; is a Pembina mixed-blood; lived at Pembina, Abernethie, and Otter Tail; is 38 years old.—P. Bottineau. Saw him 15 miles south of Fort Gerry; keeps a tavern and ferry.—J. P. Wilson. Saw his sister and found him 25 years old only; works at Cottage Grove.—H. S. Neal.
551	Marion, Maxime.....	Apr. 12, 1865 } Oct. 29, 1869 }	Fort Gerry.....	E. M. Wilson..... } William H. Grant..... }	do.....	Was examined by the commission, examined by R. E. Crowl, special agent in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; same as Joseph Mason. Joseph Tangué, and Joseph Milroe.—J. H. Bottineau. Examined by R. E. Crowl and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. (Had scrip of treaty of 1854.)
552	McCoye, Francis.....	Jan. 31, 1869	Gray Cloud.....	William H. Grant.....	do.....	Same as above.
553	Mulleau, Joseph.....	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dak.....	do..... } E. M. Wilson..... }	Schedule L.....	I know a family at the settlements, know none on our side.—J. Robert. Never knew any family of this name in the United States; knew them at Fort Gerry.—P. Bottineau. I know a family of the settlements.—M. Dauphinals. Also made personal application at Saint Cloud land-office and had land assigned him. (See Schedule F.)
554	Martelle, Jean Bte.....	Oct. 15, 1869 } May 22, 1871 }	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	William H. Grant..... } P. Beaupré..... }	Schedule L, No. 115 } Rejected..... }	
555	Martelle, Jean Bte, jr.....	Oct. 8, 1869 } May 21, 1871 }	do.....	E. M. Wilson..... } P. Beaupré..... }	Schedule L, No. 115 } Rejected..... }	
556	Nous Joseph.....	June 11, 1871	do.....	H. C. Watt.....	Rejected	
557	Niwanbinence, Joseph.....	June 16, 1870	do.....	Kerr & Collins.....	do.....	Came to Saint Cloud with Alex. McKay's train;

557
Niwanbinence, Joseph.....

June 16, 1870

at Cottage Grove.—J. S. Ward.
 Some as Joseph Mason, who was examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; same as Joseph Mason, Joseph Tange, and Joseph Mulloe.—J. R. Bottineau.
 Examined by R. F. Crowell and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty. Had scrip of treaty of 1851.
 Same as above.
 I knew a family at the settlements; know none on our side.—J. Robert. Never knew any family of this name in the United States; knew them at Fort

Geary.—P. Bottineau. I knew a family of the settlements.—M. Dauphinais. Also made personal application at Saint Cloud land-office and had land assigned him. (See Schedule F.)
 Came to Saint Cloud with Alex. McKay's train; beyond Fort Totten; have not seen him since; I did not know him before; was here about a week.—J. P. Wilson. Knew a family lived altogether among the Indians; don't know where they now are.—J. Robert. Don't know him.—P. Bottineau, J. R. Bottineau.
 Dead.

Taken at Abercrombie by Abner Saint Cyr.—J. P. Wilson. Is a pure French Canadian, and now lives about Bottineau Prairie.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau. I know him well; is a Canadian.—M. Dauphinais. When I signed his application I signed for Paul Lezay, but he has since then been known as Paul Lezay; he has had scrip issued on his application under treaty of La Pointe, 1854, under name of Paul Lezay.)

I knew old man Pilot very well; lived at Pembina many years ago; was a hunter; think he had two sons; don't know their names; I saw one of them six years ago living on the Cheyenne; don't know of their name.—P. Bottineau. We don't know him.—J. Robert, J. R. Bottineau. I knew a Pilot at settlements, eight or nine years ago, name of Antoine.—M. Dauphinais. I heard of a Joseph there, but don't know him.

Taken by commission. Same as 384.—Louis Girard. Had land assigned at Saint Cloud office.
 Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; a beneficiary under this treaty.—John B. Wilker, Antoine Azure. Same as 384.—Louis Girard. (Appears to have had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
 I have known him over 30 years in the United States; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—P. Bottineau.

Same as Abraham.—P. Bottineau.
 Same as above, (three brothers).—P. Bottineau.
 Taken by commission.

Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; lived at Saint Joseph for twenty-five years, and at Pembina; is over 30 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
 Same as Stephen, as we learned from his family; he is his brother, and is 41 years old. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854, in name of Stephen.)

533	Mulleau, Joseph	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dak.	E. M. Wilson	do	Schedule I.
534	Martelle, Jean Bte (Ospitres)	Oct. 15, 1870	do	William H. Grant	Schedule L, No. 115	do
535	Martelle, Jean Bte, jr.	May 29, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.	F. M. Wilson	do	Reported.
536	John Bte.) Same as Joseph	Oct. 8, 1869 May 21, 1871 June 11, 1871	do	P. Beaupre E. M. Wilson H. C. Watt	Schedule L, No. 115	Rejected

537	Nipapineuse, Joseph	June 18, 1870	do	Kerr & Collins	do	do
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538	Nolin, Joseph	May 10, 1865	Bottineau Prairie, Minn.	E. M. Wilson	do	Rejected
539	Pan, Louis	Feb. 13, 1869	do	Kerr & Collins	do	do

540	Paul, Joseph	May 13, 1871	do	J. R. Sloan	do	do
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541	Pilot, Joseph	June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Watt	do	Approved
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542	Parantean, Pierre	June 14, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	do	Schedule H	do
543	Parantean, John Bte.	June 11, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	do	Rejected

544	Paranteaux, Abraham	May 30, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	do	Approved
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545	Paranteaux, Gabriel	Apr. 18, 1865	do	do	do	do
546	Paranteaux, Alexander	Apr. 19, 1865	do	do	do	do
547	Paranteau, Michel	Aug. 23, 1868	do	Kerr & Collins	Schedule H, No. 42	do
548	Peltier, Benjamin	May 15, 1865	do	P. Beaupre E. M. Wilson	do	Approved

549	Peppin, Etienne	Mar. 24, 1865	Saint Paul, Minn.	do	do	Rejected
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SCHEDULE B.—*Filing a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.*

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Findings.	The evidence taken by the commission.
570	Poppin, Oliver.	Mar. 29, 1865.	Little Canada.	E. M. Wilson.	Approved.	Don't remember such a person.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau. We remember him is a beneficiary under the treaty.—J. B. Wilke, sr. Antoine Azare. Don't know him, but know Paul and Douline.—J. Robert.
571	Pellican, Daniel.	Feb. 20, 1865.		do.	Rejected.	I know Paul, sr., very well, but don't recollect his son; he lived in the United States, and was a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—P. Bottineau. I don't know Charl, but two Pauls, the father and the son; both over 40 years old.—J. B. Bottineau. I don't know him.—M. Dauphinais. I don't know Paul, sr.—J. Robert.
572	Pickard, Charl.	June 14, 1871.		H. C. Wait.	Schedule L, No. 119.	Examined by E. P. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
573	Pickard, Paul, jr.	{ Oct. 14, 1868 { Oct. 12, 1869	{ Becker County, Minn. {	{ J. P. Wilson { E. M. Wilson	Approved.	Don't know him.—J. P. Wilson. Is known as Bancass; has lived at Saint Joseph, over 10 years.—J. B. Bottineau. I have known him for over 22 years; lived at Pembina; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; over 30 years of age.—J. Robert, J. P. Bottineau.
574	Partra, Charl.	Nov. 7, 1868.	Saint Joseph, Dak.	J. P. Wilson.	Rejected.	I know nothing of him.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau, J. Robert, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
575	Poisson, Leon.	June 17, 1868.		do.	do.	I know three Pichezes; think they made their home at White Horse Plains.—P. Bottineau. This family are at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. I know family at Fort Gerry 40 years ago; have seen them several times since on the plains.—P. Bottineau. When I left White Horse Plains, 8 or 9 years ago, he was with M. Dauphinais.
576	Pichez, Francois.	Sept. 7, 1868.	White Horse Plains.	Dana White.	do.	He lives at White Horse Plains.—M. Dauphinais. I don't know him.
577	Pichez, Jacques.	Sept. 7, 1868.	do.	do.	do.	He lives at White Horse Plains.—J. Robert. I don't know him.
578	Pichez, Louison.	Aug. 31, 1868.	do.	do.	do.	He lives at White Horse Plains.—J. Robert. Louison has grown sons, who go off in winter hunting; make their home at White Horse Plains.—M. Dauphinais. Quite a family at White Horse Plains; can't say about John.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau. Same as J. L.—Louis Girard.
579	Pedkey, Jehu.	June 14, 1871.	do.	H. C. Wait.	do.	Came with a Red River train to Saint Cloud with the intention of making a treaty with the Chippewas through his father, but was not successful.
580	Pager, Alexander.	July 24, 1868.	do.	Kerr & Collins.	do.	He lives at White Horse Plains.—J. Robert. Louison has grown sons, who go off in winter hunting; make their home at White Horse Plains.—M. Dauphinais. Quite a family at White Horse Plains; can't say about John.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau. Same as J. L.—Louis Girard.
581	Parisien, Isidor.	May 23, 1871.	Saint Joseph, Dak.	P. Beauvoir.	Approved.	I know him; lives near Saint Joseph; I think he is

knows him; lives near Saint Joseph; I think he is
knows nothing about.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, the
family 40 years ago; oldest named Adams; lived
close to Fort Gerry.—P. Bottineau.
I know him; lives near Saint Joseph; I think he is

Quite a family at White Horse Plains: can't say about John.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau. Same as 3-4.—Louis Girard.
 Came with a Red River train to Saint Cloud with the fishers, same as a beneficiary under this treaty. I know him; lives near Saint Joseph; I think he is about 30 years old; don't know where he was born; first knew him 6 or 7 years ago, in Montana, with his father, J. Robert. He is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake Chippewas; over 40 years of age.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau. Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, and found to be entitled as a beneficiary under this treaty; application taken by him under name of Eugene.

He is a mixed-blood of the Pembina or Red Lake (Chippewas); over 40 years of age, and settled near Fort Wayne, Wis.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau.
 Application taken by commission.
 Ponsette family were born and live at Fort Gerry.—John B. Wilkey, Jr., Antoine Azure. This family lived near Fort Gerry when I lived there, 20 to 25 years ago; this summer found the widow there; the boys I was told, were off toward Wood Mountain.—J. Robert.

There is only one, (Antoine Papin).—J. B. Bottineau. Taken by commission.
 Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be from Pembina, and entitled under this treaty; have never seen since coming of this treaty; about him.—J. P. Wilson. We don't know anything about him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
 Is a mixed-blood from Red River; living south the line in America; of the Pembina band.—J. R. Sloan. I know the Basignoles about Pembina; know no others.—George Bojja. H. C. Wait states that Sloan told him these parties lived at Red Lake, Minn.; one member of the family stated the family consisted of Allen, Louis, Felix, Antoine, John, Margaret.—J. R. Sloan. Same as above.—H. S. Neal.

550	Pelkey, John.....	June 14, 1871	do	H. C. Wait.....	do	do	do	do	do
550	Pager, Alexander.....	July 24, 1868	do	Kerr & Collins.....	do	do	do	do	do
551	Parisien, Isidore.....	May 20, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak	P. Beaupre.....	Approved.....	do	do	do	do
552	Parisien, Eugene..... (Ignatius.)	{ Oct. 3, 1870 { May 8, 1871	{ do { do	{ Dana White..... { P. Beaupre.....	{ Schedule I, No. 123	do	do	do	do
553	Parisien, Francois.....	Mar. 28, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson.....	Approved.....	do	do	do	do
554	Papin, Pierre.....	Nov. 3, 1868	Little Canada	William H. Grant.....	Schedule II	do	do	do	do
555	Ponsette, Baptiste.....	Nov. 27, 1868	do	Dana White.....	Rejected.....	do	do	do	do
556	Poussette, Cyprien.....	Aug. 27, 1868	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
557	Poussette, Benjamin.....	Aug. 27, 1868	do	William H. Grant.....	do	do	do	do	do
558	Poussette, Pierre.....	Aug. 27, 1868	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
559	Paquin, Antoine.....	{ Dec. 11, 1868 { May 20, 1871	{ do { Saint Joseph, Dak	{ J. P. Wilson..... { P. Beaupre.....	{ Schedule II, No. 44 { Schedule II, No. 43	do	do	do	do
561	Paquin, John Rte.....	May 24, 1871	do	J. P. Wilson.....	Rejected.....	do	do	do	do
562	Paquin, Henry.....	Sept. 29, 1868	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
563	Regeau, Alexander.....	May 16, 1871	do	J. R. Sloan.....	do	do	do	do	do
564	Regeau, Lieve.....	May 13, 1871	do	do	do	do	do	do	do

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
595	Roushlaif, Pierre	June 16, 1870		Kerr & Collins	Rejected	Came with Alexander McKay's train from Red River; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty, being beyond Fort Totten; I think he was old enough; knew nothing of him personally; never saw him before or since.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him at all.—J. Robert, J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
596	Ross, William	Aug. 29, 1868	Settlements.	do	do	Old man; lived at Fort Gerry; was a magistrate; John is a lawyer at Winnipeg; I believe William lives there also; none ever lived south of the line that I know of.—J. Robert. Knew the Ross family at Fort Gerry; none on our side.—P. Bottineau. Knew him at settlements eight or nine years ago.—Came with a Red River train of the Fishers; claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty; I know nothing of his citizenship.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know him.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.
597	Robertson, Xavier	July 3, 1868	do	do	do	Examined by R. F. Croywell, and found a beneficiary under this treaty. (Appears to have had scrip issued under treaty of 1854.)
598	Ritchot, Joseph	May 22, 1871	Saint Joseph, Dak.	P. Beaupre	Schedule I, No. 130	Don't know but one.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, M. Dauphinais.
599	Ritchot, Michel	May 22, 1871	do	do	(See below, 600)	Examined by special commission and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
600	Richard, Michael	May 26, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	Schedule II, No. 46	Don't recollect him.—N. W. Kittson, J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert, M. Dauphinais.
601	Reva, Nowell	May 23, 1871	do	P. Beaupre	Rejected	His grandmother is from Lake Superior, and no other from Pembina Chippewa; he is 37 to 40 years of age; has been living in Hennepin County over thirty years.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of 1854.)
602	Raiche, Peter	Feb. 20, 1865	Hennepin County, Minn. sota.	do	do	Some descent as Peter; is older.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
603	Raiche, John Bre.	Mar. 6, 1865	do	do	do	Brother of above; older than the others. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
604	Raiche, Joseph, Jr.	Feb. 20, 1865	do	do	do	Stated to me he was 21 years of age.—H. S. Neal. Some descent as Peter; is older.—J. B. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
605	Rasignole, Etienne	Jan. 2, 1869	Rice Lake	William H. Grant	do	Stated to me he was 46 years of age; no Indian Chippewa, and is 46 years of age; no Indian Chippewa; formed by his brother.—H. S. Neal. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
606	Rasignole, Antoine	Jan. 6, 1869	do	do	do	Same as John Bre. Peter, brother of the above; 46 years of age. Same person as applied for scrip under the La Pointe treaty.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
607	Rasignole, Brandon	Jan. 6, 1869	do	Dana White	do	Same as John Bre. Peter, brother of the above; 46 years of age. Same person as applied for scrip under the La Pointe treaty.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)

appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
 Brother of above, older than the others. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
 Stated to me he was 27 years of age.—H. S. Neal.
 Same as Antoine above, is a mixed-blood from Pembina by his father.—H. S. Neal. (Appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)

Same as John H. S. Neal, brother of the above, appears to have had scrip issued under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854.)
 Is brother of Antoine and is 24 years of age; so informed by his brother.—H. S. Neal.

Is brother of above, and is 22 years of age; so informed by his brother.—H. S. Neal.
 Is a mixed-blood from Lake Superior, is near 40 years old.—J. Robert, P. Bottineau.

Taken by commission.
 Commission saw him; he is but 21 years old; is a half-breed from Red River; lives in Saint Paul; an oldish man.—F. X. Brosseau.
 I saw him and also his father; he is 56 years old and is a half-breed from Red River. Lives at Saint Paul; his father and brother. He is 24 years old in October next.—H. S. Neal. I should think he is a half-breed from Red River; I should think he is 40 years of age.—F. X. Brosseau.

Saw his father and brother; he is 21 years old. Their mother is Therese Brondie, a mixed-blood from Lake Superior; their father, Charles Konleau, is a Canadian.—H. S. Neal.
 The same person has lived at Pembina for many years, and is a mixed-blood from Pembina. Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent.
 Is son of Joseph, sr., deceased; a young man; not certain about his age; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—J. B. Bottineau.

Brother of Baptiste, and my brother-in-law; was not 21 years old in 1862.—J. K. Bottineau.
 Brother of Baptiste, is about 33 years old, a resident of Pembina, Dak.—J. B. Bottineau.
 Brother above, was not 21 years old in 1863.—J. B. Bottineau.

There is one Benjamin Roy at Little Rock, who is 20 years of age; there is also a mixed-blood, who lives with the Mille Lac Indians, a nephew of Peter Roy, of Crow-Wing Crossing, whose Indian name is "Mege-zine," (Little Eagle). This application may be for him; if so, he is 40 years of age, and would be entitled to Lake Superior scrip and not Red Lake. —
 Is a mixed-blood of the Chippewas, over 30 years of age, and was a soldier in the Army.
 (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the La Pointe treaty of 1854.)

604	Ranche, Joseph, Jr.	Feb. 20, 1865	do	do	do	do
605	Rasnigne, Etienne	Jan. 2, 1869	Rice Lake	do	William H. Grant	do
606	Raspignol, Antoine	Jan. 6, 1869	do	do	do	do

607	Rasnigne, Jean-Louis	Jan. 6, 1869	do	do	Dana White	do
608	Rasnigne, Felix	Dec. 30, 1868	do	do	William H. Grant	do
609	Rasnigne, Louis	Jan. 2, 1869	do	do	do	do
610	Robinet, Yvanne	Jan. 25, 1868	do	do	do	Approved

611	Rondeau, Peter	May 5, 1865	do	do	E. M. Wilson	Schedule H, No. 48
612	Rondeau, Joseph	Oct. 11, 1868	do	do	William H. Grant	Rejected
613	Rondeau, Eugene	Dec. 5, 1868	do	do	do	do

614	Rondeau, Charles	Jan. 22, 1869	do	do	Dana White	do
615	Rondeau, Mitchell	Dec. 16, 1868	do	do	William H. Grant	do
616	Rondeau, Amable	Dec. 16, 1868	Pembina, Dak.	do	do	do

617	Rinville, Baptiste	Sept. 28, 1869	do	do	William H. Grant	Schedule L, No. 127
618	Ronville, Joseph	Oct. 12, 1869	do	do	E. M. Wilson	Rejected
619	Rinville, Joachim	Feb. 20, 1869	do	do	Kerr & Collins	do
620	Rinville, Francois	Dec. 21, 1870	do	do	William H. Grant	do
621	Rinville, Donac	Dec. 21, 1870	do	do	do	Approved
622	Roy, Benjamin	July 9, 1871	do	do	J. R. Sloan	Rejected

623	Roy, Joseph A	Mar. 11, 1865	do	do	E. M. Wilson	Approved
624	Roy, Alexander	Mar. 13, 1865	White Earth	do	do	Rejected

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
625	Roy, Narcisse	Apr. 5, 1871	Saint Joseph	P. Beaurie	Schedule I, No. 132	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
626	Roy, Simon	Dec. 6, 1870	White Earth	William H. Grant	Rejected	Son of Frank; don't know his age.—J. R. Bottineau. He is my nephew, not more than 20 years of age.—Peter Roy.
627	Rais, Francois	Jan. 2, 1869	Pembina	Kerr & Collins	do	Don't recollect about him.—T. P. Wilson. (Appears to have had scrip issued under treaty of 1854.)
628	Spents, Andrew	Oct. 16, 1868		Dana White	do	I have an old man Spents at Red River, 8 or 10 miles below Fort Gerry. He lived here twenty-four years before he came to Pembina. (Appears to have had scrip issued.) I knew two families at Fort Gerry 30 years ago. They are Chippewa mixed bloods.—P. Bottineau. Several of them live at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. I don't remember them.—J. R. Bottineau.
629	Spents, Nicholas	Oct. 16, 1868		William H. Grant	do	Son of old Andrew. Lived 8 or 10 miles below Fort Gerry 30 years ago; have not seen him since I left there; is a half-breed.—J. Hill. Several of them live at the settlements.—J. Hill. I used to live at Stillwater; don't know where he now is; can't say about his age; he is an oldish man; half-breed from Red River.—P. X. Brosseau.
630	Sauvrecet, Louisson	Oct. 15, 1868	Settlements	do	do	Is a mixed-blood of Indians; know him at settlements in 1846; saw him once since at Saint Paul, temporarily here; don't know where he was then living or where he now is.—P. Robert. I knew him at Fort Gerry and on the plains; have not seen him for 40 years; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewa.—P. Bottineau. I have no knowledge of him.—J. R. Bottineau.
631	Soyard, Peter	Mar. 29, 1865	Hennepin County	E. M. Wilson	do	I think I found him at Fort Abercrombie; I saw him a half-breed, with large family.—P. X. Brosseau. I knew him well; Chippewa half-breed, related to Pembina band also; is about 70 years old; his application was taken for Lake Superior scrip.—P. Bottineau. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under the La Pointe treaty of 1854.)
632	Soyard, Peter, jr.	Apr. 8, 1865	do	do	do	See above; also took his application for scrip under the La Pointe treaty of 1854.
633	Sayest, Joseph	Mar. 22, 1865	Pomme de Terre	do	do	Had scrip issued to him under La Pointe treaty; I knew him since he was a boy; is about 45 years old; has been living about Pembina all his life; is related to the Pembina Chippewas. Took his application for La Pointe scrip in 1854. (Appears to have had scrip issued to him under treaty of 1854.)

634 Shewett, Alfred

Feb. 20, 1866

Hennepin County

do

do

Approved

635 Sayet, Joseph

Feb. 11, 1869

Pembina, Dak.

J. P. Wilson

do

do

Schedule II, No. 31

Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, over 20 years of age, and is a resident of the United States.—J. P. Wilson, special agent; P. Bottineau, J. E. Fort. Taken by commission.

SCHEDULE B.—*Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.*

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
646	Sutherland, Alexis.....	May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph.....	P. Beauprie.....	Rejected.....	Taken by commission. Have known him 15 or 16 years; is from 45 to 63 years old; is a Pembina Chippewa; lives at Saint Joseph; is known as Coque.—Charles Bottineau. Have known him over 40 years in the United States; knew him by name of Alexis Coque, and took his application for scrip under the treaty of La Pointe, 1854; appeared to have had scrip issued under the La Pointe treaty 1854 as "Alexis Coque." Son of above; is about 30 years of age; have known him for 15 years at Saint Joseph; is a Pembina Chippewa; know him for 15 years; is 30 years of age; son of above; lives at Saint Joseph; is a Pembina mixed-blood of the Chippewas.—P. Bottineau.
647	Sutherland, Ambrose.....	Oct. 11, 1870	.....do.....	Wm. Loehren.....	Approved.....	Don't know such a man.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Same as 384.—Louis Girard.
648	St. Regis, Edward.....	June 14, 1871	.....do.....	H. C. Wail.....	Rejected.....	Don't know such a man.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Same as 384.—Louis Girard.
649	Seppin, John.....	June 14, 1871	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	I saw him; he is a full-blooded Indian.—E. P. Smith.
650	Shippson, George.....	June 6, 1871	.....do.....	J. B. Stuart.....	.....do.....	Know him; is 18 years old; son of above.
651	St. Clair, William.....	June 6, 1871	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Know him; is 18 years old; son of above.
652	St. Luke, Jerome.....	Dec. 7, 1868	Fort Gerry.....	J. P. Wilson.....	.....do.....	Taken at Fort Abercrombie; don't know him.—J. P. Wilson. I knew the family at Fort Gerry 40 years ago; boys have since scattered off; seen them on the plains hunting; are Pembina Chippewa mixed-bloods; met them at Devil's Lake; are over 30 years of age.—P. Bottineau. I know him; lives at Fort Gerry.—M. Dauphinais. I know him; lives in the settlements; never lived in the United States to my knowledge.
653	St. Luke, John.....	Dec. 7, 1868	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Same as Jerome.—J. P. Wilson, P. Bottineau. He lived at same place as Jerome 8 years ago.—M. Dauphinais.
654	Sorelle, Baptiste.....	June 19, 1868	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do not know him; unless it is Charrette we don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert, J. J. Hill. We heard of no family of this name; think it probable it may be for Charrette, which name we do not know.—P. Bottineau. I know him; he had four children; one of them has been on the plains; that I know of; is on the plains, hunting or trading; I heard this summer that he came to the White Horse Plains, sold his furs, &c., and went back toward Snow Mountains.—J. Robert. I know the Sacast, but don't know whether this is the son or father; if father, I know him at Saint Joseph.—J. P. Bottineau. I
655	Sacast, Augustin.....	Oct. 26, 1868	Settlements.....	Dana White.....	.....do.....	Old man; lived above Fort Gerry; has four children; one of them has been on the plains; that I know of; is on the plains, hunting or trading; I heard this summer that he came to the White Horse Plains, sold his furs, &c., and went back toward Snow Mountains.—J. Robert. I know the Sacast, but don't know whether this is the son or father; if father, I know him at Saint Joseph.—J. P. Bottineau. I

know him; lives at the settlements; and I think I know him (the old man) 40 years ago; met him here on the plains; have met him several times since; he is now on the Cheyenne River hunting.—P. Bottineau.

Do not remember him.—J. P. Wilson, J. J. Hill.

St. Lawrence, Alexander..... J. P. Wilson.....

St. Lawrence, White Horse Plains..... do.....

St. Lawrence, White Horse Plains..... do.....

J. J. Hill. We heard of no family of this name; think if probable it may be for Charrette, which name see. Old man: lived about Four (Ferry three or four miles some 20 years ago; saw him when he was not so long ago as he is now. He lived on the White Horse Plains, sold his furs, &c., and went back toward Snow Mountains.—J. Robert. I know the Sacasdi, but don't know whether this is the son or father: if father, I know him at Saint Joseph.—J. R. Bottineau. I

know him lives at the settlements and I think I know him (the old man) 40 years ago; met him hunting on the plains; have met him several times since:—P. 10 years ago met him on Cheyenne River hunting.—Do not remember him.—J. P. Wilson. Lives at White Horse Plains; never lived on American side that I know of.—R. C. Burdick. Have known Swaynes at Pembina; living there since 1860; were half-breeds of Chippewas.—J. R. Bottineau. Know a family which lived at Saint Joseph.—P. Bottineau. Do not know him.—J. P. Wilson, J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Can't say anything about him. Don't know him.—P. Bottineau, J. R. Bottineau, J. Robert. Have heard other parties speak of him: came with the De Larmes from Red River.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—P. Bottineau, J. R. Bottineau, J. Robert. Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty; has lived at Pembina for 17 years; is connected with the Pembina band of Chippewas; P. Bottineau and others were at La Pointe treaty; P. Bottineau and others were at La Pointe treaty issued to him under La Pointe treaty, 1854; Don't know him.—J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert.

Known as Baptiste Vedal; is a Pembina mixed-blood; have known his family: old man, Vital Turcotte, for 40 years; always known him on Red River.—P. Bottineau. Taken by commission as Baptist Turcotte. Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, as Baptiste Vedal. I don't know much about him: came with a Red River train and claimed to be a beneficiary under this treaty.—J. P. Wilson. I know one Tallor at White Horse Plains; don't know his Christian name.—J. Robert. Don't know him.—J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. I know him: he lived in Winnipeg; never lived in the United States to my knowledge.—Louis Grant. Know the family living at Saint Joseph as much as 90 years ago; in fall of 1854 I saw the 2 families there; since then I have not seen any; were half-breeds.—J. Robert. I know three families around Saint Joseph and on the plains; have seen one there last fall; know the family was living there last Saint Joseph.—P. Bottineau. Same as Charl.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert. I know him; lives at Saint Joseph, for 20 years; pretty old; a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—M. Dauphin.

Dana White

Settlements.

Oct. 20, 1848

Sacasdi, Augustin

655

do

J. P. Wilson

White Horse Plains

June 19, 1848

Swayne, Alexander

656

do

William Lochren

do

June 20, 1848

Smith, Gilbert

657

do

Kerr & Collins

do

May 24, 1849

Smith, Andrew

658

do

E. M. Wilson

Pembina, Dak.

Apr. 19, 1845

Smith, Joseph

660

Schedule L, No. 142

P. Beauprie

do

May 23, 1841

Smith, Joseph

661

do

William H. Grant

Rejected

Dec. 11, 1870

Smith, Daniel

661

do

E. M. Wilson

Saint Joseph

May 23, 1845

Turcotte, Baptiste

662

Schedule L, No. 149

P. Beauprie

do

May 23, 1841

Taylor, George

663

Rejected

J. P. Wilson

do

June 18, 1848

Taylor, George

663

do

Kerr & Collins

Approved

Jan. 12, 1849

Trotter, Charl

664

do

do

Saint Joseph

Aug. 21, 1846

Trotter, Michell

665

do

SCHEDULE B.—*Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.*

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
666	Trotter, Louis	Aug. 21, 1868	Pembina, Dak.	Kerr & Collins	Rejected	Same as Chard.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert. Can't place him.—M. Dauphinais.
667	Tiault, Louis	Mar. 1, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	P. Beauprie	Schedule L, No. 145	Examined by R. F. Crowell last fall, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
668	Tiffault, Thomas	Apr. 5, 1871	do	do	Schedule L, No. 144	Same as Louis.
669	Tongregrain, Jean De	May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph	do	Rejected	He is an Indian.—Charles Bottineau.
670	Thomas, Edward	June 18, 1868	do	Kerr & Collins	do	Don't know him.—J. R. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert, (both now dead), probably lives at settlements; (both now dead), probably lives at settlements; (both now dead), because he came with a Red River train.—H. S. Neal.
671	Thomas, Joseph	May 23, 1871	Saint Joseph	P. Beauprie	Approved	Don't know his age; been married about two years; lives near Saint Joseph; don't know where born, nor whether naturalized; is a mixed-blood of Pembina Chippewas.—Charles Bottineau. Knew a family (Joseph Thomas) that live among the Indians toward Mouth of Missouri. J. Robert. Don't recollect him.—P. Bottineau, J. Robert.
672	Thomas, Louis, Jr.	Feb. 16, 1871	do	do	do	I know only two living about Saint Joseph and Pembina, father and son, who were 21 years old in 1821; known by name of Louis Thomas, but their right name is Pettit; both half-breeds of Pembina band, and over 30 years of age.—J. R. Bottineau. I knew two sons of old Louison, (who is dead,) but can't place them.—J. Bottineau. I know Louis Thomas and two sons, living about Saint Joseph.—M. Dauphin. Taken by commission.
673	Thomas, Louis (Petit)	May 23, 1871	do	do	Approved; Schedule H, No. 52	See above.
674	Thomas, Louis (Petit)	May 20, 1871	do	do	do	Dead.
675	Tanner, Elijah J.	May 30, 1865	do	E. M. Wilson	See 672, 673	Dead.
676	Tanner, James R.	June 3, 1865	do	do	do	Dead.
677	Turpin, Baptiste	Dec. 27, 1868	Gray Cloud	William H. Grant	Approved	Saw his father and find this person to be a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, and a beneficiary under this treaty.—H. S. Neal.
678	Turpin, Evarist, Jr.	Jan. 11, 1869	do	do	do	Saw his father and find this person to be a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, 30 years of age.—H. S. Neal.
679	Turpin, Severin	Oct. 7, 1870	do	Kerr & Collins	do	Saw his brother and find this person to be a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, over 30 years of age.—H. S. Neal.
680	Turpin, Amable	Jan. 27, 1869	do	William H. Grant	Rejected	Saw of Joseph; is about 20 years old; a Pembina mixed-blood. Amable, grandson of Joseph, son of Zacher is brother of Joseph. Amable, son of Joseph, is brother of Amable, son of Joseph, appears to have had scrip issued on his application, (treaty, 1854.)
681	Turpin, Philip	Dec. 28, 1868	do	do	do	He is 41 years of age, and I learned from the name.
682	Tango, Joseph	Sept. 28, 1869	Pembina, Dak.	do	Schedule L, No. 106	Same as Joseph Mason or Mullican.
683	Vasseur, Baptiste	June 6, 1871	Red Lake	J. R. Sloan	Schedule H, No. 78	Is 40 or 45 years of age; lives at Red Lake. Taken by commission under name of Andrew.
684	Vasseur, Andrew	Jan. 4, 1869	do	William H. Grant	Approved	We saw him and find him entitled; lives at Saint Paul.

of the Pembina Chippewas, 30 years of age.—H. S. Neal.
 Saw his brother and find this person to be a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, over 30 years of age.—H. S. Neal.
 Son of Joseph; is about 50 years old; a Pembina mixed-blood. A male, grandson of the family.—H. S. Neal.
 (A male, son of Joseph, appears to have had scrip issued on his application, treaty 1854.)

117. H. S. Neal.
 Same as Joseph Mason or Mulliken.
 Is 40 or 45 years of age; lives at Red Lake. Taken by commission under name of Andrew.
 We saw him and find him entitled; lives at Saint Paul, and in the same place; there are two of them.
 Taken by R. Crowell, in 1854; in 1859; found to be a Frenchman under this treaty.
 He is a son of Francis Vivier, a Pembina half-breed; a young man, may be over 26 years of age.—J. R. Bottineau.
 I know him; he lives in the settlements; was a working-man; I don't know that he ever lived in the United States.—Louis Girard.
 Don't recall him.—J. R. Bottineau.
 Don't recall it.—J. Campbell. Related to Francis, an oldish man.—X. Brousseau.

I knew of only two Francis; this is same as Francis, Jr., next below; he is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; about 35 years old, and was a soldier of the late war.—J. R. Bottineau. Met him on Red River; an oldish man; half-breed; belongs to the Red Lake band.—F. X. Brousseau.
 Same as above.—J. R. Bottineau. Related to above; met him in the same place; an oldish man. Don't recall it.—J. Campbell.
 He is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, is quite old, and lived ever since I know him, (10 years) in the United States.—J. R. Bottineau.

Son of Francis, sr., is over 26 and under 30 years of age, I should think; lives with his father; makes his house his home.—J. R. Bottineau.
 Known the old man around Pembina for 40 years; is a mixed-blood of the Chippewas; knew him in the house of the late war.—F. X. Brousseau.
 The old man is the one taken by Eugene M. Wilson.—J. R. Bottineau.

Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be entitled under this treaty.
 The same person.—J. R. Bottineau. Have known him only for the last 5 years; knew his father for the last 40 years around Pembina; never have had a regular home on American side all the time; this one is about 40 years of age; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.
 Has been a resident of Saint Joseph for many years; (over 10 to my knowledge;) is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, and is over 30 years of age.—J. R. Bottineau.

No.	Name	Date	Place	Agent	Status	Remarks
629	Turpin, Severie	Oct. 7, 1870	do	Kerr & Collins	do	do
630	Turpin, Amable	Jan. 27, 1869	do	William H. Grant	Rejected	do
631	Turpin, Philip	Dec. 27, 1868	do	do	do	do
632	Tango, Joseph	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dak.	J. R. Sloan	Schedule L, No. 106	do
633	Vasser, Baptiste	June 6, 1871	Red Lake	do	Schedule H, No. 78	do
634	Vasseur, Andrew	Jan. 4, 1869	do	William H. Grant	Approved	do
635	Vivier, Bernard	Oct. 13, 1870	do	William Lochren	Schedule L, No. 152	do
636	Vivier, Seville	Feb. 16, 1868	do	P. Broussau	Rejected	do
		Dec. 5, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do	do
637	Villeneuve, Julien	Oct. 5, 1865	do	William H. Grant	do	do
638	Villeneuve, Baptiste	Oct. 5, 1868	do	do	do	do
639	Villeneuve, Frank	Feb. 6, 1868	Mennequin County	E. M. Wilson	Approved	do
640	Villeneuve, Francois, Jr.	Oct. 5, 1868	do	William H. Grant	See 639	do
641	Villeneuve, Francis	Oct. 5, 1868	Clay County	do	Approved	do
642	Villneuf, Cuthbert	Sept. 27, 1869	do	do	do	do
		Sept. 28, 1869	do	E. M. Wilson	do	do
643	Vandall, Pierre	May 23, 1865	do	do	do	do
644	do	Feb. 13, 1869	do	Kerr & Collins	Schedule L, No. 157	do
645	Vandalle, John	Aug. 13, 1868	do	do	Schedule L, No. 158	do
646	Vallait, Louis	Sept. 29, 1869	do	William H. Grant	Approved	do
		Sept. 1, 1869	do	E. M. Wilson	do	do
647	Vale, Moses	May 23, 1865	Saint Joseph	do	do	do

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
698	Valley, Baptiste	Dec. 8, 1868 Mar. 6, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	Kerr & Collins P. Beauprie	Schedule L, No. 153 Rejected	There are two of them, father and son; both examined by R. F. Crowell, and found to be beneficiaries under this treaty. 70 years of age; have known him in the United States over 10 years; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—J. B. Bottineau. (A appears to have had scrip issued to him under the treaty of 1854, made at La Pointe.)
699	Valley, Joseph	Feb. 13, 1869	Chippewa Station, Minn.	Kerr & Collins	.....do	Known him for 15 years; born at Pembina, I think; not more than 35 or 39 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—Charles Bottineau. I can't say he is 35 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
700	Valley, Alexander	Mar. 6, 1871	Pembina, Dak.	P. Beauprie	.....do	Have known him for 15 years; born at Pembina; not more than 35 or 39 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—Charles Bottineau. I can't say he is 35 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
701	Valy, Abraham	Dec. 8, 1868 Mar. 6, 1871	.....do	J. P. Wilson P. Beauprie	.....do	Have known him for 15 years; born at Pembina; not more than 35 or 39 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—Charles Bottineau. I can't say he is 35 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
702	Valle, Antoine	Mar. 6, 1871	.....do	P. Beauprie	Approved	Have known him for 15 years; is about 35 or 40 years old; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; resident of the United States.—Charles Bottineau.
703	Vernet, Joseph	Apr. 5, 1871	Saint Joseph	.....do	Schedule L, No. 151	Examined by R. F. Crowell, special agent, and found to be a beneficiary under this treaty.
704	Vermuet, Pierre	June 19, 1868	Pembina, Dak.	J. P. Wilson	Approved	Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; I know nothing about him.—J. P. Wilson. I knew him for 15 or 16 years at Pembina; is a Pembina Chippewa mixed-blood, over 30 years of age.—P. Bottineau. I know a Pierre Vermette, not Vermette; lived in the settlements.—Louis Girard.
705	Vayant, Baptiste	Aug. 31, 1868	White Horse Plains.	Dana White	Rejected	Old man; lived at White Horse Plains; had a large family—children; don't know where they are now.—J. P. Wilson.
706	Welch, Norman	Aug. 21, 1868	.....do	Kerr & Collins	.....do	Came down Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be entitled; I thought he was old enough; I know nothing of his citizenship, nor where he now resides; I have not seen him since.—J. P. Wilson. I don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau, J. Robert, Michel Dauphinais.
707	Wells, Daniel	Sept. 25, 1868	.....do	J. P. Wilson	Approved	Probably came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; I don't think I have seen him since.—J. P. Wilson. Is high (about) 33 years old.—John B. Wilker, St. Antoine Azure. I knew him at Saint Joseph, for
708	Wells, John	Aug. 23, 1868	Saint Joseph	Kerr & Collins	.....do	Just 10 years; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas and over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. Known him for 10 years; he has lived for just 17 years in the United States.—P. Bottineau.
						Is brother of David; over 30 years of age; I guess; lived at Saint Joseph for about 30 years.—Michel Dauphinais.

Just 10 years; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas and over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. Known him for 10 years; he has lived for just 17 years in the United States.—P. Bottineau.

Is brother of David; over 30 years of age; I guess; lived at Saint Joseph for about 30 years.—Michel Dauphinais.

706 Welch, Norman..... Aug. 21, 1868
 707 Welch, Daniel..... Sept. 25, 1868

Kerr & Collins..... do
 J. P. Wilson..... Approved

708 Wells, John..... Aug. 28, 1868
 709 Whool, (Hool.) Gabriel..... Sept. 25, 1868

Kerr & Collins..... do
 P. Beaurpic..... Approved
 E. M. Wilson..... Approved

710 Walette, François..... May 24, 1871
 711 Walette, Isidore..... May 28, 1871
 712 Wallel, Antoine..... May 23, 1865

Schedule H, No. 56.
 P. Beaurpic..... do
 Wm. Lochren }
 I. Beaurpic } Approved
 P. Beaurpic..... do
 Wm. Lochren }
 E. M. Wilson }
 Wm. Lochren }
 Wm. H. Grant } Rejected
 Kerr & Collins..... do
 E. W. Brenner..... Approved

713 Wilkey, Alexander..... May 23, 1871
 714 Welkey, Augustin..... Oct. 14, 1870
 715 Wilkey, Jean Bc..... May 20, 1871
 716 Wilkey, Jean B, sr..... May 23, 1865
 717 Young, Joseph..... Oct. 12, 1870
 718 Welch, Norman..... Oct. 8, 1868
 Aug. 21, 1868

719 Cline, Francis..... June 6, 1871
 720 Caplette, Baptiste..... June 6, 1871
 721 Decoteau, Francis, jr..... June 9, 1871
 722 Decoteau, Louis, jr..... June 6, 1871

Fort Totten, Dak..... do
 do..... do
 do..... do

do..... do
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last 10 years; is a mixed-blood of the Pembina
 Chippewas and over 30 years of age.—J. P. Bottineau.
 Known to me for past 17 years in
 the United States.—P. Bottineau.
 Is brother of David; over 30 years of age; I guess; lived
 at Saint Joseph for about 20 years.—Michel Dau-
 phinals.
 Taken in Saint Cloud; claimed to be entitled; I have
 never seen him since; I know nothing of his citizen-
 ship.—J. P. Wilson. There are several families entitled.
 —John R. Wilker, Jr., Antoine A. re. 39 years old; a
 mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; and reside
 at Saint Joseph.—Charles Bottineau.
 Have known him for 18 years at Saint Joseph; is 38
 years old; a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.
 —Chas. Bottineau. Taken by commission.
 Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; over 30
 years of age; makes his home at Saint Joseph;
 over 17 years to my knowledge.—J. Robert.
 Taken by commission.
 Have known him over 40 years; lives at Saint Joseph;
 over 30 years old; a citizen of the United States; and
 a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—J. R.
 Bottineau.
 Taken by commission.
 Do.
 Saw him; same as Benj. Dion; is 23 years old.—H. S.
 Neal.
 Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; obtained
 a certificate, beneficiary under this treaty; I thought he
 was old enough; I know nothing of his citizenship,
 or where he now resides; I have not seen him since.—
 J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. Robert, J. B. Bot-
 tineau.
 I know him; is between 60 and 70 years of age; is a
 Pembina mixed-blood; lives about Devil's Lake.—E.
 W. Brenner.
 I know him; claims to be a Pembina mixed-blood; is
 30 years of age; is about Devil's Lake.—E. W.
 Brenner.
 He is a Pembina mixed-blood, from 35 to 37 years old;
 He has a large family and lives about Fort Totten.—E.
 W. Brenner.
 Is a brother of Francis; is about 2 years younger; no
 wife, but has a large family; lives at same place.—
 E. W. Brenner.

SCHEDULE B.—Being a list of the applications filed with the special commission, &c.—Continued.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	The evidence taken by the commission.
723	Laverdure, Francis, Esq. et al.	.....	Fort Totten, Dak.	E. W. Brenner,	Approved conditionally.	Is a son of Pierre; lives at Fort Totten; Pembina mixed-blood, about 35 years of age; is married and has a large family.—E. W. Brenner. (A Francis Laverdure has made personal application for land at Saint Cloud. See Schedule F, No. 74.)

NOTES.

The terms "settlements," "Fort Gerry," "Portage," and "White Horse Plains," mean points and places in the British Possessions. In "Red River" generally means north of the American side.

Louis Girard and Nelson Brown, who appear as witnesses on the applications filed by H. C. Wait, attorney, are witnesses identifying to the names and persons of the applicant; so Mr. Wait informed us. In regard to the evidence of Louis Girard, while we are satisfied that in the testimony given before the commission he intended to state only the truth, yet we are apprehensive he may have contumacious persons whom he did not know with the applicants of whom he testified; some allowance should therefore be made to the same on that account. One of the witnesses is William D. Grant, one of the testifying witnesses, refused to be examined, and Mr. White declined to furnish any evidence; the other witness, A. J. Campbell, was absent. We observed the Red River country loaded with furs, &c. They sometimes number 1,200 carts, but lately they have come by "brigades" of 60, 70, &c. Many half-breeds come with them as drivers, &c.

It will be observed that we have not in all cases required the character of the identifying witnesses to be certified by some public officer. We soon discovered that these certificates were made as a matter of course, and were utterly valueless as to any evidence they might afford of the character of the parties. The identifying witnesses themselves have not been at all scrupulous in taking the oaths set out on the applications, as will be observed in examining their testimony under oath with that set out in their affidavits. As it would have been almost impossible to have obtained the certificates of those who knew the parties, we have omitted requiring it.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Stearns, ss:

Charles D. Kerr, being first duly sworn, says on his oath that he is, and for five years last past has been, a notary public in and for the county of Stearns, duly commissioned and qualified; that during the year A. D. 1868, there appeared before him a number of parties representing themselves to be entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land under the Red Lake and Pembina treaty, so called; and the applications of said parties were taken for said land by affiant, as said notary, and are now in the hands of the commission appointed to examine the same; that affiant carefully and explicitly, to each of the parties so appearing before him, (explained) the provisions of said treaty and all the facts the existence of which were necessary to entitle said parties to the benefits of said treaty, and that each of said parties swore to the applications in the hands of said commissioners as aforesaid, before affiant as notary as aforesaid, and fully understood the nature and significance of the oaths they were taking; that each of the parties so appearing were, as affiant verily believes, half-breeds, and from the representations made by them and their witnesses, were entitled to benefits of said treaty.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of August, A. D. 1871.

CHARLES D. KERR,
L. W. COLLIN,
Notary Public, Minnesota.

"Detailed statement of Louis Girard."—I came to America from France through Boston, and lived nine years at Stillwater. In 1868 I went to Fort Gerry and kept a store at school. The half-breeds came to trade with me because I talked French as they did; not knowing them I would inquire of them where they lived, so that I could ascertain if they would be satisfied to sell me their furs. I got acquainted with them, and they called me "Gerry." I had a French name, and from Fort Gerry to the "Portage" was as I was well settled, principally with half-breeds. The English and Scotch half-breeds were more settled and better off than the French; when the latter got money they were more free-hearted; spent it and saved nothing; they are more wandering in their lives. In the summer-time they go everywhere; very few work or farm, generally go as voyageurs for Hudson's Bay Company, merchants, &c. In the winter-time they go trapping. Others chop wood for stores; have no steady work in winter.

all the facts the existence of which were necessary to entitle said parties to the benefits of said treaty, and that each of said parties swore to the applications in the hands of said commissioners as aforesaid, before affiant as notary as aforesaid, and fully understood the nature and significance of the oath they were taking; that each of the parties so appearing were, as affiant verily believes, half-breeds, and from the representations made by them and their witnesses, were entitled to benefits of said treaty.

CHARLES D. KERR,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of August, A.D. 1871.

L. W. COLLIN,
Notary Public, Minnesota.

"*General statement of James G. Gerard, Notary Public, Lake Superior, to the Hon. J. W. Collins, Notary Public, Minnesota, that he has known the persons mentioned in the foregoing certificate, and that he is satisfied that they were entitled to the benefits of said treaty, and that he would inquire of them where they lived, so that I could ascertain if it would be safe to trust them. I got well acquainted with all in the "settlements" the country from "Scratching River to Fort Gerry, and from Fort Gerry to the "Portage," was pretty well settled, principally with half-breeds. They had a French Bishop. There were a few French Canadians living there, but the persons I certified to were, as I think, half-breeds. The English and Scotch half-breeds were more settled and better off than the French. They were more free-hearted; spent it and saved nothing; they are more wandering in their lives. In the summer time they work on farms, generally go as voyageurs for Hudson's Bay Company, merchants, &c. In the winter-time they go trapping. Others chop wood for stores; have no steady work in winter.*"

LOUIS GIRARD.

HENRY S. NEAL,
EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioners.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE GENERAL LAND-OFFICE RELATIVE TO THE ISSUE OF LAKE SUPERIOR CHIPPEWA SCRIP BY THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 14, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that this Office has issued scrip to certain half-breeds, under the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, for eighty acres to each person, as follows, viz:

To Elizabeth Borup and Theodore Bornp. Issued September 29, 1863.
To Stephen Fungo, Nancy Gheen, Marianna Wolcott, and Lizette William Newago. Issued February 4, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner of General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 20, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that I have this day issued certificates of half-breed scrip for Chippewas of Lake Superior, treaty of September 30, 1854, agreeably to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior of May 18, 1863, to the following persons, viz:

Roger Aitkins,
Margaret Bastian,
Angelic Cloutier,
Sophia E. Champlin,
Catharine Ely,
Benjamin Fairbanks,
George Fairbanks,
Enstache Jourdain,
Lucy Kling,

Mary Ann Legrne,
Margaret La Floud,
Alexis La Prarie,
Janevive McDonald,
Sophia Russel,
Margaret Roy,
Eliza V. Sweet,*
John Tanner, and
Truman A. Warren.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 29, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that, under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 18, 1863, and with his approval, this Office, on the 13th instant, issued scrip for eighty acres each, marked B, and

[* Indorsement on above letter.]

Entered according to return from Indian Office, April 29, 1864, Elizabeth Sweet.
D. HARPER.

RELATIVE TO THE
E OFFICE OF IN-

OR,
AFFAIRS,
March 14, 1864.
scrip to certain
h the Chippewas
ollows, viz :
eptember 29, 1863.
cott, and Lizette

P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

numbered as follows to the following persons—treaty 1854 with Chip-
pewas Lake Superior, viz :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| No. | No. |
| 1. Betsey McDougal. | 18. Julia A. Spears. |
| 2. Julia E. Lane. | 19. Matilda Thompson. |
| 3. Sophia Warren. | 20. Ann Moore. |
| 4. Margaret Chabolis. | 21. Alexis Roy. |
| 5. Peter Chainard. | 22. Mary Fairbanks. |
| 6. George H. Oaks. | 23. Clement H. Baubien. |
| 7. Julia B. Oaks. | 24. Mariah Baubien. |
| 8. Theresa Roleau. | 25. Nancy M. Arthur. |
| 9. Margaret Bruce. | 26. Françoise McGillis. |
| 10. Peter Roy. | 27. Susan Montrieille. |
| 11. Elizabeth Charrett. | 28. Mitchel Compois. |
| 12. Mary McDugal. | 29. Charlotte L. Morrison. |
| 13. Theresa Belecourt. | 30. Sophia Dufort. |
| 14. Mary Pellard. | 31. Elizabeth Baubien. |
| 15. Elizabeth Monchamp. | 32. |
| 16. Catharine Brunnett. | 33. Catharine Fairbanks. |
| 17. Nancy B. Stillwell. | 34. Angélique Detour. |

Under the same decision, and with the approval of the Secretary of
the Interior, scrip marked C, and numbered as follows, was issued on
the 20th instant to the following persons, viz :

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| No. | No. |
| 1. Roger Aitkins. | 10. Mary Ann Legrue. |
| 2. Margaret Bastian. | 11. Margaret La Fond. |
| 3. Angelic Cloutier. | 12. Alexis Le Prairie. |
| 4. Sophiea Champlin. | 13. Janevive McDonald. |
| 5. Catharine Ely. | 14. Sophia Russel. |
| 6. Benjamin Fairbanks. | 15. Margaret Roy. |
| 7. George Fairbanks. | 16. Elizabeth Sweet. |
| 8. Eustache Jourdain. | 17. John Tanner. |
| 9. Lucy Kling. | 18. Truman A. Warren. |

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 13, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that I have issued, under direction of the
Secretary of the Interior, scrip for eighty acres each to the mixed-
bloods of Lake Superior, as provided for
by treaty of 1854. Said scrip is marked C, and numbered as follows,
viz :

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| No. | No. |
| 19. Amanda Ashmund. | 29. Francis S. Gurnoe. |
| 20. Roleau Archange. | 30. John B. Gurnoe. |
| 21. Lucy Biddle. | 31. Louis Gurnoe. |
| 22. Michael Baierger. | 32. James Gibway. |
| 23. Augustus Baierger. | 33. Alexis La Prairie, 2d. |
| 24. Charlotte Cardotte. | 34. Margaret Folstrom. |
| 25. John Chapman. | 35. Nancy Folstrom. |
| 26. Henry Cotte. | 36. Sarah Furear. |
| 27. James Chapman. | 37. Peter Bruce. |
| 28. Eiza Chart. | |

The foregoing were dated May 11, 1864.

OR,
AFFAIRS,
April 29, 1864.
the Secretary of
al, this Office, on
marked B, and

Elizabeth Sweet.
D. HARPER.

No.
38. Margaret Bonnet.
39. Peter Young.
40. Susan La Prairie, 2.
41. Antoine Barston.
42. John Bte. Gosler.

No.
43. William Piquette.
44. Augustus Default.
45. Francis Bird.
46. Joseph Madwagman.
47. Antoine Madwagman.

No. 38 was dated May 25, 1864; and Nos. 39 to 47, June 13, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
August 29, 1864.

SIR: I inclose herewith an additional list of names of parties to whom scrip for eighty acres of land each, under treaty of 1854 with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, has been issued by this Office. Said scrip is numbered 48 C to 107 C, inclusive, and dated August 25, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

List of scrip marked C, issued August 25, 1864, under treaty of 1854 with Chippewas of Lake Superior.

No.
48. John B. Cullen.
49. Susan Cullen.
50. Isabel La Vierge.
51. François La Vierge.
52. Celia Sweat.
53. Mary A. Dariot.
54. Jennie Ross.
55. Mathew Madwagman.
56. Isabel Chatlain.
57. Mary Callie.
58. Frances Massey.
59. Susan Bruce.
60. John Polstrom.
61. Margaret R. Folstrom.
62. Elizabeth Rivier.
63. Louis Brunelle.
64. Pierre Roy.
65. Marion Bruce.
66. Mary Steel.
67. Peter F. Bouchea.
68. Mary Lenville.
69. Susan Laprarie.
70. Charlotte Shaw.
71. Simon Gurnoe.
72. Mary J. Stafford.
73. Bela J. Chapman.
74. Maria Duvernay.
75. Charlotte Crochiere.
76. Justine Rousain.
77. Julie Contoix.

No.
78. Betsey Brown.
79. J. Bte. Bowdrie.
80. Mary Piquette.
81. Joseph François.
82. Joseph Herbert.
83. Felicitie Contoix.
84. George Brown.
85. Louis Contoix.
86. Marie Shaw.
87. Julie Nolin.
88. Marie Lessard.
89. Genevieve Ermatinger.
90. Zavier Nolin.
91. Archange Cadotte.
92. Isabelle Cadotte.
93. Jane Jasson.
94. Joseph Meniclier.
95. Edward Ashman.
96. Charles Gurnoe.
97. Charlotte Forcier.
98. Charlotte Conton.
99. Joseph Jibway.
100. Charles Cadotte.
101. Louis Cadotte.
102. Julia Sutherland.
103. Angelle Ojibway.
104. Paul H. Baulien.
105. Archange Bronchaud.
106. Margaret Bison.
107. Antoine Bison.

Noted in Indian Record Book, Bloss's Division, September 21, 1864.

MENDENHALL.

SIR :
of the I
half-bre
the trea

No.
108. Char
109. Mar
110. Mar
111. Gene
112. John
113. Jane
114. Jane
115. Jose
116. Ther
117. Jose
118. Alm
119. Isab
120. Mar
121. Emi

The f
August

No.
136. Cici
137. Loni
138. Mar
139. Eust
140. John
141. Ange
142. Josep
143. Marg
144. Anto
145. Benj
146. Mary
147. Mary
148. Mary
149. Gabr
150. Xsiv
151. Loni
152. Zavi

The f
Novemb

No.
170. Isab
171. Anto
172. Lucy
173. Soph
174. John
175. Rob
176. Benj
177. Mari
178. Jose
179. Mar
180. Mary

The f
marked
V

Hon.
C

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

November 12, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that I have, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, issued scrip for eighty acres each, to the following-named half-breeds of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the provisions of the treaty of 1854 with that tribe, viz:

- No.
104. Charles Jeronx.
109. Maria Chapman.
110. Mary Chapman.
111. Geneviev Default.
112. John B. Crane.
113. Jane Gurnoe.
114. Jane McCoy.
115. Josephine Brunelle.
116. Theresa Sheaver.
117. Joseph Brunelle.
118. Almira Cressey.
119. Isabel Visner.
120. Mary F. Bissina.
121. Emily Sheryea.

- No.
122. Sophia Gervais.
123. Margaret Baldwin.
124. Lucy Victory.
125. Mary Martin.
126. Elizabeth Dona.
127. Oliver Sheryea.
128. Lizzie Moran.
129. Bazil Jourdain.
130. Francis Leith.
131. Isac La Bissina.
132. Mary Aurelia.
133. Mary Charbonis.
134. Stephen Popin.
135. Magdaline Sheryea.

The foregoing were numbered as above, marked letter C, and dated August 25, 1864.

- No.
136. Cicilla Amelia.
137. Louis Amelia.
138. Mary A. Laterell.
139. Enstache Belcourt.
140. John B. Belcourt.
141. Angelic McBoal.
142. Joseph Piper.
143. Margaret McCoy.
144. Antoine McCoy.
145. Benjamin La Fond.
146. Mary Turpin.
147. Mary A. Claremont.
148. Mary Sloan.
149. Gabriel Demarais.
150. Xsiver Demarais.
151. Lonis Demarais.
152. Xavier Demarais.

- No.
153. Margaret Price.
154. Geneviev Labot.
155. Françoise Labot.
156. Geneviev Turpin.
157. Margaret Bibo.
158. Nancy Vanare.
159. Genette Traverse.
160. Josette St. Clair.
161. James Morrison.
162. Margaret Fairbanks.
163. Margaret Charboise.
164. Françoise Bellair.
165. Jenette Brnnette.
166. Françoise Brunette.
167. Peter Brunelle.
168. Madaline La Roche.
169. Charlotte Price.

The foregoing were numbered as above, marked letter C, and dated November 4 and 5, 1864.

- No.
170. Isabel Williams.
171. Antoine Baierger.
172. Lucy H. Farnis.
173. Sophia Lambert.
174. John Ste. Beauvine.
175. Robert Beauvine.
176. Benjamin Beauvine.
177. Maria Beauvine.
178. Josette Bowdoin.
179. Margaret Bone.
180. Mary Morringer.

- No.
181. Sophia Belanger.
182. Joseph Lagarde.
183. Charlotte Bowdoin.
184. Susan Raume.
185. William Raume.
186. Margaret Gabeshcang.
187. Isabel Bone.
188. Lizer Paul.
189. Angelic Bowdoin.
190. Angelic La Coy.
191. Jean Bte. Raume.

The foregoing were numbered as above, dated November 12, and marked C.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

ann.
ne 13, 1864.

. DOLE,
Commissioner.

TERIOR,
AFFAIRS,
gust 29, 1864.

s of parties to
y of 1854 with
is Office. Said
ed August 25,

DOLE,
Commissioner.

with Chippewas of

ger.

ber 21, 1864.
DENHALL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 3, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that, under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior, I have issued scrip for eighty acres each to the following mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, treaty of 1854, with that tribe, viz, dated November 25, 1864 :

No.
192. Jane Killcoal.
193. Margaret Belcourt.
194. Joseph Nulua.
195. Joseph Bellanger.
196. Cecelia Turpin.
197. Josetta Turpin.
198. Angelique Turpin.
199. Batiste Turpin.
200. Joseph Turpin.
201. Amabell Turpin.

No.
202. Francis Turpin.
203. Margaret Bush.
204. Joseph Brunette.
205. Joseph Ste. Germain.
206. John Bte. Ste. Germain.
207. William Ste. Germain.
208. Mary Ste. Germain.
209. Therese Daroit.
210. Margaret Ross.

The foregoing are marked letter C; Nos. 192 and 204, inclusive, are dated November 25, 1864, and the remaining numbers are of this date, (December 3, 1864.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 8, 1864.

SIR: I have to inform you that I have this day, under directions of the Secretary of the Interior, issued scrip for eighty acres of land each to the following mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, treaty of 1854, at La Pointe, viz :

No.
211. Angelic Boucher.
212. Charlotte Boucher.
213. Margaret Boucher.
214. Catalque Miron.
215. John Bte. Laloche.
216. Joseph Davenport.
217. Henry Davenport.
218. Polly Johnson.
219. Sophia Johnson.

No.
220. La Louise Piquette.
221. Françoise Piquette.
222. John Bte. Piquette.
223. Charles Louisignant.
224. Benjamin Louisignant.
225. Joseph Louisignant.
226. Alexis Pelotte.
227. Ignace Pelotte.
228. Leflet Choinard.

The scrip is marked letter C, and numbered as above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 16, 1865.

SIR: I have to inform you that, under direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I, on the 14th instant, issued scrip for eighty acres each to

the follo
of 1854,

No.
229. Mar
230. Mic
231. Jus
232. Jos
233. Joh
234. Phil
235. Jul
2354. Wil
236. Par
237. Ant
238. Sus
239. Jan
240. Mar
241. Mar
242. Mar

Hon.

SIR :
Interior,
bloods of
treaty o

No.
258. Char

Dated

No.
260. Emil
261. Ciail
262. Robe
263. Loui
264. Fran
265. Mad
266. Char
267. Anto
268. Ama
269. Enni
270. John
271. Mary
272. Jose

The f
and mar
In m
McCoy,
inadver

Hon.

the following mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, treaty of 1854, at La Pointe, viz, letter C :

- | | |
|---|---|
| No.
229. Maria Dufault.
230. Michael La Loche.
231. Justine Johnson.
232. Joseph Marchand.
233. John Bte. Chouinard.
234. Philimon Roy.
235. Julia Chouinard.
235½. William Spence.
236. Paul Leseé.
237. Antoine Morgan.
238. Susan Holman.
239. James Tauner.
240. Margaret Tauner.
241. Margaret Lamedrey.
242. Mary Lesarte. | No.
243. Margaret Bontain.
244. David Desjerlais.
245. Louis Desjerlais.
246. Francis Desjerlais.
247. Raphael Lesarte.
248. Joseph Reashe.
249. Susan Reashe.
250. Margaret Huot.
251. Susau Dugas.
252. Louise Wren.
253. Margaret Burcheran.
254. Basil Burcheran.
255. Sevier Burcheran.
256. John B. Reashe.
257. Margaret Contier. |
|---|---|

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 11, 1865.

SIR: I have to inform you that, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, scrip has been issued by this Office to the following mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the provisions of the treaty of 1854, at La Pointe, viz :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| No.
258. Charlotte Gauthier. | No.
259. Pophia Gauthier. |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|

Dated January 27, 1865, letter C.

- | | |
|--|---|
| No.
260. Emily Reashe.
261. Cieile Roy.
262. Robert Fairbanks.
263. Louise Pellican.
264. Françoise Prachie.
265. Madeline Le May.
266. Charlotte Larivee.
267. Antoine La Comt.
268. Amable La Comt.
269. Eunice La Prairie.
270. John Dalona.
271. Mary Daniels.
272. Josette Chaboilley. | No.
273. Charles Charette.
274. Alice Cardotte.
275. Agate Cardotte.
276. Arehange Branchaud.
277. Antoine F. Bisson.
278. Louise Brunelle.
279. Pierre Burcheran.
280. Louise Brisette.
281. Jack Bonga.
282. Augustus Bellanger.
283. Margaret T. Bisson.
284. Sophia Bellefeuille. |
|--|---|

The foregoing scrip was issued January 31, 1865, numbered as above, and marked C.

In my letter to you of November 12, 1864, the name of Françoise McCoy, to whom scrip (No. 155½ C) was issued November 4, 1864, was inadvertently omitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 27, 1865.

SIR: I have to inform you that under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I have issued scrip for eighty acres of land to each of the following mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, treaty of 1854, at La Pointe, viz :

No.	No.
285. Margaret Barette.	289. Charlotte Paron.
286. Josephine Rashe.	290. Rosette Rudo.
287. Françoise Lesarte.	291. John A. Roy.
288. John McGillis.	292. Edward Souve.

Issued February 17, 1865, and marked C.

No.	No.
293. Margaret Corbin.	306. Charlotte McFarlan.
294. Catharine Osargie.	307. Antoine Martin.
295. Charles E. Roussain.	308. Angélie Martin.
296. Charlotte Bellair.	309. David Marchand.
297. Edward Blanchard.	310. Nicholas Menechier.
298. Reuben Chapman.	311. Charles Menechier.
299. Susan Cardotte.	312. Benjamin Morin.
300. Josette Clontier.	313. Louis Nolin.
301. Margarete Gauthier.	314. Françoise Nolin.
302. Josette Lasseur.	315. Charles Roussain.
303. John Morringer.	316. John Bte. Rébidoux.
304. Michael Morringer.	317. Nancy A. Warner.
305. Peter McFarlan.	

Issued February 20, 1865, and marked C.

No.	No.
318. Elizabeth Bonga.	322. Betsey Mickley.
319. Joseph Connette.	323. Louise Lesarte.
320. Mary Eveque.	324. Pierre Sansconce.
321. Joseph McCoy.	

Issued February 25, 1865, and marked C.

No.	No.
325. William Atkins.	333. Robert Des Jardon.
326. Josette Brunette.	334. Joseph Des Jardon.
327. Françoise Brunette.	335. Julia La Chapelle.
328. Batiste Brunette.	336. Eliza Meyon.
329. John Brown.	337. William Herbert.
330. John B. Bulanger.	338. Catharine Herbert.
331. George Bonga.	339. John B. Bertram.
332. Batiste Des Jardon.	

Issued March 2, 1865, and marked C.

No.	No.
1. Joseph Blair.	14. Amalle Fournier.
2. Julia Cornick.	15. Françoise Fournier.
3. Peter Daniel.	16. John Fournier.
4. Joseph Le Grue.	17. Moses French.
5. Peter Rashe.	18. Hert Jeneureux.
6. Norbert Allie.	19. Angélie Jeneureux.
7. Alexander Bibilon.	20. Angélie Marchand.
8. Andrew Chenquay.	21. Daniel McCann.
9. Françoise Chenquay.	22. Duncan Porter.
10. Margaret Chenquay.	23. Andrew Pricourt.
11. John Bte. Chenquay.	24. William Pepin.
12. Augustus Chenquay.	25. Edward St. Arnaud.
13. Edward Felix.	

Issued March 16, 1865, and marked D.

No.
26. Pierr
27. Mur
28. Rosa

Issue

Hon.

SIR :
Interior
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viz :

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31. Con
32. Ad
33. And
34. And
35. And
36. Bru
37. Bon
38. Blat
39. Blat
40. Che
41. Den
42. Don
43. Don
44. Dou
45. Dou
46. Fair
47. Grai

Issued

No.
65. Blot
66. Blot
67. Belg
68. Belg
69. Blo
70. Blo
71. Blo
72. Bot
73. Bot
74. Bat
75. Bat
76. Bus
77. Bus
78. Bea
79. Cha
80. Cha
81. Cha
82. Cha
83. Cha
84. Cha
85. Car
86. Car
87. Car
88. Car
89. Car
90. Car
91. Cha
92. Cha
93. Cap

- No.
26. Pierre Bellanger.
27. Mary Dufrind.
28. Rosalie Gauthier.

- No.
29. Catharine Rondon.
30. Louis Rondon.

Issued Murch 22, 1865, and marked D.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 25, 1865.

SIR: I have to inform you that by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, I have issued scrip for eighty acres each, to certain mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, treaty of 1854, at La Pointe, viz:

- No.
31. Contoix, Catherine.
32. Adams, Joseph.
33. Andrews, William.
34. Andrews, John.
35. Andrews, Margaret.
36. Brunette, Jean Bte.
37. Boudoin, Marle A.
38. Blanchard, Joseph B.
39. Blanchard, Henry.
40. Cheveraux, Francis.
41. Demarnis, Victory.
42. Donnell, Mary.
43. Douphinis, Theophilé.
44. Douphinis, Hyacinth.
45. Douphinis, Mary.
46. Fairbanks, William.
47. Graham, Henry.

Issued May 4, 1865, letter D.

- No.
65. Blondin, Esther.
66. Blondin, Paul.
67. Belgard, Louis.
68. Belgard, Margaret.
69. Blow, John B.
70. Blow, Antoine.
71. Blow, Margaret.
72. Bottineau, Mary R.
73. Bottineau, John B.
74. Batosh, Julia.
75. Batosh, Louis.
76. Bushe, Françoise.
77. Bushe, Josette.
78. Beaupri, Josette.
79. Champaigne, Jean B.
80. Champaigne, Minuel.
81. Champaigne, Isabella.
82. Champaigne, Mary.
83. Charbeneau, Victoria.
84. Charbeneau, John B.
85. Carrier, Therese.
86. Carrier, Françoise.
87. Carribean, Antoine.
88. Carribean, Ellen.
89. Carribean, Mary.
90. Carribean, Joseph.
91. Charrette, Baptiste.
92. Charrette, Angelic.
93. Caplet, John B.

- No.
48. Graham, Mary.
49. Jackebear, Louis.
50. Jackebear, Autwain.
51. Jackebear, Mary.
52. Lord, Margaret.
53. Le May, Margaret.
54. Pond, Augustus.
55. Pond, Louis.
56. Pelky, Victorin.
57. Recolle, Rosalie.
58. Recolle, Mary.
59. Roy, Margaret.
60. Snyre, Elizabeth.
61. Slater, Alexander.
62. Severt, Margaret.
63. Trocquer, Rosalie.
64. Warner, Mary E.

- No.
94. Caplet, Madeline.
95. Caplin, Paulett.
96. Caplin, Margaret.
97. Demarais, Margaret, sr.
98. Demarais, Margaret, jr.
99. Demarais, Françoise, sr.
100. Demarais, Françoise, jr.
101. Frederick, Louise.
102. Frederick, Mary Ann.
103. Frederick, Joseph.
104. Grant, Narcisse.
105. Grant, Marguret.
106. Grant, Julia.
107. Grant, Charles.
108. Gladue, Genuvive.
109. Gagnon, Joseph.
110. Goulet, Elizard.
111. Grandboise, Emely.
112. Grandboise, Margarett.
113. Grandboise, Isabella.
114. Grandboise, Pierre.
115. Grandboise, Michel.
116. Goddon, Louis.
117. Gleadue, Charles.
117½. Genuvieu, Peter.
118. Henri, Andros.
119. Henri, Michel.
120. Harman, Edward.
121. Henry, Marie.

No.
 122. Jerome, Jerome.
 123. Jerome, Elizabeth.
 124. Jerome, David.
 125. Jerome, Margaret, Jr.
 126. Jerome, Margaret, Jr.
 127. Jerome, Angelle.
 128. Jerome, Louis.
 129. Kittson, Eliza.
 130. La Rock, Andrew.
 131. Ledonsier Bazil.
 132. Lejinuss, Therese.
 133. Laramut, Marie.
 134. Laramut, Paul.
 135. Letendre, Margaret, sr.
 136. Letendre, Margaret, jr.
 137. Laframboise, Maria.
 138. Laframboise, Louis.
 139. Laframboise, Narcisse.
 140. Laframboise, Mary Ann.
 141. Laque, Francis.
 141½. Laque, Mary.
 142. Leroque, Sophia.
 143. Leroque, Joseph.
 144. Letendre, John B.
 145. Morrisette, Arsene.
 146. Morrisette, Julia.
 147. Memi, Mary.
 148. Memi, Françoise.
 149. Montrieul, Isabella.
 150. Montrieul, John B.
 151. Montrieul, Margaret.
 152. Montrieul, Joseph.

Issued May 10, 1865, letter D.

No.
 184. Chainier, Frances.
 185. Chainier, Josette.

Issued May 12, 1865, letter D.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. M. EDMUNDS, *Commissioner General Land-Office.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

September 2, 1868.

SIR: By direction of Hon. W. T. Otto, Acting Secretary of the Interior, contained in letter addressed to this Office, dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a list embracing the names of one hundred and thirteen mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, claiming land under the seventh clause of the second article [of the treaty] concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, September 30, 1854, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 1110,) to whom certificates were issued under date of the 31st ultimo, in accordance with the order of the Hon. Acting Secretary, indorsed on said list, dated the 26th ultimo, (a copy of which is given,) which order also directs this notification to you.

I also inclose herewith a form of the certificate issued to said mixed-bloods, in which you will observe that it is provided that the mixed-bloods to whom the certificate is issued will, upon presentation of the same at a local land-office having jurisdiction, be entitled to select from any of the vacant lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, which were ceded to the United States by the said treaty of September 30, 1854, eighty acres of land, and that a patent shall be issued to said mixed-bloods in the usual form therefor.

No.
 153. Montrieul, Catherine.
 154. Martel, Baptiste.
 155. Nolan, Charlotte.
 156. Nolin, John B.
 157. Picard, Louis.
 158. Picard, Margaret.
 159. Pleard, Paulet.
 160. Peranteau, Joseph, sr.
 161. Richard, Joseph.
 162. Rainville, François.
 163. Soyard, Louise, sr.
 164. Soyard, Louise, jr.
 165. Soyard, Peter, sr.
 166. Soyard, Peter, jr.
 167. Sayet, Joseph.
 168. Sayet, Louise.
 169. Vall, Joseph.
 170. Vall, Toussaint.
 171. Vall, Louise.
 172. Vilneuve, Angelle.
 173. Vivien, Louis.
 174. Viviver, Françoise.
 175. Viviver, Genevieve.
 176. Purdon, Jenn Bte.
 177. Baptiste, Francis.
 178. Roy, Michael.
 179. Roy, Sophia.
 180. Sansousis, Angustine.
 181. Sansousis, Pierre.
 182. Sansousin, Michael.
 183. Rogers, James.

No.
 186. Chainier, Margaret.

You
 receive
 tificate
 Secret

Hon.

1. Char
 2. Hen
 3. Lize
 4. Mar
 5. Phil
 6. Mari
 7. Mar
 8. Hen
 9. Mar
 10. Ell
 11. Ang
 12. Ant
 13. Ang
 14. Alex
 15. Mar
 16. Pier
 17. Susa
 18. Jose
 19. Jose
 20. Cath
 21. Pier
 22. Jose
 23. Isab
 24. Joh
 25. Mari
 26. Jose
 27. Loui
 28. Susa
 29. Ang
 30. Mad
 31. Loui
 32. Isab
 33. Jose
 34. Susa
 35. Jose
 36. Mar
 37. Loui
 38. Mar
 39. Jose
 40. Mari
 41. Mari
 42. Jose
 43. Jose
 44. Thor
 45. Fran
 46. Cuth
 47. Friz
 48. Mari
 49. John
 50. Mari
 51. Mad
 52. And
 53. Ama
 54. Pier
 55. Jose
 56. Ann
 57. Jose

You are therefore respectfully requested to instruct the registers and receivers of the local land-offices having jurisdiction, to receive said certificates, agreeable to the terms thereof as directed by the Hon. Acting Secretary in said order of the 26th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charles Bottineau. 2. Henry Bellanger. 3. Lizette Boyer. 4. Margaret Brenean. 5. Philarte Beauchmain. 6. Marie Beauchmain. 7. Margret Berard, (mother.) 8. Henry H. Beaulien. 9. Margret Berard, (daughter.) 10. Ellen Berard. 11. Angelic Beauchamp. 12. Antoine Beauchamp. 13. Angelic Caplet. 14. Alexis Coque. 15. Margaret Champagne. 16. Pierre Champagne. 17. Susan Carrier. 18. Josette Coque. 19. Josette Carrier. 20. Catherine Doné. 21. Pierre Dumain. 22. Josette Dumain. 23. Isabella Peranteau. 24. John B. Peranteau. 25. Marie Peranteau. 26. Joseph Peranteau, jr. 27. Louis Peranteau. 28. Susan Peranteau. 29. Angelle Peranteau. 30. Madeline Soyard. 31. Louis Vandall. 32. Isabella Vandall. 33. Josette Vivier. 34. Susan Richard. 35. Joseph Richard, jr. 36. Margret Richard. 37. Louis Smith. 38. Margret Brosseau. 39. Josette Lejemognier. 40. Marie Lejemognier. 41. Marie Laundré. 42. Josette Lucie. 43. Josette Leframboise. 44. Thomas Harrison. 45. Francis Jervais. 46. Cuthbert Grant. 47. Frizine Grant. 48. Marie Grant. 49. John B. Gruet. 50. Marie Galarneau. 51. Madeline Goudrie. 52. André Goudrie. 53. Amable Goudrie. 54. Pierre Gladeau. 55. Josette Frike. 56. Annette Flemund. 57. Josette Fian. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 58. John B. Fian. 59. Margret Delorme. 60. Bazil Delorme. 61. Madeline Ducept. 62. Marie Gagnon. 63. Michel Ducept. 64. Pierre Ducept. 65. Sophie Dreicharm. 66. Adella Dumas. 67. Marie Derosier. 68. Joseph Dagneau. 69. Genevieve Dagneau. 70. Madeline Dagneau. 71. Margret Dejardin. 72. John B. Dejardin. 73. Mary L. Quinn. 74. Marie Livelet. 75. Margret Pipier. 76. Andre Lesperance. 77. Agatha Larauuce. 78. Iziard Lagimoniere. 79. Sara Lagimoniere. 80. Charles Leroque. 81. Marie Marlon. 82. Josette Martet. 83. Pascal Mantour. 84. Madeline Mantour. 85. Margret Nolan. 86. Angelle Nolan. 87. Francis Nolan. 88. Augustin Nolan. 89. Genevieve Nolin. 90. Margret Nollin. 91. Pascal Parisien. 92. Marie Plant. 93. Catherine Prieaux. 94. Emily Smith. 95. Marie Siré. 96. George Siré. 97. Nancy Small. 98. William Small. 99. Mary Anne Veandrie. 100. Tousaint Voudrie. 101. Louis Vilbrin. 102. Louise Plouf Vilbrin. 103. Isabella Wells. 104. Edward Wells. 105. William L. Quinn. 106. Sivier Rashe. 107. Pierre La Pointe. 108. Mary Rashe. 109. Francis Lerne. *110. Josette Hamelle. *111. Mary Tanuer. 112. Mary Ann Calotte. 113. Antoine Montreille. |
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* Certificates Nos. 110 and 111 retained in book.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 9, 1869.

SIR: In compliance with the directions contained in your letter of the 3d November last, I have the honor to inclose herewith a list of the names of certain mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, to whom certificates of identity entitling them to select and receive patents for eighty acres each, (treaty September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1110, Stats. at Large,) dated November 17, 1868, have been issued and delivered to Franklin Steele, esq., on the 17th ultimo.

The certificates are numbered from 114 to 311 inclusive, excepting 205, to which no certificate has been issued. They are in the same printed form of those heretofore issued with your approbation, with an indorsement thereon indicating the territory within which the selections may be made agreeable to your directions of the 3d November last, reference being had to your letters to this Office of the 28th and 29th of October last. I inclose herewith copy of the certificates in blank bearing thereon the indorsement aforesaid, requesting that you inform the General Land-Office of the issuance of the certificates, and give the necessary instructions to that office in reference to the location of the selections of lands by the parties named in the list as indicated in your letter of the 3d November last aforesaid.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

No.	No.
114. Anderson, David.	148. Champaigne, Madeline.
115. Anderson, Francis James.	149. Copley, Joseph.
116. Anderson, Letitia.	150. Caplet, Dennis.
117. Anderson, Henry.	151. Caplet, Lonise.
118. Amelin, John B.	152. Corrigal, Hannah.
119. Amelin, Mary Anne.	153. Cook, Josette.
120. Amelin, Josette.	154. Contor, Etienne.
121. Allard, Ambroise.	155. Cummings, Cuthbert.
122. Breneau, Thomas.	156. Cumming, Charles.
123. Beauchemin, Madeline.	157. Cumming, Malcolm.
124. Beauchemin, André.	158. Cumming, Margaret.
125. Baireaux, Susan.	159. Decheneau, Peter.
126. Boisvert, Susan.	160. Dennett, Mary.
127. Bannerman, Mary.	161. Desjarlin, Baptiste.
128. Bellhemenr, Josette.	162. Desjarlin, François.
129. Bird, James.	163. Desjarlin, Marie.
130. Bird, Isabella.	164. Desjarlin, Michel.
131. Belgard, Elizabeth.	165. Desjarlin, Josette.
132. Bruce, Elizabeth.	166. Desjarlin, Margret.
133. Bruce, James.	167. Delarout, Jean.
134. Bruce, Françoise.	168. Delorme, Adelaide.
135. Belgarde, Margaret.	169. Delorme, Urbain.
136. Bortineau, Mary J.	170. Delorme, Norbert.
137. Brown, Isabella.	171. Demarais, Julie.
138. Bovie, Margaret.	172. Demarais, Sever.
139. Bovie, Paul.	173. Demarais, Charles.
140. Bassett, George.	174. Dease, William.
141. Bassett, Marie.	175. Dease, John.
142. Bruce, Catherine.	176. De La Roudy, Paul.
143. Bereie, Baptiste.	177. De La Roudy, Margret.
144. Colin, Elizabeth.	178. De La Roudy, Etienne.
145. Colin, Jean B.	179. De La Roudy, Louis.
146. Campbell, Nancy.	180. Ferguson, John.
147. Canada, Margaret.	181. Faustneuf, Baptiste.

No.
182. Foy,
183. Fagt
184. Fagt
185. Fiddle
186. Fiddle
187. Fiddle
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189. Gibs
190. Glad
191. Ging
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204. Henr
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207. Irvin
208. Inks
209. Ibis
210. Jond
211. Jond
212. John
213. Klyn
214. Klyn
215. Klyn
216. Klyn
217. Lepo
218. Lepo
219. Lepo
220. Lade
221. Loga
222. Leve
223. Laga
224. Lera
225. Lepi
226. Lyon
227. Lafa
228. Lesp
229. La D
230. La D
231. MeD
232. MeD
233. MeD
234. MeD
235. MeD
236. MeD
237. MeD
238. MeD
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242. McG
243. Murr
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246. Mori

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- No.
- 182. Foy, Josette.
- 183. Fagnand, Isabella.
- 184. Fagnand, Cuthbert.
- 185. Fidler, François.
- 186. Fidler, William.
- 187. Fidler, Nancy.
- 188. Flemand, Margret.
- 189. Gibson, Francis.
- 190. Gladeau, Pierre.
- 191. Gingras, Margret.
- 192. Goulet, Rodger.
- 193. Gruet, Augustine.
- 191. Gruet, Madeline.
- 195. Gruet, Theophilus.
- 196. Hamlin, Isabella.
- 197. Hamlin, Solomon.
- 198. Hamlin, Joseph.
- 199. Hulcerow, Elizabeth.
- 200. House, Elizabeth.
- 201. Henry, Mary Anne.
- 202. Henrie, Pierre.
- 203. Henrie, Antoine.
- 204. Henrie, Josette.
- 205. No certificate issued.
- 206. Hodgson, Charlotte.
- 207. Irvin, Louise.
- 208. Inkster, James.
- 209. Isbisier, Mary.
- 210. Jondron, Angelic.
- 211. Jondron, François.
- 212. Johnson, Mary.
- 213. Klyne, George.
- 214. Klyne, John.
- 215. Klyne, Margret.
- 216. Klyne, Angelic.
- 217. Lepoint, Madeline.
- 218. Leplant, Madeline.
- 219. Leplant, Isabella.
- 220. Ladenx, Louise.
- 221. Logan, Thomas.
- 222. Levelet, Pierre.
- 223. Lagamouier, Marie.
- 224. Levance, Marie.
- 225. Lepine, Julia.
- 226. Lyons, John.
- 227. Lafontaine, François.
- 228. Lesperance, Marie.
- 229. La Deront, Julia.
- 230. La Deront, Joseph.
- 231. McDonald, Duncan.
- 232. McDonald, Philip.
- 233. McDonald, Eliza.
- 234. McDonald, Charles, jr.
- 235. McDonald, Mary.
- 236. McDonald, William.
- 237. McDonald, Nancy.
- 238. McDonald, Hannah.
- 239. McKay, John D.
- 240. McKay, Julie.
- 241. McGillis, Alexander.
- 242. McGillis, Margret.
- 243. Marrison, Edward.
- 244. Mire, Jean B.
- 245. Monkman, Mary.
- 246. Morisette, Baptiste.

16 H B S

- No.
- 247. Millecoin, Madeline.
- 248. Murray, Mary Jane.
- 249. Mousnie, Therese.
- 250. Maxwell, Elizabeth.
- 251. Montreuil, Joseph, jr.
- 252. Montreuil, Margret.
- 253. Morin, Xavier.
- 254. Morin, Madeline.
- 255. Nolin, John.
- 256. Nolin, Mary Anne.
- 257. Nolin, Norbert.
- 258. Nolin, Margret C.
- 259. Nolin, Julie.
- 260. Nolin, Joseph.
- 261. Nolin, Angelic.
- 262. Ncan, Isabella.
- 263. Parks, Julia.
- 264. Peranteaux, Celestic.
- 265. Peranteaux, Josette.
- 266. Peltier, Marie.
- 267. Peltier, Susan.
- 268. Primeau, Joseph, jr.
- 269. Primeau, Joseph.
- 270. Patras, Ellen.
- 271. Pereaux, Monique
- 272. Ross, Margret.
- 273. Renville, Margret.
- 274. Renville, François, sr.
- 275. Rousiant, François.
- 276. Roi, Therese.
- 277. Richard, Charlotte.
- 278. Richard, Rosalie.
- 279. Roi, François.
- 280. Shaboyer, Louise.
- 281. Smith, Joseph.
- 282. Smith, Mary.
- 283. Strotier, Antoine.
- 284. Sinclair, Thomas.
- 285. Sinclair, Catherine.
- 286. Sinclair, James.
- 287. Sire, Madeline.
- 288. Sanderson, David.
- 289. Saint Germain, Josette.
- 290. Sayies, François.
- 291. Sutherland, James R.
- 292. Soyard, Joseph.
- 293. Soyard, Joseph, jr.
- 294. Slater, Thomas.
- 295. Slater, Maria.
- 296. Slater, William.
- 297. Slatter, William.
- 298. Taylor, William.
- 299. Taylor, Mary.
- 300. Tibault, Ellen.
- 301. Twicotte, Vital.
- 302. Vincent, François.
- 303. Vincent, Marie.
- 304. Vandal, Antoine.
- 305. Vandall, Benjamin.
- 306. Vandall, Margret.
- 307. Vandall, Marie.
- 308. Vandall, Margret.
- 309. White, Jnlin.
- 310. Wray, F. Annie.
- 311. Jenton, Josephite.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 23, 1870.

SIR: I would respectfully state that certificates have been issued by this Office, under the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, to the following-named persons, entitling them to select eighty acres of land each, not mineral, as therein provided, and receive patents therefor, to wit:

No. of certificate.	Date of certificate.	To whom issued.	Acres.
312.....	March 9, 1869.....	James Hagerman	80
313.....	March 9, 1869.....	Elizabeth Hagerman	80
314.....	March 9, 1869.....	Margaret Lavierge.....	80
315.....	May 27, 1869.....	Antoine Roy.....	80

All of the above certificates were sent to the agent for delivery.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. JOSEPH S. WILSON,
Commissiomer General Land-Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 1, 1873.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 20th of January last, informing this Office that in eighteen of the forty-five cases wherein the applicants were decided by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, under date of March 19, 1872, to be entitled to land under the provisions of the seventh clause, second article, Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854, no certificates of identity had been issued and no selections or applications to select land had been made, I have the honor to inform you that this Office, under date of yesterday, issued certificates of identity to said eighteen persons, which have been this day transmitted to United States Agent E. P. Smith for delivery, as follows:

No.	No.
316. Paul Belonger.	325. Paul Belonger, sr.
317. Antoine La Pierre.	326. Peter Cota.
318. John La Prairie.	327. Charles Duverney.
319. D. George Morrison.	328. Joseph Demeaux.
320. Maggie Morrison.	329. Catherine La Point.
321. Ambrose Brunet.	330. Charles Mergan.
322. Antoine Bagage.	331. John Bte. Parisean.
323. John Rice.	332. Pousiant Chouinard.
324. John B. Warren.	333. John Chouinard.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

THE HON. COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

OR.

OR,
AFFAIRS,
April 23, 1870.

been issued by
umber 30, 1854,
Mississippi, to
eighty acres of
patents there-

	Acres.
.....	80
.....	80
.....	80
.....	80

r delivery.

ARKER,
Commissioner.

RIOR,
AFFAIRS,
March 1, 1873.

last, informing
the applicants
r date of March
seventh clause,
o certificates of
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eighteen per-
states Agent E.

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M,
Commissioner.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 26, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of all the Chippewa
half-breed scrip locations that are patented.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

List of Chippewa half-breed scrip patented.

Number of	Name of patentee.	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Located at—	Range and Township.	Recorded.		Date of patent.
								Vol.	Page.	
1	Vincent Roy, sr.	E. 1 of N. E. 1	15	49 N.	15 W.	Portland, Minn.	36	1	158	April 10, 1862
1 B	Betsy McDougal.	N. W. 1 of N. W. 1	15	49 N.	15 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	36	1	158	Sept. 15, 1864
1 B	John Blair.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of S. W. 4	24	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	37	2	201	Nov. 1, 1869
2	John Baptist Roy	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and lot No. 4	26	188 N.	29 W.	Superior, Wis.	31	2	290	Sept. 15, 1860
2 B	John Baptist Roy	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and lot No. 4	5	44 N.	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	82	1	88	Sept. 15, 1864
2 C	Margaret Bastian	N. W. 1 of N. W. 1	33	105 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	11	1	138	Sept. 15, 1864
2 C	Henry Belanger.	N. W. 1 of N. W. 1	33	105 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	9	1	193	Sept. 15, 1864
3	Francis Roy.	E. 1 of N. W. 1 and S. W. 1 of N. E. 1	51	58 N.	37 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	143	2	234	Nov. 1, 1869
3 B	Sophia Ward.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1 and lot No. 2	11	109 N.	35 W.	Portland, Minn.	29	1	167	May 24, 1862
3 C	Angelic Cloutier.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	32	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	4	1	186	Sept. 15, 1864
4 B	Margaret Chabodios.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	34	109 N.	35 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	17	1	213	Jan. 10, 1865
4 C	Sophia E. Champin.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	34	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	1	1	191	Sept. 15, 1864
4 D	Joseph Le Grue.	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	13	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	88	2	138	Aug. 20, 1869
5	Peter Cloutier.	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	30	103 E.	13 E.	Stockton, Cal.	35	2	66	May 10, 1869
5 B	Peter Cloutier.	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	13	45	2	Bayfield, Wis.	118	1	177	May 2, 1864
5 D	Peter Esler.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1 and lot No. 2	21	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	142	2	231	Nov. 1, 1869
6	Antoine Gaudin	Lots 1 and 2	17	49 N.	26 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	26	2	278	May 25, 1870
6 C	Benjamin Fairbanks	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	15	44 N.	2 W.	Superior, Wis.	11	1	57	Jan. 19, 1859
7	John Baptist Gaudin	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	30	47 N.	15 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	166	1	25	June 10, 1858
7 B	John Baptist Gaudin	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1 and lot No. 8	10	44 N.	2 W.	Superior, Wis.	28	1	312	June 30, 1859
7 C	George Fairbanks	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	13	50	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	125	2	232	Aug. 20, 1869
8	Joseph Gaudin.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	32	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	173	2	296	June 10, 1863
8 B	Florosa Gaudin.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	32	51	26	Saint Peter, Minn.	13	1	16	June 10, 1863
8 D	Amabel Gaudin.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	32	51	26	Saint Peter, Minn.	11	1	155	Sept. 15, 1864
9	Amabel Gaudin.	N. W. 1 of N. W. 1 and N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	28	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	93	2	134	Sept. 20, 1869
9 B	Margaret Bruce.	Lot No. 2 and N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	33	51	3	Bayfield, Wis.	101	1	100	May 10, 1861
9 C	Lacy King.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	8	136	3	Saint Cloud, Minn.	10	1	194	Sept. 15, 1864
9 D	Francis Chengway.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	32	43	22	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	3	3	246	Nov. 20, 1866
10	Angeline Gaudin	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	34	45 N.	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	1	1	217	May 2, 1870
10 C	Mary Ann Le Grue	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	35	45 N.	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	25	1	247	Feb. 18, 1869
10 D	Margaret Chengway.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and lot No. 2	20	43	22	Saint Cloud, Minn.	73	2	301	Aug. 20, 1869
11	Elizabeth Charret.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	20	43	22	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	73	2	301	Aug. 20, 1869
11 B	Margaret La Fond.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	34	7 W.	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	78	1	85	May 2, 1870
11 C	John Bie Chengway.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	3	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	12	1	196	Sept. 15, 1864
11 D	Joseph Charret.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	7	49 N.	26 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	141	2	230	Nov. 1, 1869
12	Mary McDougal.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	56	52 N.	12 W.	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	6	2	252	May 2, 1870
12 B	Mary McDougal.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	5	13 N.	9 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	12	1	114	May 16, 1861
12 C	Alexis Le Prairie.	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1 and N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	12	33	55	Vermillion, Dak.	129	2	365	June 1, 1869
12 D	Urbese Belcourt.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	30	109 N.	35 W.	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	5	1	258	May 2, 1870
13 B	Urbese Belcourt.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	34	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	13	1	197	Sept. 15, 1864
14	Miner Prescott.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	11	44 N.	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	76	1	83	Sept. 15, 1860
15 B	Elizabeth Monahan.	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	31	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	77	1	244	Sept. 15, 1860

10	Andrew Gledhill	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	34	45 N.	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	25	1	62	Feb. 16, 1859
11	Peter Roy	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	35	138 N.	20 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	15	2	30	Jan. 15, 1869
12	Mary Ann Le Grue	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1 and lot No. 2	36	15 N.	17 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	15	1	34	Aug. 2, 1870
13	Margaret Cheungway	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1	37	43 N.	22 W.	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	13	1	25	Sept. 15, 1860
14	Antoine Charrette	Lots 2 and 3	38	44 N.	25 W.	Superior, Wis.	7	1	45	Sept. 15, 1860
15	Elizabeth Charret	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	39	41 N.	26 W.	Superior, Wis.	15	1	196	Sept. 15, 1864
16	Margaret La Fond	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	40	51 N.	35 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	141	2	230	Nov. 1, 1869
17	Joseph Charrette	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	41	51 N.	35 W.	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	2	2	252	May 2, 1870
18	Mary McDonough	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	42	52 N.	39 W.	Rochester, Minn.	6	1	114	May 10, 1861
19		N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	43	13 N.	9 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	120	2	265	May 10, 1870

12	Alexis LeFranc	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1 and N. W. 1 of S. E. 1	15	20	1	Vermillion, Dak.	5	1	37	June 1, 1859
13	Thomas Belmont	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	16	109 N.	33 W.	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	13	1	258	May 2, 1870
14	Charles Brossette	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	17	111	3	Superior, Wis.	13	1	197	Sept. 15, 1864
15	Michael Brossette	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	18	44 N.	3 W.	do	77	1	83	Sept. 15, 1860
16	Elizabeth Monchamp	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	19	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	76	1	189	Sept. 15, 1860
17	Margaret Roy	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	20	47 N.	15 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	163	2	182	Jan. 25, 1864
18	Francis Fournier	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	21	45 N.	2 W.	do	188	2	107	Jan. 25, 1869
19	Charles Deboe	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1 and N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	22	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	12	1	113	Sept. 15, 1864
20	Elizabeth Deboe	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	23	136	1	Saint Cloud, Minn.	14	1	297	Nov. 2, 1870
21	John Farrer	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	24	10	77	Fair Play, Minn.	11	2	245	Nov. 2, 1870
22	Nancy B. Stilwell	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	25	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	119	2	108	Aug. 20, 1869
23	Joseph Defoe	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	26	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	2	1	186	Sept. 15, 1864
24	Louis Defoe	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	27	40 N.	4 W.	Superior, Wis.	79	1	91	Dec. 26, 1860
25	Truman A. Warren	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	28	44 N.	2 W.	do	15	1	8	June 19, 1858
26	Julia A. Spears	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	29	54	24	Saint Peter, Minn.	19	1	203	Sept. 15, 1864
27	Bert Jeneux	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	30	54	24	Saint Cloud, Minn.	6	1	195	Aug. 30, 1869
28	Francis Defoe	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	31	44 N.	3 W.	do	43	1	49	Aug. 30, 1869
29	Joseph Defoe	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	32	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	26	1	118	Aug. 17, 1858
30	Matilda Thompson	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	33	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	109	2	145	Aug. 17, 1858
31		S. W. 1 of S. E. 1	34	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	15	1	199	Sept. 15, 1864
32		Lot No. 3	35	44	4	Bayfield, Wis.	132	1	211	Jan. 10, 1865
33	Amelia Ashmun	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	36	140	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	62	2	211	Aug. 20, 1869
34	Angelic Jeneux	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	37	44 N.	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	43	1	53	Aug. 17, 1858
35	Ann Moore	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	38	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	16	1	200	Sept. 15, 1864
36	John Archambe	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	39	54	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	48	2	195	Aug. 20, 1869
37	Robert Archambe	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	40	109 N.	35 W.	Superior, Wis.	19	1	96	Aug. 20, 1869
38	John Baptist Defoe	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	41	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	15	1	202	Aug. 15, 1864
39	Joseph Defoe	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	42	136	1	Saint Cloud, Minn.	26	1	142	Sept. 15, 1864
40	Alexis McCann	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1 and lot No. 5	43	9 S.	3	Fair Play, Colo.	81	2	235	May 2, 1870
41	Daniel Deefoe	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1 and 2	44	51	3	Bayfield, Wis.	96	3	105	May 10, 1861
42	Josette Deefoe	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	45	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	3	1	187	Sept. 15, 1864
43	Mary Fairbanks	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	46	109 N.	35 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	7	1	270	July 16, 1866
44	Michael Baetger	Lot No. 8	47	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	67	2	159	Aug. 20, 1869
45	Duane Porter	Lots Nos. 1 and 2	48	51 N.	12 W.	Portland, Minn.	25	1	93	Feb. 1, 1861
46	John Baptist Cadotte	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	49	109 N.	35 W.	Fair Play, Colo.	7	1	282	May 2, 1870
47	Clement H. Beauchien	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	50	34	10	Bayfield, Wis.	128	5	342	May 2, 1870
48	Augustus Chaberge	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	51	47	1	do	138	2	307	Jan. 10, 1865
49	John Baptist Defoe	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	52	47	1	do	138	2	307	Jan. 10, 1865
50	Maria Beaulieu	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	53	136 N.	1 E.	Bayfield, Wis.	14	2	19	Jan. 25, 1869
51	Charlotte Cadotte	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	54	45 N.	4 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	142	2	221	Jan. 25, 1866
52	Antoine Gadotte	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	55	137	29	Superior, Wis.	53	1	54	Aug. 17, 1858
53	Nancy McArthur	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	56	15	45	Saint Cloud, Minn.	16	2	21	Jan. 17, 1869
54	John Chapman	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1 and N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	57	44 N.	2 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	140	1	219	Jan. 10, 1865
55	Francis Gadotte	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	58	44 N.	2 W.	Superior, Wis.	38	1	15	June 10, 1858
56	Francoise McGillis	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	59	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	1	1	192	Sept. 15, 1864
57	Henry Cattie	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	60	137	1	Saint Cloud, Minn.	11	2	16	Jan. 18, 1869
58	Sous Venant	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	61	137	1	Saint Peter, Minn.	134	2	303	Aug. 20, 1869
59	Suzanna Venant	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	62	137	1	Saint Peter, Minn.	134	2	303	Aug. 20, 1869
60	James Chapman	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	63	47	1	Bayfield, Wis.	120	1	209	Jan. 10, 1865

List of Chippewa half-breed scrip patented—Continued.

Number of scrip.	Name of patentee.	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Located at—	Range and range half.	Re-issued.		Date of patent.
								Vol.	Page.	
27 D	Mary Dufried	N. 1 of S. W. 1	14	51 N.	27 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	96	2	131	Aug. 20, 1869
27 B	Mitchell Comptois	S. 1 of S. E. 1	34	109 N.	33 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	6	6	190	Sept. 15, 1864
28 C	Eliza Chart	S. 1 of S. W. 1	8	9 S.	38	Vermillion, Dak.	7	2	215	Nov. 7, 1869
28 C	Rosalie Gaunther	W. 1 of N. W. 1	35	9 S.	13 E.	Stockton, Cal.	47	1	40	May 10, 1864
28 D	John Baptist Cadotte, 2d	S. 1 of S. W. 1	10	44 N.	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	19	2	40	May 17, 1864
29 B	Charlotte E. Morrison	W. 1 of S. E. 1	4	46	35	Bayfield, Wis.	156	2	283	Mar. 27, 1870
29 C	Francis S. Garnoe	N. 1 of N. W. 1	9	49	3 W.	Stockton, Cal.	139	2	218	Jan. 10, 1865
29 D	Catherine Jordon	E. 1 of N. W. 1	13	31 S.	12 E.	Stockton, Cal.	46	2	71	May 10, 1869
30 B	Paula Danfort	E. 1 of S. E. 1 and 3	35	49	13 E.	San Francisco, Cal.	105	1	311	June 2, 1868
30 D	Andrew Cadotte	N. 1 of S. W. 1	15	44 N.	3 W.	Stockton, Cal.	44	2	75	May 10, 1869
31 B	Elizabeth Hanblen	Lot No. 3 and N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	15	55	26 W.	Superior, Wis.	61	1	56	Aug. 17, 1868
31 C	Louis Garnoe	E. 1 of N. W. 1	27	10 S.	77 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	123	2	104	Aug. 20, 1869
31 D	Catherine Contoix	N. 1 of N. E. 1	34	44 N.	3 W.	Fair Play, Colo.	10	2	244	May 2, 1870
32 C	Catherine De Coteau	N. 1 of N. E. 1	20	45 N.	3 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	154	1	229	Jan. 10, 1865
32 C	John Jibway	S. 1 of N. E. 1	10	54 N.	3 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	31	1	44	Aug. 17, 1868
33 B	Angelique Breban	N. 1 of S. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	33	47 N.	21 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	43	2	190	Aug. 20, 1869
33 C	Charlene Fairbank	N. 1 of S. E. 1	15	45 N.	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	51	9	243	Feb. 16, 1869
33 C	William Andrews	N. 1 of S. E. 1 and 6	27	10	77	Fair Play, Colo.	9	2	300	May 25, 1870
33 D	Francis De Coteau	S. 1 of N. W. 1	30	47 N.	1 E.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	178	1	300	May 25, 1870
34 B	Angelique Detour	N. 1 of N. E. 1	13	44 N.	3 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	161	1	33	Aug. 17, 1868
34 C	Margaret Folstrom	S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	13	109 N.	35 W.	Saint Peter, Minn.	21	1	217	Sept. 15, 1864
35 C	Nancy Folstrom	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	24	44	4 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	138	1	215	Jan. 10, 1865
35 D	Margaret Andrews	Lot No. 3	1	2	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	4	1	227	Jan. 25, 1866
36 C	Joseph Covignon	Lots Nos. 1 and 2	12	9 S.	15	Saint Cloud, Minn.	80	1	146	Aug. 20, 1869
36 D	Jean Baptiste Brunette	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	23	54	27	Hudson, Wis.	1	2	73	May 24, 1859
37 C	Peter Bruce	W. 1 of S. E. 1	2	1 N.	33 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	27	2	262	May 10, 1870
37 C	Mario A. Boudoin	E. 1 of S. W. 1	33	55	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	60	2	247	Aug. 20, 1869
37 D	Joseph Coture	N. 1 of S. E. 1	19	46	34 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	135	1	164	May 24, 1862
38 C	Margaret Bonnet	Lot No. 1	30	64 N.	7 E.	De Loth, Minn.	69	1	286	Sept. 8, 1866
38 D	Joseph Lejeune	N. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and S. W. 1 of N. E. 1	9	54	2 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	55	1	292	Aug. 20, 1869
39 C	Joseph Lejeune	N. 1 of S. E. 1	15	45	2 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	150	1	248	Mar. 15, 1866
39 D	Peter Young	N. 1 of S. W. 1	24	51 S.	27 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	118	2	309	Aug. 20, 1869
38 D	Henry Blanchard	S. 1 of S. W. 1	57	1	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	9	1	571	July 15, 1866
39 D	Mary Lejeune	E. 1 of N. W. 1	13	45	3 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	153	2	301	Mar. 15, 1866
40		E. 1 of N. W. 1	34	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	117	2	110	Aug. 20, 1869

40 C	Susan La Prairie, sui.	E. 1 of N. W. 1	30	9 S.	57 W.	Fair Play, Colo.	26	2	236	May 2, 1870
40 D	Francis Cheverus	N. 1 of S. E. 1	31	57	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	76	2	106	Aug. 20, 1869
41 C	Marie Landrieu	W. 1 of S. W. 1	15	51	2	Humboldt, Cal.	5	1	121	Jan. 25, 1866
41 C	Antoine Barstow	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	29	1 N.	2 W.	Portland, Minn.	30	1	152	Apr. 10, 1862
42	Joseette Larsson, widow	E. 1 of S. W. 1	8	51 N.	12 W.	Fair Play, Colo.	47	2	122	Apr. 10, 1862

37 C	John Baptiste Covington	E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	39	127 N.	34 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	1	214	May 24, 1862	
37 D	Peter Bruce	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	17	46 E.	1 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	1	163	Jan. 10, 1865	
37 E	Mario A. Boudoin	Lot No. 3	30	64 N.	7 E.	Do Lath, Minn.	1	286	Sept. 8, 1866	
38 C	Joseph Coture	N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	44	N.	2 W.	Superior, Wis.	50	27	June 10, 1858	
38 D	Margaret Bonnet	N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	18	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	7	248	Aug. 25, 1866	
38 E	Joseph Blanchard	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	15	55	25	Superior, Wis.	1	248	Aug. 25, 1866	
39 C	Peter Young	E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	22	5	2	Saint Cloud, Minn.	184	2	169	Aug. 29, 1869
39 D	Peter Young	E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	22	5	2	Saint Cloud, Minn.	184	2	169	Aug. 29, 1869
39 E	Henry Blanchard	N. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	1	S.	3	Humboldt, Cal.	9	271	July 16, 1866	
40	Marie Legemonier	E. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	13	45	3	Bayfield, Wis.	153	1	271	Mar. 15, 1866
			34	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	117	3	289	Aug. 29, 1869

40 C	Susan J. Francis, 2d.	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	30	138 S.	29 W.	Fair Play, Cal.	26	234	Nov. 1, 1869	
41 D	Marie Lamirre	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	15	44 N.	53 W.	Superior, Wis.	52	234	Nov. 1, 1869	
41 C	Antoine Barstow	N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	29	51 N.	12 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	5	152	Apr. 10, 1862	
42	Josefite Lassau, widow	N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	24	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	116	2	111	Aug. 29, 1869
42 C	John Baptiste Gosler	N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	28	5	26	do	133	2	232	Nov. 1, 1869
42 D	Mary Donnell	N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	24	138 S.	29 W.	do	133	2	232	Nov. 1, 1869
43 D	Josephine Donnis	N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	10	44 N.	53 W.	Superior, Wis.	52	234	Nov. 1, 1869	
44	Benjamin Donnis	N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	12	44 N.	53 W.	Superior, Wis.	52	234	Nov. 1, 1869	
44 C	Thomas Harrison	E. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4	12	51	27	Superior, Wis.	113	1	51	Aug. 1, 1858
44 D	Augustus Deffant	S. E. fractional 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	11	1 S.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	113	1	234	Mar. 15, 1866
44 D	Hycacinthe Donplumais	S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	17	93 S.	11 W.	Vermillion, Dak.	9	217	Nov. 1, 1869	
45	Basil Dennis	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	18	51 N.	12 W.	Portland, Minn.	26	1	191	Feb. 1, 1861
45 C	Francis Jervais	N. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	12	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	123	2	105	Aug. 29, 1869
45 C	Francis Bird	N. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	7	31	35	do	140	2	105	Aug. 29, 1869
45 D	Mary Donplumais	N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4	25	30 S.	65 W.	Denver City, Colo.	1	2	Dec. 29, 1863	
46 C	Joseph Bainger	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	30	20 N.	64 W.	Superior, Wis.	60	1	30	June 10, 1858
46 C	John Baptist Bainger	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	10	44 N.	53 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	12	1	277	Aug. 3, 1866
47	Prizine Grant	N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	9	44 N.	53 W.	Superior, Wis.	57	1	28	June 10, 1858
47 C	Antoine Madwagan	S. E. fractional 1/4	6	54	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	106	2	131	Aug. 29, 1869
47 D	Henry Grahaun	N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	15	45	3	Humboldt, Cal.	8	1	238	Mar. 15, 1866
48	John Morrison	N. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	10	44 N.	2 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	148	1	246	Mar. 15, 1866
48 C	John B. Coller	N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	33	55	25	Superior, Wis.	62	1	31	June 10, 1858
48 D	Mary Graham	N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	15	45	3	Saint Cloud, Minn.	169	1	247	May 25, 1870
49	John B. Coller	N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	13	51	26	do	149	1	104	May 10, 1866
49 C	Susan Collier	S. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	15	1 S.	3 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	172	2	972	July 16, 1866
49 D	Joseph Dejaddon, sr.	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	14	45 N.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	155	1	233	Mar. 15, 1866
50	Antwain Jackebear	S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	26	45 N.	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	45	1	18	June 10, 1858
50 D	Antwain Jackebear	S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	29	47 N.	1 E.	Bayfield, Wis.	160	1	299	May 24, 1867
51	Augustus Beeson	S. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	15	44 N.	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	59	1	58	Aug. 17, 1858
51 C	Matheline Gondrie	S. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	20	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	110	2	116	Aug. 29, 1869
51 C	Frangois Lavriege	N. fractional 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	5	4 N.	1 E.	Humboldt, Cal.	60	2	389	May 14, 1870
		Lot No. 6	10							
		Lot No. 7	3							
		Lot No. 8	4							
51 D	Mary Jackebear	Lots Nos. 1, 2 and 3	91	49	49	Vermillion, Dak.	6	2	98	June 1, 1869
52 C	Joseph Dejaddon, Jr.	N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4	33	47 N.	18 W.	Portland, Minn.	35	1	357	Apr. 10, 1862
52 D	Celia Sweet	E. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4	22	54 N.	25 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	190	2	167	May 25, 1870
52 D	Margaret Lord	N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4	24	45	3	Bayfield, Wis.	152	1	250	Mar. 15, 1866
53	John Baptist Lemieux	Lot No. 1 and N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	27	51	3	Superior, Wis.	88	1	97	May 10, 1861
53 D	Annabelle Gondrie	N. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	11	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	111	2	117	Aug. 29, 1869
53 D	Marquet Le Hay	N. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	15	56	25	do	161	2	286	May 25, 1870
54	Pierre Herriot	N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	27	51	27	Superior, Wis.	189	1	185	May 10, 1861
54	Pierre Glabean	N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	27	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	189	1	185	May 10, 1861
55	Annabelle Lemieux	E. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	19	52 N.	11 W.	Portland, Minn.	32	1	154	Apr. 10, 1862

List of Chippewa half-breed scrip patented—Continued.

Number of scrip.	Name of patentee.	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Located at—	Range and Township.	Recorded.		Date of patent.
								Vol.	Page.	
55 D	Louis Pond	W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	11	54	24	Saint Cloud, Minn.	19	166	Aug. 20, 1869	
56	Francis Lemieux	1/4 of S. E. 1/4	12	51	5 W.	Saint Cloud, Wis.	115	174	May 2, 1864	
56 D	Amicte Renaud	1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	11	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	114	173	Aug. 20, 1869	
57	Peter Lemieux	1/4 of S. W. 1/4	19	53	26	do	44	191	Aug. 20, 1869	
57 D	Mary Gallin	E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	12	48	15	Bayfield, Wis.	103	143	Dec. 5, 1861	
57 D	Roselie Ricolle	E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	30	6 S.	2	Stockton, Cal.	16	60	May 10, 1868	
58	Francis Massey	W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	2	54	2	Saint Cloud, Minn.	16	47	Aug. 20, 1869	
58 D	Mary Ricolle	W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and lot No. 2	1	53	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	26	151	May 10, 1870	
59	Paul Soliere	S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	17	44	2 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	14	157	Aug. 16, 1858	
60	Louis Neveaux	Lot No. 1	22	51	3 W.	do	90	109	May 10, 1861	
60 C	John Fohstrom	Lot No. 2	27	51	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	3	226	Jan. 25, 1866	
61	Manaset Fohstrom	Lot No. 1 and 2	1	44	9	Superior, Wis.	21	9	June 10, 1858	
61 D	Alexander Slater	E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	1	1 N.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	25	283	May 10, 1870	
62	Augustus Bazinet	S. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	26	13	29	Saint Cloud, Minn.	17	315	June 10, 1868	
62 C	Elizabeth Rivier	N. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	9	44	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	17	38	Aug. 17, 1858	
62 D	Margaret Severt	S. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	28	43	3 W.	Stockton, Cal.	11	343	May 10, 1869	
63	Alexie Bazinet	E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	13	44	3 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	11	49	Mar. 17, 1852	
63 C	Michael Ducept	E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	9	44	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	127	100	Aug. 20, 1869	
63 D	Rosalie Trocquier	N. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and lot No. 2 of N. W. 1/4	2	45	3 W.	Saint Cloud, Cal.	29	264	May 10, 1870	
64	Philo M. Bazinet	W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	19	44	3 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	159	225	Jan. 25, 1866	
64 C	Mary L. Warner	S. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	28	51	26	do	86	41	Aug. 17, 1858	
65	Joseph Bazinet	Lot No. 2 and 4	4	136	33	do	146	272	May 25, 1870	
65 C	Sophie Ducharm	N. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	34	45	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	6	1	Feb. 16, 1859	
65 D	Marton Bruce	W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	15	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	120	307	Aug. 20, 1869	
65 D	Esther Blondin	E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	13	39	26	Humboldt, Cal.	31	306	May 10, 1870	
66	Andrew Moran	do	13	39	26	Vermilion, Dak.	4	47	Nov. 17, 1858	
66 C	Paul Blondin	N. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	9	44	3 W.	Superior, Wis.	34	47	Aug. 17, 1858	
66 C	Mary Steel	N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	10	54	24	Saint Cloud, Minn.	161	164	Aug. 20, 1869	
67 D	Louis Belgaru	N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	10	1 N.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	30	265	May 14, 1870	
68 D	Margaret Belgard	Lot No. 3	13	54	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	37	184	Aug. 20, 1869	
69 D	Margaret La Pointe	S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	10	54	24	do	40	187	Aug. 20, 1869	
69 C	Susan Le Prairie	E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	34	44	5 W.	Superior, Wis.	65	244	Mar. 25, 1857	
69 D	John E. Bow	S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	23	39	26	Vermilion, Dak.	1	46	Aug. 30, 1869	
70	Antoine Elbow	S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	4	54	27	Humboldt, Cal.	99	102	May 10, 1861	
70 D	Antoine Elbow	E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	10	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.	42	159	Aug. 20, 1869	

70 C	Charlotte Shaw	S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	11	51	27	do	139	228	Nov. 1, 1869
71 C	Simon Gurnee	N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	23	51	3	Bayfield, Wis.	100	303	May 10, 1861
72 C	Mary Jane Stafford	E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	34	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	184	363	May 25, 1870
72 C	Mary Jane Stafford	S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	55	55	25	do	150	352	May 25, 1870
73 C	Mary Jane Stafford	S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	4	55	25	do	151	353	May 25, 1870

66 C	Paul Blondin	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	9	54	34	164
67 C	Mary Steel	N. W. 1 of N. W. 1	1	1 N.	3 W.	266
67 D	Louis Belgaru	N. 1/2 of N. W. 1	1	54	26	184
68 D	Margaret Belgard	Lot No. 3	12	54	37	184
69	Margaret La Pointe	S. E. 1 of N. W. 1 and N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	30	48 N.	24 W.	157
69 C	Susan Le Prairie	S. 1/2 of N. E. 1	34	93	58	304
69 D	John E. Blow	S. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	23	54	36	167
70	John Baptist Goslin	Lots Nos. 2 and 3	51	51	36	162
70 D	Antoine Blow	Lot No. 2	19	51	34	159

70 C	Charlotin Shaw	S. E. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 4 of S. E. 4	11	51	27	139
71 C	Charles Dingey	W. 1/2 of N. W. 1	23	54 N.	3 W.	160
72 C	Mary Jane Stafford	E. 1/2 of S. E. 1	34	55	25	184
73 C	Bela J. Chapman	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	4	136	33	81
74	Antoine Lamanoux	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	9	44 N.	3 W.	16
74 D	Julie Batosh	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1 and lots Nos. 19 and 13	18	55	26	133
75	Joseph Lemaronx	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	18	44 N.	3 W.	73
75 C	Charlotte Crochiere	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1	38	93	38	46
75 D	Louis Batosh	S. 1/2 of N. E. 1	17	44 N.	3 W.	7
76	Michael Bosquet, sr.	S. E. 1 of N. E. 1	17	44 N.	3 W.	253
76 C	Justine Rousain	S. W. 1 of N. W. 1	19	54	26	157
76 D	Françoise Borke	Lots Nos. 2 and 3	14	54	25	174
77	Michael Bosquet, jr.	N. 1/2 of N. W. 1	11	55	26	152
77 C	Julie Contox	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1	11	44 N.	3 W.	74
78	Francis Desjadin, sr.	S. 1/2 of S. W. 1	12	1 N.	5 E.	45
79	François Desjadin, jr.	Lot No. 1	7	51	2	365
79	Sara Lagmoniere	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1	15	54	26	102
80 C	Joseph Desjadin, Sr.	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1	21	45 N.	3 W.	122
80 D	Mary Edouardine	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	13	1 S.	3 W.	110
80 D	Charles Robelbeaux	S. 1/2 of S. W. 1	30	1 S.	1 W.	242
81	Marie Marton	W. 1/2 of S. W. 1	22	50	3	361
81 C	Joseph Bontrie	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1	18	54	25	148
81 D	Isabella Champaigne	N. 1/2 of S. E. 1	13	1 S.	3 W.	102
82	Josette Martel	do	30	1 S.	1 W.	226
82 C	Joseph Hebert	Lots 1, 3, and 4	30	49 N.	14 W.	363
83	Pedre Michoudx	S. 1/2 of S. W. 1	7	54	34	86
84	John B. Charbonneau	N. W. 1/2 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	36	49 N.	29 W.	121
84 D	John Baptist Roy, 2d	Lots Nos. 1 and 2	27	49 N.	14 W.	153
85	Margret Nolan	N. 1/2 of N. W. 1	25	17 N.	17 W.	67
85 C	Louis Contox	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1	25	45 N.	1 W.	65
86	Joseph Roy, 2d	F. 1/2 of S. W. 1	17	1 S.	2 W.	306
86	Angelic Nolan	S. 1/2 of S. W. 1	17	44 N.	2 W.	124
86 C	Marie Shaw	E. 1/2 of S. E. 1	31	53	26	127
87	Antoine Roy	N. 1/2 of N. W. 1	11	1 S.	2 W.	200
87 D	Francois Roussain	N. 1/2 of N. W. 1	30	44 N.	2 W.	136
88	Augustine Roy widow	do	11	54	21	125
88 D	Ellen Caribbeau	S. E. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	15	44 N.	3 W.	135
88 D	Louis Godfroy	W. 1/2 of N. E. 1	30	1 S.	1 W.	35
89	Louis Godfroy	W. 1/2 of N. E. 1	30	47 N.	4 W.	130
89 C	Genevieve Ermatnger	W. 1/2 of N. W. 1 and N. W. 1	21	1 S.	3 W.	264
89 D	Mary Caribbeau	N. 1/2 of N. E. 1	35	7 S.	5 W.	194
90	Charlotte Godfroy, widow	N. 1/2 of N. E. 1	32	44 N.	2 W.	166

Nov. 1 1863	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 10 1863	303	1	1	1	1	1
May 25 1870	301	1	1	1	1	1
May 25 1870	292	1	1	1	1	1
Aug. 20 1869	145	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 17 1858	37	1	1	1	1	1
Aug. 20 1869	133	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 20 1869	46	1	1	1	1	1
Aug. 17 1858	253	2	2	2	2	2
June 25 1870	253	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 17 1858	63	1	1	1	1	1
Aug. 20 1869	174	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 20 1869	152	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 17 1858	45	1	1	1	1	1
July 16 1866	275	2	2	2	2	2
Oct. 10 1870	304	2	2	2	2	2
May 10 1861	99	1	1	1	1	1
Aug. 20 1869	122	2	2	2	2	2
June 10 1858	110	1	1	1	1	1
Mar. 15 1866	242	1	1	1	1	1
Apr. 26 1866	361	1	1	1	1	1
Mar. 20 1862	148	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 20 1869	102	2	2	2	2	2
Apr. 26 1866	226	1	1	1	1	1
Apr. 26 1866	363	1	1	1	1	1
Dec. 26 1860	121	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 20 1869	153	2	2	2	2	2
Apr. 10 1862	153	2	2	2	2	2
Mar. 31 1859	65	1	1	1	1	1
Dec. 3 1867	306	1	1	1	1	1
June 10 1858	124	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 20 1869	229	2	2	2	2	2
Jan. 25 1866	1	3	3	3	3	3
June 10 1858	127	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 20 1869	136	2	2	2	2	2
Apr. 26 1866	200	2	2	2	2	2
June 20 1869	136	2	2	2	2	2
Aug. 20 1869	135	2	2	2	2	2
Apr. 26 1866	163	2	2	2	2	2
Apr. 26 1866	41	1	1	1	1	1
Aug. 17 1858	3	1	1	1	1	1
Aug. 20 1869	107	2	2	2	2	2
Apr. 26 1866	130	1	1	1	1	1
Mar. 31 1859	264	1	1	1	1	1
Mar. 15 1846	241	2	2	2	2	2
Sept. 6 1866	279	1	1	1	1	1
June 10 1858	1	1	1	1	1	1

List of Chippewa half-breed scrip patented—Continued.

Number of scrip.	Name of patentee.	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Located at—	Range and range number.	Recorded.		Date of patent.
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90 C	Zavier Nolin.....	{ N. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	22 }	56	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.....	154	2	279	May 25, 1870
90 D	Joseph Caribbean.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	21 }	51	27	do.....	167	2	310	Oct. 10, 1870
91 C	Marcel Sohier.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	12 }	41	27	Superior, Wis.....	49	1	22	June 10, 1868
91 D	Archange Cadotte.....	{ N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	24 }	34	27	Humboldt, Cal.....	30	1	22	June 29, 1868
92	Baptiste Charrette.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	31 }	1	12	Humboldt, Cal.....	47	1	268	April 26, 1868
92	John Baptiste Le Sage.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	25 }	52	12	Buchanan, Minn.....	11	1	113	May 10, 1861
92 D	Angelic Charrette.....	{ S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	12 }	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.....	175	2	297	May 25, 1870
93	John Baptist Henhle, sr.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	18 }	44	2	Superior, Wis.....	30	1	58	Jan. 19, 1859
93 D	John B. Caplet.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	2 }	44	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	66	1	283	Sep. 6, 1866
94	Francis Henhle.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	7 }	44	2	Superior, Wis.....	29	1	59	Jan. 19, 1859
95 C	Joseph Herrichter.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	13 }	1	2	Humboldt, Cal.....	13	1	296	Mar. 15, 1866
95	Marie Henhle.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	17 }	44	2	do.....	12	2	134	Aug. 20, 1868
95 C	Edward Ashman.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	15 }	45	2	Bayfield, Wis.....	147	2	145	Aug. 20, 1868
96	John Baptist Henhle, jr.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	9 }	44	2	Superior, Wis.....	55	1	296	June 10, 1858
96	George Sire.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	11 }	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.....	108	2	270	June 17, 1870
97 C	Joseph Gauthier, jr.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	12 }	44	2	Superior, Wis.....	9	1	274	June 10, 1854
97 C	Charlotte Forcier.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	13 }	1	3	Humboldt, Cal.....	16	1	297	Mar. 15, 1866
97 D	Margaret Demarais, sr.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	24 }	54	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.....	99	2	125	Aug. 20, 1869
98 C	John Baptist Gauthier.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	15 }	44	3	Superior, Wis.....	36	1	48	Aug. 17, 1858
98 D	Martette Contoux.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	30 }	17	15	Bayfield, Wis.....	165	2	34	Jan. 12, 1869
99	Antoine Perichie, jr.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	39 }	44	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	72	1	362	Aug. 26, 1867
99 D	Francoise Demarais, sr.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	27 }	51	27	do.....	136	2	225	Sep. 15, 1869
100	Esther Gauthier.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	10 }	44	2	Saint Cloud, Minn.....	136	2	225	Sep. 15, 1869
100 C	Charles Cadotte.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	14 }	1	2	Superior, Wis.....	1	2	235	June 10, 1858
100 D	Francois Demarais, jr.....	{ S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	13 }	1	3	Humboldt, Cal.....	13	1	235	Mar. 15, 1866
101	John Baptiste Legardo.....	{ Lots Nos. 3 and 4	35 }	15	17	San Francisco, Cal.....	72	1	302	Aug. 26, 1867
101 C	Louis Cadotte.....	{ Lots Nos. 4 and 5	11 }	48	15	Buchanan, Minn.....	149	1	149	April 10, 1862
101 D	Louis Cadotte.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	13 }	1	3	Humboldt, Cal.....	18	1	330	Mar. 15, 1866
101 D	Louis Cadotte.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	34 }	1	3	Humboldt, Cal.....	18	1	330	Mar. 15, 1866
102	Elizabeth Conner.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	16 }	15	17	San Francisco, Cal.....	76	1	307	Dec. 3, 1867
102 C	Julia Sutherland.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	4 }	45	2	Humboldt, Cal.....	33	1	233	April 10, 1862
102 D	Mary Ann Frederick.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	11 }	45	2	Humboldt, Cal.....	67	1	233	April 10, 1862
103 C	Angelic Ojibway.....	{ W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	2 }	8	2	San Francisco, Cal.....	67	1	67	Sept. 6, 1846
103 D	Joseph Frederick.....	{ S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	24 }	1	3	Humboldt, Cal.....	19	1	240	Mar. 15, 1866
103 D	Joseph Frederick.....	{ N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	14 }	51	27	Saint Cloud, Minn.....	171	2	291	May 25, 1870

104 C	Patrick Conner.....	{ W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	8 }	51	12	Portland, Minn.....	21	1	35	Feb. 23, 1861
104 D	Paul H. Beaulieu.....	{ W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	2 }	137	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.....	13	2	18	Jan. 15, 1860
104 D	Narcisse Grant.....	{ W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	10 }	54	29	do.....	41	1	271	May 17, 1870
105 C	Thomas Conner.....	{ E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	9 }	51	12	Du Luth, Minn.....	39	1	171	April 24, 1863
105 C	Archange Brouchaud.....	{ E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	34 }	10	77	Fair Play, Colo.....	1	2	541	May 16, 1870

101	John Baptiste Legarde	11	48 N.	15 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	6	1	149	April 10, 1862
101 C	Louis Cadotte	13	1 S.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	18	1	289	Mar. 15, 1866
101 D	Louise Frederic	24	15 N.	17 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	76	1	307	Dec. 3, 1867
102	Elizabeth Conner	26	48 N.	16 W.	Portland, Minn.	33	1	155	April 10, 1862
102 B	Matha Schuchard	12	48 N.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	30	1	223	Mar. 12, 1866
102 C	Frederick Conner	11	1 S.	3 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	17	1	210	Sept. 6, 1866
103 C	Auguste Oibway	2	6 S.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	19	1	240	Mar. 15, 1866
103 D	Joseph Frederic	14	1 S.	3 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	171	2	281	May 23, 1870

104	Patrick Conner	8	51 N.	19 W.	Portland, Minn.	24	1	35	Feb. 23, 1861
104 D	Samuel Grant	137	54	36	Saint Cloud, Minn.	41	1	17	Jan. 16, 1860
105	Thomas Conner	10	54	36	do	41	2	271	May 17, 1870
105 C	Archange Brouchaud	9	51 N.	42 W.	Du Lath, Minn.	39	1	171	April 21, 1863
106 C	Peter Conner	34	4	10 S.	Fair Play, Colo.	7	2	241	May 2, 1870
106 D	Margaret Bisson	4	51 N.	12 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	17	1	118	May 10, 1861
106 D	Julia Grant	30	47 N.	15 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	164	2	23	Jan. 18, 1862
107	Francis Roussain	31	1 S.	1 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	42	1	263	April 28, 1866
107 C	Antoine Bisson	59	61 N.	1 E.	Du Lath, Minn.	41	1	259	Nov. 20, 1866
108	Josephine Martell	34	4	7 W.	Fair Play, Colo.	6	2	240	May 2, 1870
109	Auguste La Rose, widow	4	49 N.	14 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	5	1	79	May 24, 1859
109 C	Marie Chapman	16	49 N.	4 W.	Superior, Wis.	70	3	66	Mar. 31, 1859
109 D	Joseph Gagnon	24	54	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	33	2	180	Aug. 20, 1869
110	John Baptist Landry	30	1 S.	1 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	45	1	266	April 26, 1866
110 C	Mary Chapman	36	31 N.	13 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	3	1	77	May 24, 1859
110 D	Elzard Goulet	11	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	29	2	176	Aug. 20, 1869
111	Joseph Landry	30	14 N.	17 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	92	1	268	June 2, 1868
112	Joseph Morrison	2	53 N.	10 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	10	1	82	May 24, 1859
112 C	Josephine Gagnon	30	53 N.	11 W.	do	1	1	72	May 24, 1859
112 D	Margret Grandbois	3	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	35	2	182	Aug. 20, 1869
113	Jeremiah Martell	3	4 S.	5 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	65	1	282	Sept. 6, 1866
113 D	Isabella Grandbois	2	44	2	Superior, Wis.	63	1	60	Jan. 18, 1850
114	Michael Michaux	22	51	36	Saint Cloud, Minn.	166	2	209	Oct. 10, 1870
114 C	Jane McCoy	13	51 N.	12 W.	Portland, Minn.	18	1	161	April 16, 1862
114 D	Pierre Grandbois	35	52	29	Saint Cloud, Minn.	69	1	127	Aug. 20, 1866
115 C	Josephine Brumelle	30	1 S.	1 E.	Humboldt, Cal.	16	1	27	Aug. 20, 1866
115 D	Michel Grandbois	28	7 S.	5 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	14	2	54	May 10, 1869
116 C	Theresa Sheaver	2	7 S.	5 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	64	1	281	Sept. 6, 1866
117	Antoine Ladehauche	2	54 N.	25 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	147	2	273	May 24, 1870
117 C	Joseph Brunelle	6	130 N.	31 W.	do	2	1	169	May 24, 1862
118	John Baptist St. John	28	43	22	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	3	2	249	May 2, 1870
118 C	Almira Cressey	17	53 N.	10 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	7	1	81	May 24, 1859
119	Francis St. John	24	1 S.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	3	1	231	Mar. 13, 1866
119 C	Isabel Viesner	5	48 N.	15 W.	Portland, Minn.	38	1	160	April 10, 1862
120 C	Mary F. La Bisson	30	12 S.	9 E.	Stockton, Cal.	13	2	227	May 1, 1869
121 C	Emily Sheverson	33	51 N.	3 W.	Stockton, Cal.	42	2	108	May 10, 1861
122	Joseph Morrison	34	9	13 E.	Stockton, Cal.	42	2	76	May 10, 1869
122 C	Sophia Gervais	31	52 N.	13 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	2	1	76	May 24, 1859
122 D	Jerome Jerome	34	9 S.	13 E.	Stockton, Cal.	41	2	194	May 10, 1869
123	John Sayre	6	54	38	Saint Cloud, Minn.	43	2	194	Aug. 20, 1869
123 C	Margaret Baldwin	26	52 N.	12 W.	Portland, Minn.	23	1	130	May 10, 1861
124	Louis Jerome	13	10 S.	13 E.	Stockton, Cal.	49	2	80	May 10, 1869
125 C	David Jerome	23	45 N.	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	46	1	19	June 10, 1866
125 D	Joseph Gauthier, sr	35	55	30	Saint Cloud, Minn.	260	1	219	Nov. 31, 1859
125 C	Joseph Martin	35	46	23	Superior, Wis.	42	2	10	May 10, 1869
125 D	Margret Jerome, sr	31	43	22	Stockton, Cal.	42	2	237	May 2, 1870

126	John Baptiste Legarde	11	48 N.	15 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	6	1	149	April 10, 1862
126 C	Louis Cadotte	13	1 S.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	18	1	289	Mar. 15, 1866
126 D	Louise Frederic	24	15 N.	17 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	76	1	307	Dec. 3, 1867
127	Elizabeth Conner	26	48 N.	16 W.	Portland, Minn.	33	1	155	April 10, 1862
128	Matha Schuchard	12	48 N.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	30	1	223	Mar. 12, 1866
129	Frederick Conner	11	1 S.	3 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	17	1	210	Sept. 6, 1866
130	Auguste Oibway	2	6 S.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	19	1	240	Mar. 15, 1866
131	Joseph Frederic	14	1 S.	3 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	171	2	281	May 23, 1870

List of Chippewa half-breed scrip patented—Continued.

Number of scrip.	Name of patentee.	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Located at—	Range and bearing.	Recorded.		Date of patent.
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129 C	Francis Gauthier	Lot No. 3 and S. W. 1 of S. E. 1	34	31 S.	7 W.	San Claire, Wis.	12	1	24	Nov. 20, 1866
127 C	Olivier Shryvea	E. 1 of S. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of N. W. 1	33	31 S.	1 E.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	15	2	24	Nov. 20, 1866
127 D	Auguste Demaris	W. 1 of N. E. 1	33	31 S.	25 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	50	2	26	May 30, 1869
128 C	Charles Chabons, Jr.	N. 1 of S. E. 1	33	40 N.	4 W.	Superior, Wis.	21	1	27	Aug. 15, 1860
129	Charles Chabons, Jr.	N. 1 of S. E. 1	13	44 N.	3 W.	do	26	1	43	Aug. 17, 1856
129 D	Eliza Kittson	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	24	56	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	163	2	28	May 25, 1870
130 D	Peter Marksman	S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	15							
130 D	Andrew LaRock	E. 1 of S. E. 1	32	52 N.	22 W.	Marquette, Mich.	1	1	74	May 34, 1859
132 C	Mary Annlin	S. 1 of S. E. 1	22	53	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	24	2	169	Aug. 20, 1869
133 C	Margaret Chabino	S. 1 of S. W. 1	28	43	22	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	4	2	50	May 2, 1870
136 C	Margaret Letendre, Jr.	S. 1 of S. E. 1	28	43	22	do	5	2	51	May 2, 1870
136 C	Mary Ann Letend	W. 1 of S. E. 1	28	43	22	do	6	2	10	Nov. 27, 1868
137 C	Louis Lemboise	S. 1 of S. E. 1	33	6 S.	1 E.	Stockton, Cal.	5	2	10	May 30, 1869
138 C	Joseph LeRogue	E. 1 of S. W. 1	11	25 S.	13 E.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	26	2	171	May 30, 1869
139 D	Narcisse Joffrainboise	E. 1 of S. E. 1	14	35	25	Stockton, Cal.	22	2	63	Aug. 10, 1869
139 D	Jean B. Belcourt	E. 1 of S. W. 1	11	35	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	104	2	123	Aug. 20, 1869
140 C	Auguste McLeod	W. 1 of S. E. 1	26	9 S.	24 E.	Stockton, Cal.	1	2	27	Aug. 3, 1866
142 C	Joseph Pepin	S. E. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	11	34	13	San Francisco, Cal.	13	2	52	May 10, 1869
143 C	Margaret McCoy	W. 1 of N. E. 1	33	8 S.	29 S.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	129	2	21	Nov. 1, 1869
143 D	Joseph Lerogue	W. 1 of S. E. 1	3	56 S.	4 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	126	2	50	May 10, 1869
144 C	Joseph Riell	do	4	51 N.	12 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	137	2	22	May 25, 1870
144 C	Antoine McCoy	Lots Nos. 1 and 2	34	2 S.	11 W.	Bochannon, Minn.	15	1	11	May 10, 1861
145	Joseph Lemieux	S. 1 of S. E. 1	34	2 S.	4 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	133	2	165	May 10, 1869
146	Augustus Charlotte, 1st	S. 1 of S. E. 1	11	58 N.	5 W.	Superior, Wis.	57	1	165	May 24, 1862
146 C	Mary Turpin	E. 1 of S. W. 1	25	54	26	Portland, Minn.	30	1	321	May 13, 1870
147 C	Charles Gadoite	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	1	1 N.	3 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	33	2	209	Aug. 20, 1869
147 C	Mary Ann Claremont	N. W. fractional 1 and W. fractional 1 of N. E. 1	3	1 S.	3 W.	Humboldt, Cal.	32	2	27	May 10, 1870
148	John Geginon	S. 1 of N. E. 1	25	45 N.	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	6	1	256	April 26, 1866
149	Antoine Seguinon	S. W. 1 of S. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	5	5 S.	5 W.	Portland, Minn.	45	1	14	June 10, 1856
149 C	Gabriel Demaris	S. E. 1 of N. E. 1	35	55 S.	25 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	150	2	153	April 10, 1862
149 D	Isabella Montreuil	S. W. 1 of N. W. 1	24	26	25	do	150	2	54	May 25, 1870
150 C	Xavier Demaris	N. E. 1 of N. E. 1	24	26	25	do	150	2	54	May 25, 1870
150 D	John B. Montreuil	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	4	13	22	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	2	2	21	May 2, 1870
151	Belline Goshin	N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	4	30	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	126	2	281	Nov. 20, 1866
151 D	Margaret Montreuil	S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	32	51	16	Saint Croix Falls, Wis.	12	1	289	Nov. 20, 1866
151 D	Margaret Montreuil	S. E. 1 of S. E. 1	34	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	117	2	270	May 25, 1870

152 C	Zavier Demaris	W. 1 of S. E. 1	25	140	25	do	55	2	204	Aug. 20, 1869
152 D	Joseph Montreuil	do	6	45	25	do	161	2	257	May 25, 1870
153	Charles Le Rose	S. 1 of N. W. 1	25	64	1	Fayfield, Wis.	162	1	304	May 24, 1867
154 C	Benjamin Le Rose	S. W. 1 of S. W. 1 and lot No. 1	25	44	24	Do Luth, Minn.	70	1	267	Sept. 5, 1866
154 C	Genevieve LaBat	S. 1 of S. E. 1	35	41	24	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	9	2	255	May 2, 1870
			35	41	24	San Francisco, Cal.	63	1	283	Sept. 6, 1866

List of Chippewa half-breed scrip patented—Continued.

Number of scrip.	Name of patentee.	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Located at—	Range and Range tier.	Recorded.		Date of patent.
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229 C	Alexis Pelotte	E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	19	9 S.	77	Fair Play, Colo.	3	237	2	1870
228 C	John B. Corbin	N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4	17	45	2 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	121	179	May	2, 1864
225 C	Lelet Choinard	E. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	19	8	1 E.	Humboldt, Cal.	51	84	May	10, 1869
224 C	John W. Bell	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	33	45	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	12	1	July	2, 1868
220 C	Peter B. Vanderveer	do	32	49	4 W.	do	15	102	Apr.	22, 1862
226 C	Michael La Loelle	N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and lots Nos. 7 and 6	32	136	do	do	52	2	Aug.	30, 1869
234 C	John Baptiste Choinard	E. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	30	8	1 E.	Humboldt, Cal.	54	2	May	10, 1869
233 C	John Roy	S. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	10	8	1 E.	Humboldt, Cal.	54	2	May	10, 1869
232 C	Francis Pelotte	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	1	31	12 E.	San Francisco, Cal.	107	1	June	9, 1868
237 C	Oliver De La Hae	S. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	26	45	1 W.	Superior, Wis.	10	1	5	June 10, 1861
238 C	Nicholas De Goteau	S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	33	36	17	Hudson, Wis.	6	136	May	10, 1861
238 C	Susan Holman	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	2	42	10	Bayfield, Wis.	91	1	70	May 10, 1861
239 C	Alexis Nevin	N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and lot No. 2	34	9 S.	13 E.	Stockton, Cal.	39	2	108	May 10, 1869
241 C	George Millette	Lot No. 1	27	30	3	Bayfield, Wis.	107	1	147	Dec. 5, 1861
241 C	Margaret Laundry	S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	10	51	12 W.	Buchanan, Minn.	9	112	May	10, 1861
243 C	Ignace Rabedeaux, sr.	Lot No. 1 and N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	35	30 S.	12 E.	San Francisco, Cal.	127	2	5	Nov. 27, 1868
243 C	Margaret Boutaine	S. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	3	44	1 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	127	1	296	Jan. 10, 1865
243 C	Margaret Boutaine	Lot No. 1 and 2	29	4 S.	25 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	69	2	1	Nov. 27, 1868
245 C	Thornion Bishop	S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	33	39	do	do	do	do	do	do
245 C	Louis Desjardis	S. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	32	36	30	Hudson, Wis.	9	128	May	10, 1861
248 C	George Le Gros	E. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4	13	55	25	Superior, Wis.	151	2	277	May 25, 1870
248 C	Joseph Reusch	S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	9	44	2 W.	do	54	1	25	June 10, 1858
249 C	James Ernstinger	S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	11	29	13 E.	Marysville, Cal.	1	230	Mar.	9, 1866
249 C	Susan Keaslie	W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	20	30	7 W.	Eau Claire, Wis.	10	139	May	10, 1861
250 C	Margaret Hnoft	N. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	30	47	1 E.	Bayfield, Wis.	144	1	223	Jan. 28, 1866
251 C	Peter Dugas	Lots Nos. 4 and 5	62	15 N.	17 W.	San Francisco, Cal.	73	1	303	Aug. 26, 1867
252 C	Louise Wren	E. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	9	30	7 W.	Eau Claire, Wis.	7	136	May	10, 1861
253 C	Hiram S. Allen	N. E. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	26	30	12 E.	San Francisco, Cal.	125	3	3	Nov. 27, 1868
253 C	Margaret Burchett	S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	15	54	9 W.	San Cloud, Minn.	145	2	274	May 25, 1870
254 C	Basil Burchett	S. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	7	31	5 W.	Eau Claire, Wis.	14	263	Nov.	20, 1866
255 C	William Herbert	W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	23	54	25 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	149	2	25	May 25, 1870
256 C	William Herbert	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	29	17	9 E.	Stockton, Cal.	15	2	45	May 10, 1862
257 C	William E. Vanlasse	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	32	46	10 W.	Portland, Minn.	81	1	161	May 24, 1862
257 C	William E. Vanlasse	N. 1/2 of N. E. 1/4	21	46	1 W.	Bayfield, Wis.	111	1	173	May 2, 1864
257 C	Charlotte Coulier	Lot No. 3 and N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	20	12	4 E.	San Francisco, Cal.	86	2	41	May 10, 1869
258 C	Charlotte Gauthier	N. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	20	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	94	2	133	Aug. 20, 1869
261 C	Clely Roy	W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	11	51	27	do	87	2	139	Aug. 20, 1869
262 C	Robert Fairbanks	W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	11	56	55	do	155	2	25	May 25, 1870
262 C	Louise Feltman	W. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	27	57	27	do	145	2	213	Nov. 1, 1869
262 C	Yvonne	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	9	43	27	do	145	2	213	Nov. 1, 1869
262 C	Yvonne	S. 1/2 of S. E. 1/4	9	43	27	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	5	254	May	2, 1870

List of Chippewa half-breed scrip patentees—Continued.

Number of scrip.	Name of patentee.	Subdivision.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Located at—	Morse and Page.	Recorded.		Date of patent.
								Vol.	Page.	
303 C	John Moringer	E. 1 of S. E. 1	10	37 N.	4 E.	Stevens Point, Wis.	6	28	Jan. 18, 1869	
304 C	Michael Moringer	W. 1 of S. W. 1	11	37 N.	4 E.	do.	5	37	Jan. 18, 1869	
305 C	Peter McFarlan	E. 1 of S. W. 1	19	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	30	177	Aug. 20, 1869	
306 C	Charlotte McFarlan	E. 1 of S. W. 1	18	54	25	do.	32	190	Aug. 20, 1869	
307 C	Antoine Martin	E. 1 of S. W. 1	12	51	27	do.	64	199	Aug. 20, 1869	
308 C	Angelle Martin	N. 1 of S. W. 1	19	51	25	do.	64	200	Aug. 20, 1869	
309 C	David Marchand	E. 1 of S. E. 1	25	138	30	do.	63	210	Aug. 20, 1869	
310 C	Nicholas Mencheur	N. 1 of S. E. 1	25	138	30	do.	7	317	June 10, 1868	
311 C	Charles Mencheur	N. 1 of S. E. 1	25	138	30	do.	10	320	June 10, 1868	
312 C	Louis Mencheur	N. 1 of S. E. 1	23	138	30	do.	6	316	June 10, 1868	
313 C	Charles Mencheur	N. 1 of S. E. 1	23	138	30	do.	6	316	June 10, 1868	
314 C	Mary Ann Wauner	S. 1 of S. W. 1	7	54	25	Rayfield, Wis.	156	1	251	Mar. 15, 1866
315 C	Elizabeth Bongea	W. 1 of S. W. 1	31	43	22	Saint Cloud, Minn.	31	2	184	Aug. 20, 1869
316 C	Joseph Governmente	E. 1 of S. W. 1	19	51	25	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	10	2	256	May 2, 1870
319 C	Mary E. L. Eviquio	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1 and lot No. 2	3	54 N.	26 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	24	2	142	Aug. 20, 1869
322 C	Betsy Merkle	N. E. 1 of S. W. 1 and S. W. 1 of S. E. 1	17	54	25	do.	72	2	134	Aug. 20, 1869
323 C	Louise Le Sarte	W. 1 of N. E. 1	21	10 S.	13 E.	do.	18	2	133	Aug. 20, 1869
325 C	William Atkins	W. 1 of N. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	30	54	25	do.	51	2	171	Aug. 20, 1869
327 C	Francis Brunette	E. 1 of N. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	30	54	25	do.	21	2	168	Aug. 20, 1869
328 C	Bartist Brunette	E. 1 of N. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	30	54	25	do.	21	2	168	Aug. 20, 1869
329 C	John De Bevoise	E. 1 of N. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	11	8 S.	2 W.	Saint Cloud, Minn.	137	2	51	May 10, 1869
330 C	John De Bevoise	E. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	30	54	25	Saint Cloud, Minn.	54	2	201	Aug. 20, 1869
331 C	Robert Desjardan	S. E. 1 of N. E. 1 and lot No. 8	21	54 N.	24 W.	do.	77	2	149	Aug. 20, 1869
333 C	Joseph Desjardan	S. E. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	7	54 N.	24 W.	do.	77	2	197	Aug. 20, 1869
334 C	Joseph Desjardan	N. W. 1 of S. W. 1	24	56	25	do.	50	2	285	May 25, 1870
335 C	Julia La Chapelle	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	23	56	25	do.	100	2	285	May 25, 1870
336 C	Eliza Meyon	N. E. 1 of S. E. 1	4	54	26	do.	103	2	162	Aug. 20, 1869

The following cases have no scrip number.

Vincent Roy, jr.	Lot No. 2 and S. W. 1 of S. W. 1	13	49	14	Fond du Lac, Wis.	170	June 18, 1862
Lizette William Nowago	S. W. 1 of N. W. 1	25	47	1 E.	Rayfield, Wis.	133	Jan. 10, 1865
Henry Bessette	E. 1 of N. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	33	51	3 W.	do.	0	298
Elizabeth Dorup	E. 1 of N. E. 1 and S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	19	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn.	65	117
Stephan Bungo	N. 1 of N. E. 1	24	34	26	do.	17	165
Theodore Dorup	N. 1 of N. E. 1	13	55	26	do.	62	272
David Champagne	N. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of S. W. 1	55	128	29	do.	1	329
Antoine Le Boeue	E. 1 of S. W. 1	1	51	27	do.	2	323
Francis Bessette	N. 1 of N. E. 1	12	55	26	do.	3	323
Edouard Wolf	N. W. 1 of N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 of N. W. 1	13	138	29	do.	1	323
Charles De Montigny	E. 1 of S. W. 1	12	138	29	do.	6	326
Josette De Montigny	S. E. 1 of S. W. 1	4	51	26	do.	7	327

Vincent Row, Jr	Lot No. 2 and S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	13	49	14	Fond du Lac, Wis.	1	176	June 18, 1862
Lizette William Newago	N. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	28	47	1 E.	Rayfield, Wis.	1	212	Jan. 10, 1865
Henry Bessette	S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	29	51	3 W.	do	1	298	May 8, 1867
Elizabeth Baum	S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	19	51	26	Saint Cloud, Minn	2	11	Aug. 20, 1869
Stephen Bangs	S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	21	54	26	do	2	165	Aug. 20, 1869
Theodore Borup	S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	13	49	26	do	2	212	Aug. 20, 1869
DAVID CHAMPAGNE	S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	25	138	29	do	1	322	Mar. 18, 1871
Antoine Le Esquis	E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	1	51	27	do	3	323	Mar. 18, 1871
Francis Maricotte	W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	12	138	29	do	3	324	Mar. 18, 1871
Edward Wells	N. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	1	134	29	do	5	325	Mar. 18, 1871
Charles De Montigny	E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	12	138	29	do	6	326	Mar. 18, 1871
Josette De Montigny	S. W. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	3	51	26	do	7	327	Mar. 18, 1871
	S. E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	4						

January 29, 1867.

* Special departmental decision, dated May 27, 1862.

[Senate Ex. Doc. No. 33, 43d Congress, 1st session.]

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, communicating, in compliance with a Senate resolution of January 27, 1874, information in relation to a treaty with the Chippewa Indians.—February 24, 1874, ordered to lie on the table and motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing; February 27, 1874, motion to print reported and agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 23, 1874.

SIR: On the 27th ultimo I had the honor to receive a resolution of the Senate, of that date, in the following words, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, directed to report to the Senate as soon as practicable:

1st. Whether article 6 of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Chippewa Indians is still in force and unexecuted.

2d. That he be directed to report in detail what action if any, has been taken under said article of said treaty within the last two years.

3d. That he be directed to report what action has been taken under the act of June 8, 1872, entitled "An act to perfect certain land-titles therein described;" what amount of lands have been claimed thereunder, what amount of lands have been patented accordingly, and how many different claims thereunder are still pending in the Department.

In answer to said resolution I transmit herewith the following, viz:

A copy of a report, dated the 2d instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with accompanying papers, marked A, B, and C.

A copy of a report dated the 17th instant, from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, with accompanying papers, marked A and B.

A copy of a report dated the 20th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with accompanying papers, numbered 1 to 11 inclusive.

These papers, it is believed, furnish all the information called for by said resolution.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 2, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from the Department, with directions for an immediate report thereon of a resolution of the United States Senate, dated the 27th ultimo, calling for the following information, viz:

1st. Whether article 6 of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Chippewa Indians is still in force and unexecuted.

2d. That he (the Secretary of the Interior) be directed to report in detail what action, if any, has been taken under said article of said treaty within the last two years.

3d. That he be directed to report what action has been taken under the act of June 8, 1872, entitled "An act to perfect certain land-titles therein described;" what amount of lands have been claimed thereunder, what amount of lands have been patented accordingly, and how many different claims thereunder are still pending in the Department.

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In compliance with your directions I have the honor to report:

1st. That the sixth article of the aforesaid treaty is still in force, but that the only knowledge possessed by this Office concerning the execution of its provisions is contained in a letter of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, addressed to this Office, under date of May 13, 1872, and the reply of this Office thereto, under date of June 6, 1872, copies of which correspondence are inclosed herewith.

2d. That all other official action taken under the provisions of said article within the past two years has been under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

3d. Under date of July 8, 1872, the Department appointed a commission, consisting of Hon. T. C. Jones, E. P. Smith, United States Indian agent, and Dana E. King, (the latter appointed July 30, 1872,) to make such full investigation and report as would enable the Department to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 8, 1872, relative to the claims of such parties as might assert a right to purchase, with cash or military bounty-land warrants, any of the lands referred to in said act. Instructions (copy herewith) for the guidance of this commission were approved by the Secretary of the Interior on the 12th and were issued by this Office on the 15th of July, 1872, and the majority report of their action, under such instructions, was filed in your Office, bearing date November 25, 1872, the minority report being dated December 13, 1872.

These reports (copies of which will be furnished as soon as practicable) were sent to this Office with Department letter of the 16th of June, 1873.

The quantity of lands claimed by individuals, under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, before the commission appointed thereunder to investigate such claims, is nearly 27,000 acres.

The claims approved by such commission aggregate 22,233.08 acres.

This Office has no knowledge of the amount of lands patented under the provisions of said act, nor how many different claims thereunder are still pending, those matters coming within the control and jurisdiction of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

The Senate resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWD. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., May 13, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to call your attention to the tenth article of the treaty September 30, 1854, and sixth article treaty February 22, 1855, with the Chippewas, providing for the purchase of 160 acres of land by such persons as were residing in the ceded country by authority of law.

Under these articles applications have been made—

1st. By those who were traders, or acting by the direct authority of the Indian agent.

2d. By the wives of such persons.

3d. By servants in the families of those residing in the Territory.

4th. By the widows of persons who it is claimed were entitled.

It therefore becomes necessary for a proper execution of the purposes of the treaty to fully determine what classes of persons are to be considered as being there by authority of law.

In my own mind I think a legitimate interpretation of the treaties would be found in a restriction of its privileges to missionaries and such other persons as may have been in the ceded country at the date of the treaties by the direct authority of the Indian Office, or its agents, and recognizing none otherwise living therein; but I respectfully request that you will give me your views on the subject, and also furnish me with a list of those to whom authority to live in this Indian country had been given.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
June 6, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th ultimo, calling attention to the tenth article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, and the sixth article of the treaty of February 22, 1855, with the Chippewas, providing for the purchase of 160 acres of land by such persons as were residing in the ceded country by authority of law.

You state that applications have been made by those who were traders, or acting by the authority of the Indian agent, by the wives of such persons, by servants in the families of those residing in the Territory, and by the widows of persons who it is claimed were entitled, and that it is necessary for a proper execution of the purposes of the treaty to fully determine what classes of persons are to be considered as being there by authority of law.

You think that a legitimate interpretation of the treaties would be found in a restriction of the privileges to missionaries and such other persons as may have been in the ceded country at the date of the treaties by the direct authority of the Indian Office, or its agents, and recognizing none otherwise living therein, and request my views on the subject, and also that this Office furnish a list of those to whom authority to live in the Indian country had been given.

It is my opinion, first, that the right to purchase land given by the treaties aforesaid was a personal privilege and does not descend. That therefore the heirs at law of all persons within the contemplation of the treaties who failed, through their own neglect, or through premature demise, to take up land as authorized, have no claim to the privilege by virtue of heirship.

Second, that the treaties conferred the right to purchase land only upon such persons, in addition to missionaries, as were within the Indian reservations by authority of law in some substantial capacity, and that,

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MOND,
Commissioner.

therefore, wives during coverture, and domestic servants actually engaged as such in families having a proper head, are not entitled under the law.

Persons of full age, carrying on trade, even though employed at an agency, and the clerks of traders, would appear to me to be entitled.

In respect to the degree of evidence which this Office may be able to furnish as to the authority possessed by possible claimants at the date of either treaty, to reside within the reservations which are the subjects of the treaties of 1854 and 1855, I regret to say that the records of this Office are not sufficiently complete and reliable for the period covered by your inquiry, to justify the rejection of any claim, by reason of a failure to find such authority therein; I see no other way than to require original and independent proof on the part of claimants that they were within the Indian reservations by authority of law at the date of the treaties under which they severally claim.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

HON. COMMISSIONER GENERAL LAND-OFFICE.

OR,
AFFAIRS,
June 6, 1872.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 15, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with the directions of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior contained in his letter to this Office of the 8th instant, you are advised that you have been appointed by him a commissioner, to be associated with E. P. Smith, esq., agent for the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, to investigate the claims of such parties as may assert a right to purchase, with cash or military bounty-land warrants, the lands referred to in an act of Congress, approved June 8, 1872, entitled "An act to perfect certain land-titles therein described," which act is in the following language, viz:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized to permit the purchase, with cash or with military bounty-land warrants, of such lands as may have been located with claims arising under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at such price per acre as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem equitable and proper, but not at a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and that owners and holders of such claims in good faith be also permitted to complete their entries and to perfect their titles, under such claims, upon compliance with the terms above mentioned: *Provided*, That it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that said claims are held by innocent parties in good faith, and that the locations made under such claims have been made in good faith and by innocent holders of the same."

The seventh clause of the second article of the treaty (concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi) referred to in the act above quoted, is as follows: "Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age, at the present time, of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be

entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form."

You are requested to advise this Office whether or not you accept this appointment; and in case you do accept, the Hon. Secretary directs that before entering on the discharge of your duties you visit this city, and that on your way here you call upon Mr. Henry S. Neale, of Ironton, Ohio, and obtain from him such information as he may be able to communicate upon the subject. Mr. Neale has lately investigated, as chairman of a commission appointed for the purpose, the claims of half-breed Indians under the clause above quoted, and will be able to give you valuable information relative thereto.

After consultation here you will proceed to White Earth, Becker County, Minnesota, where you will join your co-commissioner, Agent Smith, and mutually arrange to enter upon the discharge of the duties jointly assigned you and him.

The commission will be furnished by the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land-Office with a list of the locations referred to which have not been patented, giving the name of the party in each case making the same. It will be the duty of the commission to inquire and report to this Office what persons, in their opinion, if any, are entitled to any benefit under the provisions of the aforementioned act. For this purpose, the parties interested will be notified when and where they can present testimony, under oath, to prove their claims, which testimony will be indorsed in each case with the joint opinion of the commissioners, and forwarded to this Office with your report.

After having ascertained, to the best of their opinion, who, if any, of the claimants are entitled to purchase the lands referred to under the act, the commissioners will make an appraisement of the same, with a view to advising the Secretary of the Interior at what price per acre said lands shall be sold, if purchased with cash or military bounty-land warrants, under the provisions of the act.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars per day and the usual mileage, to commence when you shall leave your home, and to continue until your return thereto.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. T. C. JONES,
Delaware, Ohio.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1874.

SIR: In response to Senate resolution of the 27th ultimo, referred to this Office by the Department under date of 3d instant, I have the honor to report as follows:

Article 6 of treaty of February 22, 1855, (Stats. 10, p. 1169,) is still in force and unexecuted. Under date of November 22, 1871, this Office issued instructions (copy herewith marked A) to registers and receivers, prescribing the method in which applications to enter land under the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty of February 22, 1855, should be made and treated. These instructions appearing, after a few months' trial, to be not sufficiently explicit, the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was solicited in the premises, and on the 26th day of June, 1872, supplemental regulations in conformity therewith were issued as

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per inclosed copy marked B. Under these regulations there have been made up to date 361 entries, embracing 56,211.28 acres.

The applications in these cases have not only strictly conformed to the requirements of official instructions, but in the majority of the cases a gratuitous guarantee has been appended in the form of a certificate as to the respectability and credibility of the corroborative witnesses.

These certificates bear the signatures of such officers as judges and clerks of district courts, judges and clerks of probate courts, county auditors, notaries public, United States Indian agents, and registers and receivers of United States district land-offices, and are accompanied, except in the last two classes of cases, by the seals of their respective offices.

It is proper to add that in all these entries the full Government price of \$1.25 per acre has been paid in cash.

The act of June 8, 1872, Stats. 17, p. 340:

In conformity with the recommendations of the commission appointed under the said act, and in pursuance of the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a copy of which was transmitted to this Office under date of June 16, 1873, action has been taken as follows:

1st. One hundred and thirty locations of Chippewa half-breed scrip, embracing in round numbers 10,400 acres, have been canceled and the lands restored to market.

2d. Entries, with cash or military bounty land-warrants, (as provided in the said act,) of 9,440 acres, embraced in 118 scrip locations, have been authorized by this Office in specific instructions to the proper district land-officers.

3d. Entries of 7,251.22 acres at \$1.25 per acre, and of 400 acres at \$2.50 per acre, of the said lands have thus far been made.

4th. No entries of land under the said act have as yet passed to patent.

5th. Upon 130 scrip locations, embracing 10,400 acres, action by this Office has been suspended, awaiting a decision from the Department upon an appealed question of right between the scrip locators and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Under date of 13th instant the Secretary rendered a decision in the premises, affirming the right of the scrip locators, and it now devolves upon this Office to issue instructions to the registers and receivers of the proper land-offices, authorizing entries of the said lands at \$2.50 per acre.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with accompanying papers, is herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

A.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., November 22, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to my letter to you of 20th ultimo, directing the suspension of action on application to purchase lands under the

tenth article treaty September 30, 1851, and sixth article February 22, 1855, with Chippewa Indians, I now direct that you receive no applications of that class unless the same are accompanied by the following evidence in support of the right of the party to the privileges of the treaty, to wit, under the tenth article of the treaty of September, 1851:

1st. The affidavit of the applicant that he or she was of full age (21 years) at the date of the treaty, 30th September, 1851; that the party was residing in the country ceded or reserved at that date, and was employed or residing therein under authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, naming in the affidavit the nature of his or her occupation, and the name of the person from whom the authority was derived, also the time when so occupied, and that the land applied for was, at the date of the treaty, occupied by the party, and stating how occupied.

2d. The sworn testimony of one or more credible witnesses in corroboration of the allegations set forth in the affidavit.

3d. This affidavit and testimony must be sworn to before either of you, or before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths.

4th. Where the application is made for lands embraced in any of the existing reservations made under said treaty, and which may be in your district, the right of the applicant to the privilege of purchase must be verified by the agent of the Indians on the reservation embracing the land.

Under the sixth article of treaty, February 22, 1855:

1st. The affidavit of the party that, at the date of the treaty, February 22, 1855, he or she was, of full age (21 years) and residing in the country ceded by the first article of the treaty; that the party was duly employed or residing therein under the authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, superintendent of Indian affairs, Indian agent, or sub-agent, naming in the affidavit the nature of his or her occupation, and the name of the person from whom the authority was derived, also the time when so occupied.

2d. The sworn testimony of one or more credible witnesses in corroboration of the allegations set forth in the affidavit.

3d. This affidavit and testimony to be sworn to before either of you, or before an officer duly authorized to administer oaths.

In the cases of missionaries you will not require the authority of the Indian agent, subagent, or Commissioner of Indian Affairs to be produced, but the applicants must state in their affidavits that their presence was not objected to by said agent or Commissioner, and must prove that they were missionaries, acting under the authority of some religious society.

When an application is made, accompanied by the affidavit and proof herein required, you will ascertain if the land is within the country wherein the party is authorized to purchase; and if so, and you are satisfied with the affidavit and proof, you will receive the same, and note the tract on your records, as applied for, and transmit the testimony to this Office, when it will be immediately examined, and, if approved, you will be so notified, so that the party may perfect his entry.

I inclose a diagram, showing the limit of the lands ceded by the treaties, and the reservations within which the privilege of purchase is accorded.

I also inclose a list of the suspended entries which were heretofore allowed and which have not been patented, and you will notify the parties that they must conform to the requirements of these instructions within ninety days from date of notice or their entries will be canceled.

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As these parties may submit the additional proof required, you will transmit the same, referring to this letter, and the number and date of previous entry; at the end of the ninety days report the names, number of entry, and tracts of land of those who have failed to respond to the notice, so that their entries may be canceled from the records.

Acknowledge the receipt of this.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER and RECEIVER,
Saint Cloud, Minn.

B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Under date of 13th ultimo, this Office addressed a communication to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, requesting an expression of his opinion as to the scope and intent of the tenth article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, and the sixth article of the treaty of February 22, 1855. The reply of the Hon. Commissioner, dated 6th instant, is now before me, and is substantially a concurrence in my views in the premises.

I have therefore to state, for your information and guidance, in dealing with applications to enter lands under the provisions of the said treaties—

1st. That the privilege conferred is strictly personal in its character, and cannot be regarded as extending to widows or descending heirs of deceased persons who, if living, would be eligible.

2d. That *Jemes covert*, or wives who were residing in the ceded domain at said date, in conjunction with their husbands and servants, or employés of families domiciled with and forming a part thereof, are not entitled to the said privilege.

3d. That the only classes of persons whose claims can be recognized are interpreters and laborers in the actual employ of Indian agents, missionaries, licensed traders, persons who were engaged in mechanical and professional pursuits, and persons who were acting as clerks to licensed traders.

You will therefore require the affidavit and testimony, as prescribed by our instructions of November 22, last, to show also in the cases of interpreters and parties claiming to have been engaged on the said domain, at the said date, in mechanical pursuits, the precise character of the said pursuit, the point at which the same was practiced, and by whose authority.

In the cases of parties claiming to have acted in the capacity of laborers, as aforesaid, and clerks to licensed traders, you will require the affidavit and testimony as prescribed by our instructions of November 22 last, to further show the points at which the applicant was employed, by whom employed, and the nature and amount of compensation received.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER and RECEIVER,
Saint Cloud, Minn.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 20, 1874.

SIR: Referring to Office report of the second instant, in response to a resolution of the United States Senate, dated the 27th ultimo, calling for information, I now have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the majority and minority reports, (together with accompanying papers,) of the commission appointed under date of July 8, 1872, to make such full investigations and report as would enable the Department to carry out the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 8, 1872, entitled "An act to perfect certain land-titles therein described."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

No. 1.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., November 25, 1872.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your letters of July 15, 1872, and July —, 1872, designating Thomas C. Jones, Edward P. Smith, and Diana E. King a commission to take testimony and report upon the claims of parties asking relief under provisions of the act of Congress of June 8, 1872, entitled "An act to perfect certain land-titles therein described," they met at the city of Minneapolis, Minn., where they had learned most of the claimants resided or were represented by agents, on the — day of August, 1872, and immediately caused notice to be published in two of the daily papers published in Minneapolis, and also two papers published in the city of Saint Paul, of the time, place, and object of their session, and personal notice to be served on J. P. Wilson, of Saint Cloud, which notice and the answer of the said Wilson to the same are herewith transmitted.

After continuing the session at Minneapolis until the — day of August, during which time the commission visited White Earth reservation, other duties requiring the attention of Mr. Smith as Indian agent, and the commission learning that some parties residing in Nevada, Utah, and California had claims which would probably be presented, it was determined to adjourn the session to the 11th day of November, to meet at the city of Saint Paul, Minn., notice of the same being published in the papers as before, and sent by mail to William S. Chapman, San Francisco, Cal., understood to be a large claimant; and another notice served upon Beebe & Shaw, of Minneapolis, attorneys, who had notified us that a client of theirs had claims, without furnishing us the description of the lands.

The duties required to be performed, as the undersigned understood the letters of instructions, were, first, to hear the statements and evidence submitted by parties who had made, or were interested in locations of lands made under certificates issued to persons belonging to Chippewas of Lake Superior, under the treaty concluded at La Pointe, Wis., September 30, 1854, showing, or tending to show, that such persons acquired their interest and held their claims in good faith, "and that the locations were made in good faith and by innocent holders of the same," with a view to ascertaining what persons were entitled to relief under the before-mentioned act of Congress.

And second, to make an appraisalment of the lands claimed by persons ascertained to be entitled to purchase under said act, with a view to advising the Secretary of the Interior at what price per acre such lands should be sold, if purchased with cash or military bounty-land warrants, under the provisions of the act. (See letter of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 15, 1872.)

Notwithstanding the efforts made by the commission to notify parties interested that the burden was upon them of establishing the fact that their claims were held in good faith, &c., in too many instances they treated the matter with an indifference which indicated that they supposed they were in no danger, unless the Government should be able to connect them with the frauds practiced in the issuing of the certificates, or making the locations.

The claims investigated were of two classes:

1st. Locations claimed to have been made under certificates claimed to be purchased of half-breeds or their assignees.

21. The claims of those whose locations were based upon what are called "personal applications" made at the land-office by the half-breeds.

Both classes rested upon the claims of persons who were not entitled under the treaty of La Pointe, because not at that time heads of families, or single persons of the mixed blood of the Chippewas of Lake Superior over the age of twenty-one years, and must therefore be regarded as void under the order of the Secretary of the Interior of March 18, 1872.

The parties, therefore, claiming under these pretended personal applications had no valid claim in law or equity against the Government.

The claims of the original parties being fraudulent and invalid, and not in their nature negotiable, and declared not to be assignable in any form, the assignee, however honest and innocent of the original fraud, acquired nothing by his purchase.

Nor was it the purpose of the act of Congress, notwithstanding the language of its title, to recognize or give validity to these claims or their transfer.

This act provides "that the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to *permit the purchase with cash*, or with military bounty-land warrants, of such lands as may have been located with claims arising under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, at such price per acre as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem equitable and proper, but not at a less price than \$1.25 per acre, and that the owners and holders of such claims in good faith be also permitted to complete their entries and perfect their titles under such claims *upon compliance with the terms above mentioned*; provided that it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that said claims are held by innocent parties in good faith, and that the locations made under such claims have been made in good faith, and by innocent holders of the same."

This is the whole of the act of Congress enabling the Secretary of the Interior to grant relief as now asked by these claimants.

The first matter that engaged the attention of the commission was to determine what fraud is referred to in regard to which the claimants must be innocent and hold in good faith. This we suppose to be settled by the order of the Secretary of the Interior of March 18, 1872, reversing the construction formerly given to the treaty, which allowed the Chippewas of mixed blood to claim its benefits without establishing any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; and finding that only the 278 persons who had received certificates known as the Gilbert scrip, and 45 persons mentioned in the report of Agent Smith and the report of a former commission herein, had established any claim to be entitled under said treaty, and also declaring that "all the so-called scrip issued under this treaty, except such as is denominated 'Gilbert scrip,' is so tainted by actual and clearly established frauds practiced in issuing it under the construction before referred to as, in my opinion, to deprive these certificates of any value or validity, even for the purpose of determining the identity of the persons entitled to the benefits of the treaty."

Clearly, if the parties now asking relief participated in the frauds practiced in issuing this scrip, or had knowledge of them at or before they acquired the interest now claimed; that is, if they in any way aided the persons to procure certificates, who were known to be not entitled, or purchased, knowing or suspecting that they had been thus fraudulently obtained, such claimants are not entitled to the benefits of this act.

In respect to these matters, they are required to show that they are innocent, and hold their claims in good faith.

All the parties whose claims are embraced in this report have been before us and examined at length and in detail as to the origin of their claims, and their knowledge of the circumstances under which the certificates were issued, and the construction given to the language of the treaty dispensing with proof of the connection of the half-breeds with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, &c., and all the circumstances connected with the making of the locations. This testimony, taken before the commission by an officer authorized to take depositions, is herewith transmitted, and the examination will be found to be thorough and searching, as in our opinion the demands of justice require, where parties are examined as witnesses in their own behalf.

The commission has also taken the testimony of such other parties as they supposed had any connection with these transactions, or such knowledge of them as would enable them to throw light upon the matter under investigation.

This testimony reveals a reckless carelessness in making large purchases, and we think, on the part of many of the claimants, guilty participation in an ingenious device to evade the orders of the Government, made under the law, declaring the interest of the half-breeds unassignable. Indeed, as these certificates were so declared on their face, the fact must be assumed to have been known to every purchaser.

To evade this provision made to protect the half-breed from the acts of those who should attempt to take advantage of his ignorance and his necessities, two powers of attorney were attached to each certificate, one authorizing entries to be made of lands, by an attorney on behalf of the half-breed, and the other authorizing conveyance to be made of these lands after patents should be procured.

These powers were in blank as to names of the attorney, the description of the lands, and persons to whom conveyances should be made, and were thus transferred from hand to hand, and were found for sale in the banks in the cities of Saint Paul and Minneapolis. Of course these papers, being a fraudulent device to defeat the purposes of the law, were of no validity whatever, and being deeds executed in blank, would have been rendered invalid if filled up after delivery. They were, moreover, in their nature revocable at the pleasure of the half-breed. The commission is deeply sensible that great wrongs have been done by fraudulent practices of this sort, to defeat the efforts of the Government to protect the ignorant half-breeds.

But this does not appear to be the fraud to which reference is made in the act of Congress as excluding parties from its benefit, although it is believed to be high time for the Government, in vindication of its own dignity, to declare that it will no longer tolerate these evasions of its policy.

But in respect to the frauds in issuing the certificates, or in procuring them to be issued, in violation of the true construction of the treaty, or to parties not entitled under its provisions, we do not find that any of the parties whose claims are here reported are in any way implicated. Indeed, the testimony tends to show that these parties had very little knowledge, and made no inquiry on that subject. Their attention, it is believed, was not directed to it, the parties who got up the scheme having managed it with wonderful prudence and caution.

A considerable portion of the claims presented to the commission are for locations not made under certificates, but under personal applications made by the half-breed at the land-office.

A printed form seems to have been prepared for these applications by J. P. Wilson, after consultation with the register of the Saint Cloud land-office. When an application of this sort was made, the tract applied for was designated on the plat. Many of the half-breeds were unable to speak or understand the English language, but the oath was always administered in English, without explanation.

The general practice was to purchase the interest of the half-breed before the claims were approved at Washington.

These half-breeds came from the Pembina region, and some of them from across the British line and some from Fort Garry.

The applications of husband and wife were both received without question, as well as the claims of the half-breeds from Canada, and this under the pretense that such things had been approved at Washington. But it appears that the only information the officers at Washington had was such as was transmitted from the local offices, which never disclosed the objectionable matters here referred to.

The lands selected by these half-breeds living on the Red River and Canada were situate in Cass County, on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and happened to be a very superior quality of pine-lands, but the pretended half-breeds of Chippewas of Lake Superior knew nothing of their value or location, the selections being, in fact, made by the parties who were dealing with them.

The applications were frequently left blank as to the descriptions of the lands, as were the powers of attorney, as to the persons to whom they were to be conveyed, though the bargains for the purchase seem to have been made in every instance before the applications were made at the land-office.

These applications must all be regarded as fraudulent and void, under the order of the Secretary of the Interior, already quoted. There is, in fact, no pretext of evidence to show that the persons in whose name they were made were half-breeds, related to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, twenty-one years of age, or heads of families at the date of the before-mentioned treaty, and, therefore, by the literal application of the act of June 8, 1872, the holders of claims under these applications would not be entitled to relief under it, though they acquired their claims without knowledge of this fraud, and are now innocent holders; for the act requires that the Secretary of the Interior shall be satisfied, not only that the claims are held in good faith, "but also that locations made under such claims have been made in good faith, and by innocent holders of the same."

But this evidently has reference to the locations made under certificates, leaving those made by personal applications without any express provision applicable to them.

But it occurred to us that the holders of these claims were in equity as much entitled to relief as those holding under certificates, and ought to be governed by the same principle.

We therefore took testimony in relation to them, and have since received instructions from the Acting Secretary of the Interior to include them in our report. The locations in these cases have not been made in good faith, as the act requires; but if this clause is to be held as applying only to locations made under certificates, which we believe were, in most cases, made by or for present holders, we can see a very good reason for its application, which does not exist as against those claiming under the personal applications, and who, if ignorant of the fraud in making them, may be regarded as innocent holders.

In these cases, as in the others, the testimony tends to show that the parties whose claims are embraced in our report had no knowledge of the frauds practiced in allowing the applications of persons who were not entitled under the treaty, and in respect to that appear to be holders in good faith.

But here, as in the cases under the certificates, we find participation by the holders to defeat the policy of the Government in regard to the assignment of the claims of the half-breeds, by the use of blank powers of attorney under which it was expected the land would be conveyed to the purchaser, after the patent should be issued in the name of the half-breed.

Having settled these questions we are required to make an appraisement of the lands, "with a view to advising the Secretary of the Interior at what price per acre said land should be sold, if purchased with cash or military bounty land-warrants."

The act provides that the Secretary of the Interior may allow the purchase at such price per acre as he "shall deem equitable and proper, but not less than \$1.25 per acre."

Nearly all the lands embraced in the claims presented to the commission we believe to be the best quality of Government pine-lands to be found in Minnesota at the time of making the selections, and most of them are held by parties largely engaged in the manufacture of lumber, who seem to have selected them with a view to future use, as none of the timber has yet been cut upon these lands.

The present holders have paid for the certificates or for the interest, under personal applications, sums ranging from \$1.50 to about \$4 or \$4.50 per acre, the testimony in regard to this being generally indefinite.

Under these circumstances what should be the rule for determining the equitable and proper amount to be paid by persons claiming these lands, and now asking to be allowed to purchase them of the Government, and have a perfect title to the same?

They have no title in law or equity, as the persons from whom they claimed to have purchased or derived their title had no claim upon the Government for the lands, as they were not the class of persons described in the treaty; nor can it be said that the order of the Secretary of the Interior making this adjudication is unjust, because it makes provisions for any persons named in these lists claiming to be Chippewas of mixed blood within the meaning of the treaty of La Pointe to appear before the proper agent and make proof of the same, in the manner provided in the order.

It is believed that the 278 persons to whom the Gilbert scrip issued, and the 45 persons mentioned in the report of Agent Smith and the report of the prior commission herein, embrace all the Chippewas of mixed blood that are so entitled; but if it is claimed that there are others among those to whom this scrip issued or who made personal applications, here is ample opportunity for them to establish their claims.

The Government has only set aside the pretended evidence heretofore taken as so tainted with fraud as to be of no validity for any purpose.

Cases now before us therefore are assumed to be without any just foundation to rest upon, and the present holders are allowed to make purchase of the lands that have been selected on the ground that they may have been misled by the fraudulent or negligent conduct of parties in the employ of the Government.

It is urged in behalf of these parties that it would be equitable to consider what they have paid in the purchase of this so-called scrip and the interest of those who made the personal applications.

While the Government, as well as an individual under similar circumstances, would be disposed to deal liberally, it is obvious that it would not do to establish the rule of crediting a party for the amount paid for a fraudulent claim, because of the want of diligence in its investigation. And that this is not the intention of the Government is obvious from the fact that the act of Congress provides that in no case shall the purchase be allowed for less than \$1.25 per acre.

In making these purchases the parties were aware that they were incurring pretty serious risks. The lands were not in the market nor subject to entry, and some of them were not even surveyed.

But it was important that those dealing in pine-lands should secure choice pieces in advance of the general public, and for this, or even a chance depending upon the contingency of a conveyance by the half-breed or his attorney after issuing of the patent, they were willing to pay their money.

Under the act of June 8, 1872, those holding in good faith are not merely to be permitted to hold the contingent interest they supposed they purchased from the half-breed, but to stand as a direct purchaser from the Government, with a valid and perfect title.

Nor is it consistent with justice to allow, as has been claimed, a charge against the Government for the expenses incurred in picking out its best lands. These expenses, according to the testimony, appear to have been about one dollar per acre.

These parties having designated what they want, the question is, what the lands they have selected are worth—what, under all the circumstances, should they be required to pay?

It has been urged, in defense of the purchase of these interests that were not assign-

able, that this practice had been sanctioned by the Government in other similar cases.

We suppose it is true that purchases of this sort have been made to some extent, and it may be that local officers indirectly aided it; but how could the matter come to the knowledge of the Government?

The arrangements with the half-breeds could not be officially communicated to or recorded in any Government office and the patent in every case issued to the half-breed. The deed executed under the pretended power of attorney conveying the land to the purchaser would only be found in the recorder's office of the county where the land was situated.

No trace of these transactions could be found at Washington, or in any local office of the General Government.

The purchasers were therefore dealing with parties that had no power to sell, attempting to purchase what was in its nature not negotiable, with a knowledge that its negotiation was prohibited by the Government, and must therefore, according to every rule of law and justice, be held to purchase subject to every infirmity the thing bargained for had in the hands of the original holder. In any view of the case they are not in a situation to claim that the Government led them into the business, and must therefore lose by crediting them with the expenses incurred and money paid in making the purchases.

We have taken testimony of parties and their agents where they appear to be informed in regard to the character and value of these lands, and of such other persons as we could find who had the information necessary to form an opinion of their value.

Mr. T. B. Walker, interested in the claims presented by the firm of Butler & Walker, and as having made selections for H. T. Welles, in which he appears to have a contingent interest, and also who presents a large amount of claims in his own right, seems exceedingly familiar with all the lands included in the locations claimed before the commission.

This witness puts the price at from \$5 to \$10 per acre, and thinks the land claimed by Walker and Butler & Walker, in the spring of 1871, at an average of \$6 per acre; says he has been more or less over the lands claimed by other parties before the commission, and that they will average 5,000 feet of lumber per acre; the best 8,000 feet, and some forty-acre lots will average 10,000 feet per acre; that they are mostly favorably located for driving the logs. (The logs, stumpage, according to all the testimony, are worth from \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand feet.)

William P. Ankney, whose firm, Ankney, Petit & Robinson, claim 240 acres before the commission, situate and about equal in quality with the rest, says it is worth from \$5 to \$10 per acre; that he has paid rather under \$3 per thousand feet for stumpage. The firm to which this witness belongs is among the largest manufacturers of lumber in the State.

W. W. Hale, another claimant and lumberman, puts the value of the 80 acres claimed by him at \$6.50 per acre.

Mahlan Black, who has been a land-surveyor for the last fifteen years, says he has examined the lands near Pokegama Lake, where most of these lands are situated, and that they were worth in 1869 or 1870 as follows:

Lands in—

Township 55, range 26,	at \$7 to \$8 per acre.
Township 135, range 30,	at \$5 to \$8 per acre.
Township 139, } Township 140, }	range 31, at \$4 to \$8 per acre.
Township 52, } Township 53, }	range 26, at \$6 to \$8 per acre.
Township 141, range 28,	at \$6 to \$9 per acre.
Township 138, range 29,	at \$7 to \$8 per acre.

That these lands have advanced in value at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum since that period.

Jonathan Chase, a lumberman of experience, puts the land about Pokegama Lake at about \$9 per acre, and the lands of Butler & Walker at \$10 per acre.

The effect of all the testimony before the commission leads us to believe that these lands are worth at private sale from five to eight dollars per acre. But, according to the scale of prices which have generally ruled at public sales of such lands by auction, the Government, unless some measures were adopted for protection against a combination of bidders, would not, in our opinion, realize more than \$2.50 per acre, "and it seems to us that it would be equitable and proper" for the Government to allow these claimants to purchase their entries at such rates as the Government would be likely to receive in its own market."

"Whether the amount likely to be realized in such market at this period would be greater or less than our estimate, as above, can be better determined from the records of the General Land Office of sales of pine-lands heretofore made in this State, and from

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the results of the pine-land sales in the immediate vicinity of those entries under consideration, which are ordered for the months of December and January next ensuing."

The commission find the following persons entitled to purchase lands, under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, viz: (For description of entries see Schedule A.)

T. B. Walker and Butler sixty-eight entries, of eighty acres each; total five thousand four hundred and forty acres.

T. B. Walker, twenty entries of eighty acres each, total sixteen hundred acres.

W. W. Hale, one entry, eighty acres.

S. A. Harris, three entries, two hundred and forty acres.

George B. Wright, Windom & Davidson, two entries, one hundred and sixty acres.

Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, eighteen entries, fourteen hundred and forty acres.

Eastman, Bovey & Co., eight entries, six hundred and forty acres.

H. T. Wells, thirty-five entries, twenty-eight hundred acres.

S. W. Furnham and Lovejoy, four entries, three hundred and twenty acres.

Furnham, Lovejoy & Gillilan, thirteen entries, ten hundred and eighty acres.

D. Morrison, forty-six entries, thirty-six hundred and seventy-four ⁸⁰/₁₀₀ acres.

Morrison, Windom & King, forty-one entries, thirty-three hundred and fifty-eight ²⁰/₁₀₀ acres.

Aukney, Petit & Robinson, three entries, two hundred and forty acres.

Total, twenty-one thousand and seventy-three ¹⁰⁰/₁₀₀ acres.

As to the claims of W. S. Chapman, we have only to report that, in answer to our notice sent to him on the 21 of September, a letter was received from him of the date of October 19, inquiring what he was required to do to avail himself of the benefits of the act under which the commission was proceeding, which letter was immediately answered and a full statement made of the testimony required. He was also notified that the commission would be in session at Saint Paul as late as November 20, after which date his testimony could be sent to the chairman at Delaware, Ohio.

This is the last information we have of Mr. Chapman's claim.

An application has also been presented by Henry Beard, esq., an attorney at Washington City, on behalf of John D. Perry, of Saint Louis, making inquiry as to the nature of the testimony required by the commission, to which full answer was returned immediately. The date of this answer was November the 7th. Mr. Beard has since written that, as his client is in Europe, it will require some time to prepare his testimony, but that he will forward it as soon as possible. The lands claimed by Mr. Perry are in Colorado, and are understood to be the only entries in that Territory reported as subject to the order of the Secretary of March 19, 1871.

The commission is also in receipt of a further communication from the attorney of Corbett, heretofore mentioned in this report, stating that they cannot now present his case, for the reason that they have not been able to hear from him or to learn his address, though they suppose him to be somewhere in the Territory of Utah.

The commission have reason to suspect that, after examination of the descriptions of the entries claimed by Corbett, now for the first time furnished to us, it is probable that J. P. Wilson, of Saint Cloud, is interested in these locations. If we were satisfied that Wilson was thus interested we should have no hesitation in rejecting these claims, on the ground that the personal applications of the half-breed on which the entries were made were fraudulently procured, and that Wilson aided in the scheme, as is conclusively shown by the testimony of Charles Gilman and others, herewith forwarded, and by the report of the former commission.

The suspicion that Mr. Wilson is interested in these claims, and the belief that he may be disposed to get his claims before the commission or the Secretary of the Interior, is strengthened by his letter to the commission, already referred to and herewith forwarded, in which he speaks of claims as being "good until shown to be fraudulent," and that he has "no claims to present at this time," &c.

The attention of the commission is respectfully invited to the entries at the Taylor's Falls land-office, given in the list furnished the commission as subject to the order of the Secretary of the Interior. With these exceptions, these entries are situated within the Mille Lac reservation, which is still occupied by the Indians, and the entries, as we understand, having been, for this reason, already canceled at the local land-office, we have declined to consider any claims arising under them.

Schedule B shows such of these entries as are claimed by H. T. Wells, and rejected by the commission.

We have reason to believe that other similar claims will be presented to entries on this reservation and urged before the Department.

Respectfully submitted by your commission.

T. C. JONES,
EDW. P. SMITH.

HON. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

18 H B S

No. 2.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13, 1872.

SIR: On the 31st of July last, I was notified by Hon. F. A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that I had, by your direction, been appointed "a commissioner to be associated with Hon. T. C. Jones, of Delaware, Ohio, and Edward P. Smith, agent for the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi, to investigate the claims of such parties as may assert a right to purchase, with cash or military bounty land-warrants, the lands referred to in an act of Congress, approved June 8, 1872, entitled 'An act to perfect certain land-titles therein described.'"

Unable to agree, in some important particulars, with the majority of the committee I respectfully beg leave to submit to you briefly the reasons which impel me to dissent from some of the conclusions arrived at by the majority of the committee.

The act of June 8, 1872, under which this commission was appointed, reads as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit the purchase, with cash or military bounty land-warrants, of such lands as have been located with claims arising under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September thirtieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at such price per acre as the Secretary of the Interior shall deem equitable and proper, but not at a less price than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, and that the owners and holders of such claims in good faith be also permitted to complete their entries and perfect their titles under such claims in compliance with the terms above mentioned: *Provided*, That it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that said claims are held by innocent parties in good faith, and that the locations made under such claims have been made in good faith and by innocent holders of the same."

It will be noticed that the act above quoted invests the Secretary of the Interior with full power to adjust the claims referred to, in such manner as may to him seem "equitable and proper," only restricting such action of the Secretary with the proviso that such claims must be held "by innocent parties in good faith," and that the price fixed upon the lands shall not be "less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre." The established rules regulating the sales of the public lands are, by the act of June 8, 1872, in the case of these lands, suspended, and they are, with the limitations mentioned, subject to sale to certain parties at such prices as the Secretary may, under all the circumstances of the case, "deem equitable and proper."

The question, then, to be considered is *not* one of technical legality, but one of "equity" and "propriety." The act does not call for a commission at all, in the adjustment of this matter. It was instituted by the Secretary of the Interior only as an aid in arriving at the "equities" of the parties referred to in the act. Nor is the opinion of the commission in any way binding upon the Secretary, but so far as the collection of facts and presentation of testimony goes, it may be an *aid* to the Secretary, in arriving at a proper conclusion as to an "equitable and proper" adjustment of these claims.

The examination of the several parties claiming under the act was conducted by the chairman of the committee, Hon. T. C. Jones, in a most searching and able manner. The reported testimony will show that nothing which the most rigid and impartial investigation could elicit is lacking, and seldom, if ever, was a committee more earnest in its efforts to get at the truth, or more successful in obtaining it.

The duties of the committee are clearly set forth in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of July 15, 1872, as follows:

"It will be the duty of the commission to inquire and report to this Office what persons in their opinion, if any, are entitled to any benefit under the provisions of the aforementioned act. * * * After having ascertained to the best of their opinion who, if any, are entitled to purchase the lands referred to under the act, the commissioners will make an appraisal of the same, with a view to advising the Secretary of the Interior at what price per acre the said lands shall be sold, if purchased with cash or military bounty land-warrants, under the provisions of the act.

"The particular tracts of land referred to in the act are definitely set forth in the letter of the Commissioner Walker before referred to, as follows:

"The Commission will be furnished by the Hon. Commissioner of the General Land-Office with a list of the locations referred to, which have not been patented."

With the legality of the scrip under which these lands were originally located the commission had nothing to do, but, as I understand, it was confined to two specified points of inquiry:

1st. Who are "innocent holders in good faith" of the claims referred to? and,

2d. What amount, under all the circumstances, is "equitable and proper" these parties should pay for the lands claimed by them, respectively?

As to the first point above stated, there was, I believe, no material difference of opinion among the members of the commission, but they were fully satisfied that the parties named in the schedule accompanying the majority report were, in the meaning of

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the act of June 8, 1872, innocent holders in good faith, and entitled to the relief contemplated by said act.

These "certificates of identity," or "scrip," as it was generally designated, had for fifteen years been bought and sold in the markets; they had been created at the several local land-offices by "power of attorney," and this power of attorney had always accompanied the scrip to the General Land-Office; and, in due course of time, the patent had issued on the location. So general had this practice become and so universally had it been believed to be not only legitimate and proper but strictly in accordance with law, that men on whose names no breath of suspicion had ever rested, and whose honesty and integrity had never been questioned, bought, sold, and used these certificates, with as unquestioning confidence in its rightfulness and propriety as they would have bought or sold a city lot, or any other legally recognized property.

They saw the scrip regular on its face; saw it signed and attested by the proper Government officers; and, in many instances, the special certificate of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs certifying to its genuineness. They could not know that the officers of the Government had themselves been deceived by false or forged proofs into the issuance of the scrip, and they urged these points before the commission with such force as left no chance to doubt their good faith, or the duty of the Secretary to grant the relief provided in the act of Congress of June 8, 1872.

A difference of opinion as to the application of the provisions of the act to those cases commonly known as "personal applications" was removed by the letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, instructing us to place these claims in the same category with the locations of certificates, and which was so manifestly just and proper that the only wonder is that it was not as pointedly expressed in the letter as it was in the spirit of the act itself.

The difficulties in the way of a satisfactory answer to the second point before the commission, and upon which there seemed to be radical differences of opinion, are neither few nor small. Not a single witness could swear, or even guess, how much was paid for the scrip with which any certain tract of land was located, or fix an intelligent estimate of the value of such tract, and even those witnesses who had made selection of pine-lands a specialty for many years, and who might, therefore, be deemed "experts," could only make loose, vague, and general estimates, which really served to confuse and bewilder, rather than to aid in reaching any practical result. A recapitulation of the testimony as to value of scrip and land claimed will exhibit this in a striking manner. On sheet No. 1 will be found the testimony of T. B. Walker, one of the principal claimants.

Mr. Walker testifies that his firm paid \$4 to \$4.50 per acre for scrip; that the lands are worth about \$5 an acre, and that the cost of examination and location was about \$1 per acre. The best lands might cut 8,000 feet per acre; some forty-acre tracts might cut 10,000 feet per acre. "I place the value of lands in township 141, range 32, at \$3.50 per acre. If title was perfect, would be worth \$5 per acre."

On sheet No. 5 will be found the testimony of another large claimant, Levi Butler. Mr. Butler swears that he paid for most of his scrip \$4.50 per acre; some he bought at \$2.50 per acre; cost of location and exploration, about \$1 per acre.

On sheet 6 is the testimony of W. W. Hale, who claims two pieces, or 160 acres. Mr. Hale swears he paid \$4.50 an acre for scrip land worth not to exceed \$6.50 per acre; expense of exploration and location, about \$1 per acre.

On page 7 will be found the testimony of another small claimant, S. A. Harris, who swears his scrip cost him \$4.50 an acre, and about \$1 an acre to locate; supposes the land to be worth, on an average, cost of scrip and locating the same.

On the same sheet as above may be found the testimony of George B. Wright. He is slightly interested in a claim before the commission, and has for many years been engaged in the surveys of the public lands. Mr. Wright swears that the scrip cost \$5 an acre, and these lands are worth from \$5 to \$6 an acre. This witness also testifies as to lands claimed by the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Land Company as follows: that he is agent for said company; that \$3.50 per acre was paid for scrip; that Mr. Canfield, the president of said company, paid \$5,000 to remove conflicting claims on the lands, and that they are worth \$5 per acre; expenses of locating, about \$1 per acre.

On page 9 is the testimony of another claimant, W. W. Eastman, who swears that he purchased the scrip for Eastman, Bovey & Co., and that it cost \$4.25 per acre; knows nothing of the value of the land except from what he paid for the scrip.

John De Lailled, of the firm of Eastman, Bovey & Co., as above, says: "Where we located the scrip we estimated the land worth \$5 per acre." Expenses attending location was "seventy-five cents per acre."

On pages 10 and 17 find evidence of Henry T. Welles. Has dealt in this scrip. He has paid from \$1.20 to \$3 per acre; don't know what he paid for the pieces he now claims under.

S. W. Farnham swears his scrip cost \$3.70 per acre in part, and a part \$5 per acre.

On pages 19 to 24 Dorrillus Morrison swears he paid from \$3 to \$4 per acre for scrip; land not first class, but fair average quality.

Mahlon Black, an expert, was called before the commission, and commences his testimony on page 25, as follows: Has been engaged in the business of surveying and examining lands since 1847. The pine-lands in the vicinity of Pokegama Lake, and near the Mississippi River, are the best as to quality in the State. The quantity of pine on these lands is not as great as in some other districts. In 1871 good pine-lands in that vicinity would be worth \$10 per acre. Stumpage could have been readily sold for \$2.50 per thousand feet. I should put the lands selected in township 55, range 26, at \$7 to \$8 per acre; in township 135, range 30, at \$5 per acre; in townships 139 and 140, range 31, at \$3 to \$5 per acre; in townships 52 and 53, range 26, at \$5 to \$7 per acre; in township 141, range 28, at \$5 to \$7 per acre; in township 138, range 29, \$7 per acre; in townships 139 and 140, range 31, at \$3 to \$5 per acre.

In answer to this question by Mr. King: "Can you give any specific description of the lands referred to in your testimony as an intelligent basis from which to appraise the value of any particular tract or subdivision?" the witness replied, "I cannot, from memory." He also swears that he has "examined the Pokegama lands with a view to their being purchased by other parties, but the parties for whom they were examined did not get them."

W. H. Lawrence values average pine-lands from \$5 to \$12 per acre. Lands located by Eastman, Bovey & Co. are not worth more than \$3 to \$4 per acre.

On page 29 W. P. Ankney swears that he paid \$3.50 per acre for scrip; that the lands entered by his firm could not, in 1870, have sold for more than \$5 an acre; in 1871, probably for \$6 to \$8; and at this time, \$8 to \$10 per acre. "We purchased 160 acres in the winter of 1870-71, worth about the same, or perhaps a little more, than these lands, for \$8 an acre. We paid for stumpage on the school-lands from \$2 to \$3 a thousand feet; last winter paid for stumpage \$3 per thousand."

The most noticeable feature about the testimony of all these witnesses, both of interested and disinterested, is its loose, vague, and uncertain character. Not one simple tract or Government subdivision is cited as being possessed of a specified value, but the estimates are made in that loose and general way which leaves the commission nothing but guess-work to form a basis for a report on this point.

Mahlon Black estimates the value of lands all the way from \$3 to \$10 an acre: and, it will be noticed, estimates not by specific tracts or subdivisions, or even by sections, but by townships of thirty-six square miles each. It is needless to say that such loose and general estimates can be of but little worth to the commission or to the Secretary in appraising the value of particularly designated eighty or forty acre tracts scattered all through these townships. It is evident that such estimates are notoriously untrustworthy and unreliable. To illustrate how much such estimates vary from the facts, I have only to state that I am personally knowing to a sale of 1,440 acres of land in one of the townships sworn by Mr. Black to be worth \$7 to \$8 an acre at the sum of only \$4.50 per acre. This sale took place in November last, was of good average pine-lands, with perfect title under United States patent, and under no undue pressure on the part of the seller to realize.

Mr. Ankney swears that selected pine-lands, as good and perhaps better than these lands, could be bought for \$6 per acre, notwithstanding stumpage on these same lands was selling at that time for \$2.50 to \$3 per thousand.

It must be apparent that loose and general guess-work must give place to actual facts and real transactions. Mr. Black, in common with all the other witnesses, confesses inability to fix a value on any single subdivision of these lands. Mr. Black also states that he "examined the Pokegama lands with a view to their being located by other parties; but the party for whom they were examined did not get them." Allow me to state here that I have what I deem the best of evidence that the reason Mr. Black's employer did not get the lands was because Mr. B. reported them not worth the scrip necessary to cover them. He was employed to select lands in townships which he swears were "worth an average of \$7 to \$8," and he could find none worth \$5, although his examination covered an area of three hundred and sixty square miles of "the best pine-lands in the country."

With all the facts and testimony before the commission, I come to the conclusion that \$4.50 an acre is a high estimate to put upon these lands. That the Government would ever realize anything like that amount at public offering, I have not the remotest idea. I present herewith a certificate of the then register of the Saint Cloud, Minn., land-office, in which district these lands lie, showing that at a public offering of similar lands at that office in 1864 not a single acre out of 8,000 acres sold brought more than \$1.25 per acre, and this notwithstanding the inflated condition of our currency, and consequent high prices which prevailed at that time. This certificate of the present receiver of Saint Cloud land-office will be verified by the records of the General Land-Office.

Upon what I deem a fair computation of the cost of scrip located on these lands by the parties in interest, it reaches an average of about \$3.23 per acre, including all the

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claims presented. Should the claims for lands in the Mille Lac reserve be rejected by the Secretary, the average cost of the scrip would be much higher. That the average price of \$4.50 an acre is a high estimate of the lands in question will not be disputed by any one acquainted with that class of lands, and that these parties have already paid double for them which the Government would ever be likely to receive for them at public or private sale is equally certain, taken in the light of actual facts; and these lands sell by one private party to another at the price which I have fixed on them, \$4.50 an acre. Tested by actual experience, and at public or private sale by the Government, they never sell for more than \$1.25 an acre outside, and not over \$2.50 inside, the double minimum land-grant railroads.

The question, "what should these parties pay for these lands?" turns on the construction placed upon the act of June 8, 1872. What is intended by the terms "equitable and proper," contained in the act authorizing the Secretary to sell these lands to these claimants on "such terms as he may deem equitable and proper?" Most clearly that the Secretary may, if he deem it "equitable and proper," deduct from the value of the lands referred to the loss these parties have sustained in innocently and in good faith purchasing this scrip, and allow them to purchase these lands at the remaining price, provided always that price shall not be less than \$1.25 per acre.

To say these parties may go to the local office and purchase these lands at a competitive public sale, is to weigh them down with shackles of over \$3 an acre, and then to bid them make the race against parties enumbered by no such expense. To say they may wait till after such public sale and then purchase at private sale at a Government land-office, is only to allow them to exercise a privilege they already enjoy, and of which the Government cannot deprive them if it would. It would certainly be a hard and cruel definition of the word "equity" to construe it to mean that these parties should pay more for these lands than the Government, at public and private sales, allows other parties, who have no grievances to redress and no equities to plead, to purchase for.

The Government can afford to be just, if not generous, and I am of opinion that the least measure of equity it can grant, and the least these parties can be entitled to receive, is to be allowed to purchase these lands, which it has cost them \$30,000 to explore and to protect from timber-thieves and trespassers, at the ordinary and minimum price of Government lands, to wit, \$1.25 an acre for such as lie outside, and \$2.50 for such as lie inside, the twenty-mile limits of the several land-grant railroads. That this would be "equitable" to the Government all will concede; toward the claimants it is all the equities the law will allow.

As to the seventy-three entries claimed by H. T. Welles, made on the Mille Lac reservation, they occupy in respect to the innocency and good faith of the claimant precisely the same position as his remaining thirty-four claims, which are allowed by the commission. I understand the only point raised against these seventy-three entries by the majority to be that the lands embraced in the entries lie within the limits of an Indian reservation, and are not subject to disposal by the Secretary.

The majority seem to have forgotten that it was the express object of the act of June 8, 1872, to remove that disability on the part of the Secretary of the Interior, and to allow him to do just what under existing laws he could not do. Mark the wording of the act:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to permit the purchase, with cash or military bounty land-warrants, of such lands as have been located with claims arising under the seventh section of the second article," &c. Now, can it be doubted that this includes all "such lands" which are held by "innocent parties in good faith?" And can it be doubted that Congress intended to remove by a special enactment the very objection urged by the majority of the commission, and solely on account of which these claims were rejected?

Is it not rational to suppose that Congress not only saw this difficulty in the way of the "equitable" adjustment of these claims, but intended to provide for it? Do they say in the act of June 8, "the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to permit the purchase" of these lands, and still give no power to do what they have just expressly authorized him to do? For it should be borne in mind that the disability, if any exists, in reference to the Mille Lac lands extends, in a certain sense, to all the lands referred to in the act, and without its intervention and the authority therein contained, the Secretary is as powerless to "permit the purchase" of the lands included in the favorable report of the commission as of those on the Mille Lac reserve.

The power conferred upon the Secretary by the act of June 8 is ample and conclusive upon all the lands referred to in the act. Upon satisfactory proof of the innocency and good faith of these parties, "he is hereby authorized to permit the purchase" of these lands by these claimants as much as though they had been the only public lands belonging to the Government. In the light of these considerations I could not see how the majority could consistently exclude these claims from the benefits of the act of June 8, 1872, standing as they do on precisely the same terms as the balance of the claims reported.

Of the claims presented by Messrs. Beebe & Shaw, attorneys for — Corbett, I am equally well satisfied that they do *not* come within the limits of the provisions of the act. They are in the hands of parties who were not only cognizant of but were abettors of the frauds under which the claims originated; and I am clearly of the opinion they should be rejected.

As regards the claims of W. S. Chapman, the inclosed schedule of which was received since my arrival in this city, I am not so clear. It is suspicious at least that this claimant, though having ample notice, did not present his claims in time to be considered by the commission; and there is too much reason to believe that he was not unaware of the fraudulent practices through which his claims originated. I therefore present them without recommendation.

In conclusion, allow me to say that, in the discharge of my duties as a commissioner under the act aforesaid, I have been actuated solely by a desire to arrive at a conclusion that should work substantial justice between the Government on the one hand and these claimants on the other. I have tried to ascertain the exact measure of the equities of the parties interested, as well as the full practical value of the lands claimed to the Government, and then to so adjust these two interests as to carry out faithfully the measure of equity so clearly contemplated in the letter and spirit of the act of June 8, 1872.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

DANA E. KING,
Commissioner.

The Hon SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES LAND-OFFICE,
Saint Cloud, Minn., November 26, 1872.

I hereby certify that I am at present the receiver of public moneys at this office; that I was register of the same, at and during the public land sale at said office in the month of October, 1864, commencing on the 17th and closing on the 29th of said month; that about eight thousand acres of the public lands, all or nearly of that class commonly known as "pine-lands," were sold at said sale, and, upon examination, I find that none of said lands sold at a higher price than \$1.25 per acre, as appears of record in this office.

T. G. McCLURE, *Receiver.*

Schedule of parties entitled to relief under the act of June 8, 1872, the same being innocent holders in good faith of the number of entries or pieces set opposite their names respectively.

	Pieces.
T. B. Walker and Levi Butler.....	68
T. B. Walker.....	20
L. S. & P. G. Land Company.....	18
Windom, Wright & Davison.....	2
S. A. Harris.....	3
Eastman, Bovey & Co.....	8
Farnham & Lovejoy.....	4
Farnham, Lovejoy & Gilfillan.....	13
Henry T. Welles.....	34
Henry T. Welles, Millie Lac reserve.....	73
Dorillus Morrison.....	46
Dorillus Morrison and others.....	41
Ankney, Robinson & Petit.....	3
W. W. Hale, (1 good piece).....	1

No. 3.

Depositions of witnesses taken by me at the office of the commission appointed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and under the authority of the said commission, at the city of Minneapolis, in the State of Minnesota, on the day of August, A. D. 1872.

T. B. WALKER, of Minneapolis, being by me first duly affirmed, as hereinafter certified, deposes as follows, to wit: My age is thirty-two years; occupation, lumberman; my residence is in Minneapolis. I am interested with Dr. Butler in pieces of located Chip-

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E. KING, Commissioner.

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pown half-breed scrip, as numbered and set forth in Schedule A, hereunto attached, and in pieces which I claim in my own right, as also appears in said Schedule A, attached.

This scrip was purchased by us in the years 1868, 1869, 1870, and 1871; I think the most of it in the year 1868. We purchased some of Henry T. Welles, some of William S. Chapman, some of R. I. Mendenhall, some of Thompson & Brother, Saint Paul.

We purchased this scrip just as we would go into the market and purchase land-warrants. The price paid for this scrip was principally \$4 and \$4.50 per acre. This was about the market-value of the scrip, and I don't think we purchased any at a less price than \$4 per acre. These purchases were made almost wholly by myself.

Question. What inquiry, if any, did you make as to the character of this scrip before you purchased it?—Answer. The questions we asked were: Are the parties alive, and are they known to the parties selling the scrip, and find out from them what they know about the parties, and whether they would be likely to deed the land to us after the scrip should be located. We made no question as to the legality of the scrip, because we supposed that had been settled beforehand by the Government.

Q. Did you see the scrip or certificate of identity and the papers attached before purchasing?—A. Of course we saw the scrip and papers before purchasing, and examined them.

Q. When did you first hear of any fraud in these certificates or over-issues of the same?—A. I first heard of it during the session of the commission in the summer of 1871.

Q. Did you ever refer to the treaty under which these certificates of identity were issued to determine their validity?—A. Don't remember that I ever did.

Q. Did you know that none were entitled to such certificates but the half-breed Indians belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior?—A. I know they were issued under the La Pointe treaty, but the class of persons entitled to them I did not know anything about.

Q. Did you not know that these certificates were issued to the Chippewa half-breeds and to no other parties?—A. I did know that.

Q. Was it known in the market as Chippewa scrip or certificates of the half-breeds of Lake Superior?—A. It was known in the market as Chippewa half-breed scrip.

Q. Had you any knowledge or had you ever heard any reports or discussion as to the number of Chippewa half-breeds entitled to such scrip?—A. I had no definite idea or knowledge nor any way of knowing. Had never heard the matter discussed.

Q. What was your belief at the time of making these purchases in regard to the character of these certificates whether they were issued in good faith, or were fraudulent?—A. I had no reason for supposing them to be fraudulent, and believed them to be genuine, and the parties named in certificates entitled to make the entries of the land.

Q. What, in your judgment, were these lands worth at the time you made the entries?—A. My estimate was that they were worth about \$5 per acre. The expense of examining the land and making the entries was from seventy-five cents to \$1 per acre. That, in my judgment, would cover the expense. These lands are in the counties of Cass and Itasca, in Minnesota, and were most of them purchased upon my own personal examination.

Q. by chairman. What portion of these lands have you personally inspected?—A. Probably nine-tenths of them.

Q. by chairman. What do you say is their quality, whether first, second, or third rate of pine-lands?—A. I should say they are good quality; counting all the locations made at minimum prices I should say these were better than the average.

Q. by chairman. After the Chippewa certificates were all consumed or declared fraudulent, so that there were none to be had in the market, what do you say was the value of these lands mentioned and set forth in the schedule?—A. If I had put the lands into market, I presume I could have sold them at about \$5 per acre. The best pine-lands I have known sold in the State brought \$10 per acre.

Q. by chairman. Are the dates set forth in your schedule in the last column, or right-hand column, the true dates of the location in every instance?—A. They are, unless I have made some mistake in transcribing.

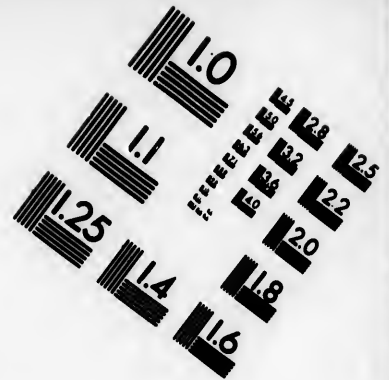
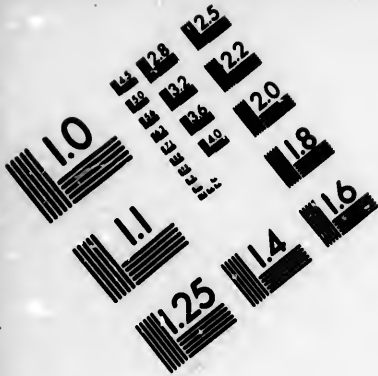
Q. by chairman. Do you know anything about a practice at the land-office to ante-date entries?—A. I do not.

Q. by chairman. Have any pines been cut on your lands described in these lists by you or by your authority?—A. According to my best knowledge and belief, there has been no timber cut on any of those lands.

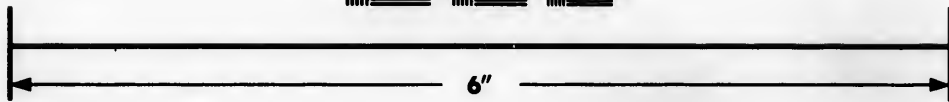
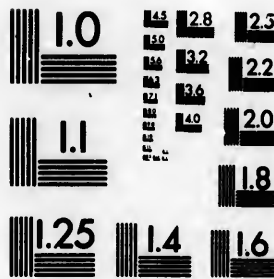
Q. Has the price or value of these lands advanced since the spring of 1871?—A. They are advancing all the time, and probably more the last year than in any previous year. The advance the past year is partly owing to the large railroad grants.

Q. by chairman. Did you ever hear of a lawsuit between ex-Commissioner Dole and J. P. Wilson growing out of this scrip?—A. I did hear of it for the first time last year. I learned from the published report of commission appointed last year.





**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



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Q. by chairman. Have you the means now of stating accurately the date of your purchases of these certificates?—A. I have not, except the purchases of certificates were made generally before the date of the entries.

Q. What knowledge have you, if any, as to the character of lands located by other parties under these certificates at or about the time your locations were made?—A. I have been over the upper country more than any one else, and better acquainted with its character, and so far as I know the land there is no particular difference in the value.

Q. What number of feet of lumber would, in your judgment, these lands produce per acre?—A. Probably they would average 5,000 feet per acre.

Q. How much would the best lands produce, in your judgment?—A. Probably 8,000 feet. Possibly some 40-acre tracts could be selected that would cut 10,000 feet per acre. I know of no recent sales of pine-lands except one sale of 1,000 acres, entered long previous to our selections, and lying on the bank of Prairie River, which were sold at \$10 per acre. Only one firm in the city would pay that price.

Q. How are the lands located with the scrip or certificates situated as to getting the lumber to market, favorably or unfavorably?—A. Mostly favorably located, being some of it, however, four miles from streams. I never dealt in the Chippewa scrip except to enter lands for myself or my firm. The 20 pieces on the last page of schedule furnished and numbered as follows, to wit, 178, 201, 208, 179, 140, 226, 171, 177, 64, 194, 100, 165, 162, 184, 203, 163, 121, 126, 227, 130, were purchased by me of H. T. Welles, in July or August, 1870, and the last of April or May, 1871, and cost me \$2.50 and \$3 per acre; the average cost being about \$2.75 per acre. They belong to me personally. Mr. Welles did not mention to me that all entries of scrip at the land-office had been forbidden. The entries marked in the schedule "personal entries," were made at the Saint Cloud land-office in April and May, 1870. The right in these entries was purchased of J. P. Wilson at \$2.50 per acre, in April, 1870. These entries were represented to us by Mr. Wilson, of whom we purchased, as having the same validity as entries under the half-breed Chippewa scrip. Before purchasing, we required a certificate from the register of the land-office that these entries were properly made according to instructions from the General Land-Office.

T. B. WALKER.

(See T. B. Walker, recalled, on page 294.)

My name is Levi Butler; aged fifty-four years; reside in Minneapolis; am a lumberman. I am interested with T. B. Walker in about 4,569 acres of land located under certificates issued to Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior. In most instances Mr. Walker has purchased this scrip, (so called.) In a few instances we have purchased together. These purchases have been made during the last five years. My impression is that we purchased about forty pieces at nearly one time about four years ago.

Question. Had you any knowledge or information as to the quantity or amount of these certificates that had been issued or were in the market at the time of your purchase?—Answer. Have no recollection that I had any knowledge of the amount of scrip issued. May have heard it stated at some time, but have no recollection of the amount.

Q. Would the value of the scrip depend in any degree upon the quantity that had been issued?—A. It certainly would.

Q. Would you not, then, before making any considerable purchase, make inquiry as to the amount issued or authorized to be issued?—A. I have been governed in my purchases of scrip more particularly by the estimate of the value of the land to be entered from time to time. At some times parties have presented me with selections of land which I did not consider worth as much as the scrip was worth at the time in the market.

Q. In buying these certificates, whatever might be your opinion of the value of the lands parties have claimed to have selected, you would not be likely to give more for the certificates than their actual value; would you not, therefore, be likely to inquire as to the amount of scrip likely to be issued?—A. I have always been governed to some extent by the value of these certificates in the market.

Q. Did you not endeavor to keep yourself posted as to the amount of certificates issued, or authorized to be issued?—A. Not particularly with reference to making my own purchases.

Q. If under the treaty ten thousand pieces or certificates were authorized to be issued, would they not be less valuable than if only one thousand pieces were authorized to be issued?—A. They would.

Q. If, therefore, you were dealing in these certificates, how could it be that you would not try to ascertain how many certificates were authorized to be issued in order to ascertain how much they would be worth?—A. I never have attempted to deal in these certificates as a speculation; have only purchased to secure lands, and have only been governed in the price paid by the value of the land to be secured.

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Q. What class of persons did you understand were entitled to these certificates?—
A. The Chippewa half-breeds.

Q. How did you understand that?—A. By reading the act. I think I have read the
act or treaty.

Q. Was it not stated in the treaty that you read that it was the Chippewa half-
breeds of Lake Superior?—A. I cannot state. I have read statements in the newspa-
pers; may have read the original treaty, but not certain.

Q. Did you ever hear any estimates made at or before the time of these purchases as
to the probable number of Chippewas entitled to these certificates?—A. I have prob-
ably heard estimates, but cannot recollect or say definitely what they were.

Q. Who principally had these certificates for sale at the time of these purchases?—
A. My opinion is that H. T. Welles has had more than any other one man, but they
have been for sale by several different parties.

Q. Had you at or before the time of your purchases heard any reports as to how Mr.
Welles got these certificates?—A. Mr. Welles has told me once or twice that he has
bought of Thompson & Bro., of Saint Paul, and I think he has mentioned Mr. W. S.
Chapman. I think he has mentioned other parties, but I do not recollect now.

Q. Have you heard any reports that were unfavorable to the character of the certifi-
cates held by Mr. Welles?—A. Never, until lately—never heard anything up to the
time of making purchases.

Q. Did it ever occur to you before you completed your purchases that the amount of
these certificates issued might be too large?—A. I had no reason definitely to sus-
pect so.

Q. How much did you regard these lands as worth when you made the location?—
A. I regarded them worth what I paid for the certificate and exploration of location.
I paid for the certificates from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per acre, and the cost of exploration and
location, about \$1 per acre. All the certificates, except what we had of J. P. Wilson,
cost from \$4 to \$4.50 per acre—most of it \$4.50 per acre.

Q. Was it located on surveyed or unsurveyed lands?—A. I think the most of it was
located on unsurveyed lands. The object of buying the certificates was because it was
understood to give that privilege.

Q. Had you at or before your purchases heard that the Commissioner of Indian Af-
fairs was interested in this scrip or the location?—A. Have no recollection that I ever
heard of that.

Q. Can you give the names of the parties from whom your certificates were purchased?
—A. Mostly from Mr. Welles; some from R. I. Mendenhall. My recollection is that the
forty pieces referred to were purchased of Mr. Welles. I think we have purchased some
of Mr. Thompson & Bro., of Saint Paul.

Q. Can you give the names of the parties who originally procured or made applica-
tion for the certificate under which you claim?—A. I cannot do that without referring
to the papers.

Q. In buying this scrip did it make any difference to you to whom the scrip was
supposed to belong originally, or by whom it was procured at Washington?—A. I have
not made any point on that, but relied upon the character of the man of whom I pur-
chased. It has not occurred to me to inquire whether the half-breed was from Lake
Superior, or Saint Paul, or Pembina.

By E. P. S.:

I purchased of J. P. Wilson eleven entries under personal application of half-breed
at Saint Cloud. I paid Wilson \$2.50 per acre. This was because it was represented to
me that the land was not worth more than \$3.50 per acre, and Mr. Wilson was in need
of money. I understand that these entries purchased of Wilson were made upon the
personal application of the half-breeds at the land-office at Saint Cloud. Wilson did
not state to me the nature of the title, but said the title would be good. My recollec-
tion is that he was to give us a perfect title from the half-breed. There was an agree-
ment made to perfect the title, and signed by Mr. Wilson before the money was paid.
This purchase was made within the past two years.

I may have heard that there was fraudulent scrip in the market, but I aimed to pur-
chase only from parties in whom I had confidence would give me what they repre-
sented.

If I had known the amount of scrip authorized to be issued I had no means of know-
ing the amount which had been actually located.

LEVI BUTLER.

Also, W. W. HALE, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposes and
says, that my name is W. W. Hale; aged thirty-one years; am a lumberman; I reside
at Manomin, Anoka County, Minnesota. I claim an interest in one hundred and sixty
acres of land located under Chippewa half-breed scrip, or certificate of Lake Superior.
These certificates are issued to No. 8, H. H. Beaulien, and the other is No. 209, issued
to Mary Isbister, living at Saint Cloud. I give these names and numbers from mem-

ory, not having the papers present. I bought both pieces from H. T. Welles, through T. B. Walker, about February or March, 1871. I paid \$4.50 per acre. The land has not yet been surveyed, and I can only approximate its value. It cannot exceed, in my opinion, \$6.50 per acre. The expense of exploration and location of the land is about \$1 per acre.

Question. Did you deal in any of these certificates except the two pieces referred to above?—Answer. I never have.

Q. Had you at the time of making these purchases any reason to suspect that the certificates were fraudulent?—A. No, sir, I had not.

W. W. HALE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Hennepin, ss:*

S. A. HARRIS, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he obtained for a valuable consideration the following described certificates of half-breed Chippewa scrip: No. 231 C, issued to Justine Johnson; No. 43 C, issued to William Piquette; No. 13 C, issued to Genevieve McDonald, at the same time, for the same price, and of the same person, as three other certificates located, concerning which testimony has been given by him before the Government commission now sitting in Minneapolis, Minn.; that the three certificates herein described are unlocated, and that he is the owner and holder of the same.

S. A. HARRIS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of August, A. D. 1872.

[SEAL.]

E. S. JONES,

Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minn.

S. A. HARRIS, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposes as follows, to wit:

My name is S. A. Harris, aged 24 years. I reside in Minneapolis; am banker. I came to be the owner of three located certificates of the Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior, numbered, respectively, 5, 79, and 293, letter C. The last number, 293, is in the name of Margaret Corbin. Number 5 is in the name of Catharine Ela; number 79, Bte. Boudrie; number 79 located on W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 32, township 43, range 23; number 5 located on N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 8, township 56, range 25; number 293 located on E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 4, township 56, range 25. This scrip was purchased about February, of 1869, of George Harris, then of Minneapolis, now of San Francisco, Cal. I never saw the lands, and all I know of them is what I have heard of other parties. The scrip cost me \$4.50 per acre, and about \$1 per acre to locate. I think the locations were made in the spring and fall of 1870, and supposed the lands, on an average, were worth the cost of scrip and locating the same.

Question. Had you any knowledge or suspicion at the time you made these purchases that there was anything wrong or fraudulent about these certificates?—Answer. No, sir; I never had. I knew nothing about them, and purchased as I would a land-warrant. George Harris, of whom I purchased the scrip, was a retail lumber-dealer, and was not a dealer in these certificates. These certificates were the only ones he ever purchased, as he told me. He is now employed in the office of William S. Chapman, of San Francisco, but was in no way connected in business with said Chapman at the time I purchased this scrip or certificate, nor had he been for at least four or five years previous to that time.

S. A. HARRIS.

Also, GEORGE B. WRIGHT deposes as follows, to wit:

My name is George B. Wright, of Minneapolis. My age is thirty-seven years. Occupation is a land-surveyor. I claim to be the owner, with William Windom and Saviah T. Davison, of lands located under certificate number 294, issued to _____, and located in W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section —, township 137, range 38, in Minnesota; and number 160, issued to _____, located on S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 15, township 137, range 38, in Minnesota.

By T. C. J.:

Question. When and of whom did you purchase these certificates?—Answer. I had been engaged in surveying land as a Government surveyor, and found some pine-lands. I gave the notes of them to C. D. Davison, at that time surveyor-general, which notes of land were to be used for the mutual benefit of Mr. Davison and myself. Mr. Davison located the lands with the above-named Chippewa certificates or scrip, for the purchase of which Mr. Windom furnished the money, the agreement being that Mr. Windom should have a three-fourths interest, and Mr. Davison and myself should have a one-fourth interest in the land.

By CHAIRMAN:

Q. Where, when, and by whom was the arrangement made with Windom?—A. It was made by Mr. Davison some time during the winter of A. D. 1869 and 1870. My understanding from Mr. Windom is that the certificates cost \$5 per acre. I should

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judge the lands to be worth \$5 to \$6 per acre. They were rather inferior lands for pine-lands. I also represent, as agent for the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, who claim to own the following lands located by Chippewa half-breed scrip of Lake Superior, as numbered and set forth in schedule marked B, and herewith attached.

Q. State what you know in reference to the purchase and location of the lands described in this list.—A. The scrip or certificates were purchased, I think, in August, 1870, by C. D. Davison, then of Minneapolis, for Thomas H. Canfield, now president of the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company. The price paid I understood to be \$3.50 per acre. I think it was purchased of Henry T. Welles, and it was from him that I learned the price. It was located on lands in Cass County near the line of the North Pacific Railroad. Mr. Canfield paid \$5,000 to remove conflicting claimants from the land that these were located on. These claims were by squatters on the land. The locations were made by C. D. Davison in September, 1870.

Q. Have you a knowledge of the quality and value of these lands? And if so, state what in your judgment they were worth at the time of the location.—A. I have seen some portion of these lands, but not all. I think they were worth about \$5 per acre. The expense of selecting and locating the land would be about \$1 per acre. I became agent for this company on the first of October, 1870; engaged by the company at a salary. My duties have been purchasing and taking care of lands, paying taxes, and keeping the records of the company.

Q. Had you anything to do in making the selections of lands mentioned in the above list?—A. I had not.

Q. Had you made any report of the character of these lands to Davison before these entries were made?—A. I had not. I never dealt in the certificates; never bought or sold any of them.

Q. Who are the members of the L. S. & P. S. Co.?—A. It is a stock company, and really I do not know any but the officers of the company; they are, Thomas H. Canfield, president; Frederick Billings, vice-president; Samuel Wilkerson, secretary; Calvin Goddard, treasurer; general office 120 Broadway, New York City.

List of Chippewa half-breed scrip.

No. 204. Josette Henrie or Antonio Henrie, W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 10, township 137, range 38.

No. 160. Mary Dennett or Andrew Dennett, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 15, township 137, range 38.

Lands purchased by William Windom, three-fourths; Saviah T. Davison, one-eighth; Geo. B. Wright, one-eighth.

SCHEDULE B.—List of Chippewa scrip.

No.	Name.	Subdivision.	Sec.	Town-ship.	Range.
116	Leticia Anderson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	8	133	28
117	Henry Anderson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	5	133	28
128	Josette Bellehemeur	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	4	133	28
151	Louise Caplet	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	9	133	28
166	Margaret Desjarlin	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	4	133	28
181	Baptiste Faustneuf	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	5	133	28
188	Margaret Flemand	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	8	133	28
190	Elizabeth Halcrow	Frac. of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	9	133	28
200	Elizabeth Howse	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	5	133	28
206	Charlotte Hodgson	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	9	133	28
212	Mary Johnson	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	8	133	28
239	John D. McKay	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	9	133	28
245	Mary Monkman	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	8	133	28
253	Maria Xavier (?)	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	4	133	28
277	Charlotte Richard	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	9	133	28
280	Louise Shaboyer	Frac. of N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$...	9	133	28
286	James Sinclair	E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	4	133	28
300	Ellen Tibanet	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$...	9	133	28

The above owned by the Lake Superior and Puget Sound Company, a corporation authorized to transact business in the State of Minnesota, and of which Thos. H. Baufeld, of Burlington, Vt., is president.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT,
Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

C. D. Davison died at Otter Tail, in this State, in December, 1870.

GEORGE B. WRIGHT.

WILLIAM W. EASTMAN, of Minneapolis, being by me first duly sworn, deposes as follows, to wit:

My name is William W. Eastman, and reside in Minneapolis; am 45 years of age; am in the lumber business. I am a member of the firm of Eastman, Hovey & Co., who claim to have made locations of lands upon certificates issued to Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior, as follows, to wit:

- No. 229. Julia La Deroot, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 35, township 53, range 25.
- No. 278. Rosalie Richard, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 2, township 52, range 25.
- No. 282. Mary Smith, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 3, township 52, range 25.
- No. 224. Marie Lermice, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 34, township 53, range 25.
- No. 161. Baptiste Dejarlla, lots 1, 2, and 3, section 3, township 52, range 25.
- No. 293. Maria Slater, lots 2, 3, and 4, section 2, township 52, range 25.
- No. 185. François Filler, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 25, township 53, range 25.
- No. 297. W. Slater, S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ and N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$, section 25, township 53, range 25.

Question. State when and under what circumstances these certificates were purchased.—Answer. They were purchased in February or March, 1871, of H. T. Welles, of Minneapolis. The business was transacted by me. The price paid was \$4.25 per acre.

Q. What, in your judgment, was the land worth at the time you purchased these certificates?—A. All I know about it is from the price I paid for the certificates.

Q. At or before the time of the purchase had you any knowledge or information as to the amount of these certificates that was authorized to be issued?—A. No, sir; I had no knowledge of anything about it; I was told by Mr. Welles that the scrip was good and prepared ready to locate.

Q. Did Mr. Welles tell you where or how he got these certificates?—A. No, sir; he did not tell me, nor did I ask him.

Q. Did not you know from reports, that Mr. Welles had a very large amount of these certificates, before or at the time you purchased?—A. No, sir; I did not know that he had a large amount, or that there was any such thing until I was requested to buy it. I had known that there was half-breed Chippewa scrip, but I have understood that this was a different sort of scrip, or a new issue.

Q. Had you, at or before the time of the purchase, any knowledge or information as to the amount of Chippewa half-breed certificates authorized to be issued?—A. No, sir; I never had any knowledge of that kind.

Q. At or previous to the time of the purchase had you any information, or had you heard any reports that there had been any fraudulent or over issue of certificates?—A. No, sir; I never heard anything about it before that time. Have heard of it since. This is the only purchase of these certificates I ever made.

WILLIAM W. EASTMAN.

JOHN DE LAITRE, of Minneapolis: My age is forty years; am a manufacturer of lumber. Am a member of the firm of Eastman, Hovey & Co., and as such am interested in certificates of half-breed Chippewas of Lake Superior, and lands located under them, as described in the list referred to in the testimony of William W. Eastman. The locations were made before the middle of February, 1871, by myself, for our firm. They were located on a small stream called "Spit Hand," in the county of Cass, Minnesota. When we located the scrip we estimated the land worth \$5 per acre. The expense attending the location of the land was seventy-five cents per acre. I have but very little experience in it.

Q. State all you know by reports or otherwise in regard to the character of these certificates at the time you made the purchase.—A. All I know was I supposed them to be good. Up to that time all I heard was that Chippewa half-breed scrip was good. This is all I ever owned.

JNO. DE LAITRE.

No. 4.

DORRIS MORRISON, of Minneapolis, being first by me duly affirmed, deposes as follows:

I reside in Minneapolis; am 54 years of age; my occupation has been lumbering and manufacturing; I own about 4,000 acres of land located upon certificates of Chippewas of mixed blood of Lake Superior, numbered and described schedule and hereto attached. I am sole owner of these lands; some of the certificates upon which these lands were entered I purchased of H. T. Welles, Peter Roy, and various other parties. Have been in habit of purchasing scrip of Messrs. Thompson Brothers, Saint Paul, and presume some of this was purchased of them.

Question. Can you state at what price the scrip used in the location of these lands was purchased?—Answer. From \$3 to \$1 per acre. I paid Mr. Welles at \$3 per acre, and

also Mr. Roy, I paid \$3 for. I also purchased some scrip of William Gascelon; I gave Mr. Gascelon \$4 per acre for 1,000 acres, January 3, 1867.

Q. Where were these lands located; in what county?—A. I suppose them to be in Cass County, and upon Mississippi and its tributaries. I have seen some of them in person.

Q. What was the quality of the lands that you saw?—A. I should say the lands were of poor quality, and the timber fair average quality for timber-lands in that vicinity.

Q. Do you know of any sales of such lands within the past year?—A. I do not.

In addition to the above, I also claim in common with Wm. Windom, Wm. S. King, and C. D. Davison, (the latter now deceased,) an interest in about 4,000 acres of land as described and set forth in schedule marked _____, hereto attached.

Q. Of whom and when did you purchase the certificates upon which these locations were made?—A. I cannot state, but probably from same party mentioned above. The same answer given above as to price will apply to these. The certificates were purchased prior to April, 1870, when the locations were made. It is possible that some of the certificates were furnished by some of the other parties interested with me. I have been in the habit of purchasing this scrip for the last dozen years more or less, but always to enter lands with. Don't think I ever sold a piece of scrip.

Q. Who selected these locations?—A. Mr. E. S. Hall, Mr. O. E. Garrison, and Wm. H. Townsend; perhaps others—Wm. Barrows. Mr. Townsend has selected more than any other one.

Q. Do you regard these lands as first-class timber lands?—A. Could not say first-class, but as good average pine-lands for this country. No timber has been cut on any of our lands above mentioned that I am aware of.

Q. State the interest each of the parties have in the lands last described.—A. My interest is one-fourth, and my impression is that the other parties each had a one-fourth interest.

Q. When was your attention first called to this scrip, and by whom?—A. I cannot give the exact time; I should say from twelve to fifteen years ago, more or less.

Q. Do you remember the amount of your first purchase and of whom it was made?—A. I do not remember.

Q. Do you remember what inquiry you made in regard to its character before making any purchase?—A. I do not.

Q. Do you mean to say that you invested in these certificates without making any inquiry?—A. No, sir; I do not know whether I made any inquiry or not.

Q. If you have any impression or recollection on the subject you will save time by telling just what that recollection is.—A. I have no particular recollection in regard to it.

Q. Whether your recollection is particular or general, we shall be obliged to you for giving us what it is.—A. I have neither general nor particular recollection in regard to it; I bought it as an article of merchandise.

Q. Have all your business transactions of the last twelve years passed out of your mind as this answer would indicate these transactions have?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation in reference to the character of these certificates with Senator Rice?—A. I have no recollection at this moment that I have. It is very possible I may have had; no specific recollection. You may add that I have, at this moment, no recollection.

Q. Were you acquainted with Mr. Wm. P. Dole?—A. No, sir, I may have met, but have no acquaintance; don't know that I have met him.

Q. Did you ever read the treaty under which these certificates were issued, or that portion of it relating to the lands to which the Chippewa half-breeds were entitled?—A. I do not know that I ever did; yet I may have done so. I have not the least recollection.

Q. What is your best impression as to whether you ever did or not?—A. My best impression is that I have not the least recollection of ever referring to it.

Q. Would the value of these certificates depend, in any degree, upon the quantity that was authorized to be issued?—A. I can only give you my opinion in regard to it, if that is what you ask. My opinion is that it would have something to do with the value.

Q. You being a large purchaser, then I suppose you made inquiry in regard to the amount authorized to be issued?—A. In the first place I do not think I have been a large purchaser; and in the second place I am not aware that I ever asked as to the quantity issued or that I ever knew the quantity issued.

Q. Did you have any knowledge or information as to who were entitled to these certificates?—A. I supposed the half-breeds to whom they were issued were entitled to the certificates.

Q. What description of half-breeds did you understand were entitled to these certificates?—A. I have no knowledge except as I have seen the name and scrip that was issued.

Q. Did the certificates that were issued state that the person to whom they were issued was a half-breed; and, if so, what sort of a half-breed?—A. I can better answer that by referring to a certificate which I have here. I do not know any difference in Chippewa half-breeds.

Q. Did you ever learn or did you ever inquire what number of half-breeds were entitled to these certificates?—A. I do not think so; am not aware that I ever made the inquiry or that I ever knew from any source.

Q. Did you know, by information or otherwise, that the issuing of this scrip was suspended at any time, and afterward, by new construction given to the terms of the treaty, there was a new issue?—A. I have no recollection of it.

Q. This certificate that you have referred to contains the clause of the treaty describing what class of persons was entitled to lands under the treaty referred to. Do you mean to say that you had not read or that you were not perfectly familiar with that portion of this certificate?—A. I do not mean to say that I have not read it, but that I am not perfectly familiar with it.

Q. This certificate also gives the date of the treaty securing to each head of a family of mixed blood over twenty-one years of age, eighty acres of land, as being September 30, 1854. Did it never occur to you as remarkable that the claims of these persons had not been satisfied before the dates of your purchase?—A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever hear of any change or changes in the construction of this clause of the treaty by the Department at Washington at any time; and if so, when?—A. I have no recollection of hearing of any change.

Q. According to the best of your recollection, when did you first know or hear of the existence of certificates of this character?—A. I should say fifteen years, more or less.

Q. Where were you living in September, 1851?—A. Bangor, Me.

Q. When did you move to Minnesota?—A. November, 1854. I spent some part of the years 1853 and 1854 in this State and Wisconsin. My family came to Saint Paul in November, 1854.

Q. Where have you resided since?—A. Since the spring or summer of 1855 I have resided within what are now the corporate limits of the city of Minneapolis.

Q. Can you state whether, within the years 1855, '56, or '57, you learned, by report or otherwise, of Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior being entitled to certificates of this character, or to land as therein specified?—A. I have no specific or general knowledge about it, and yet it is very likely that I heard of this scrip during these years.

Q. Previous to the year 1860 what business were you engaged in?—A. I commenced to manufacture lumber in Saint Anthony in the spring of 1855, and continued in these mills until September, 1857. During the following three years I was engaged in cutting logs and manufacturing lumber, and continued in this business until the spring of 1868.

Q. What part of the State did the logs come from which you were manufacturing into lumber?—A. Mainly from Ram River and vicinity.

Q. Is this business carried on by you, or by anybody in your interest, at the present time?—A. I have turned the business over to my boys, and they are carrying it on in their own name and for their own benefit.

Q. Up to 1865 what other business, if any, were you engaged in?—A. I was merchandising in a store in Saint Anthony from about 1856 to 1859 or 1860.

Q. Did you, during that period, have any trade with the chiefs, Indians, or half-breeds of Lake Superior?—A. I do not know that I had, but was often in the store, and Indians may have come in to make some purchases.

Q. It is provided in these certificates that they are not assignable, and that the Government will not recognize any sale or transfer, or pledge of the same, or any right accruing under it, and that the object of the certificate is to identify the person as one of those entitled to the benefit of the seventh clause, the second article of the treaty. In view of this, how did you expect to make the certificate available to you as a purchaser?—A. By accompanying with the certificate the power of attorney from the party to whom the certificate was issued.

Q. Why did you expect that that would accomplish the purpose?—A. Because I understood the Department had received it as a rule in practice accompanying this scrip.

Q. How, and from whom, did you understand that?—A. It was a general impression; I can't say from whom I received it.

Q. At, or previous to March, 1871, had you any knowledge, or any opinion as to the amounts of these certificates that had been issued or purchased?—A. I do not know that I had any knowledge upon the subject. I have no recollection that this question came to my mind at all as a matter of inquiry.

Q. I supposed that you invested in these certificates for the purpose of locating them on pine-lands, and supposed that they gave you the right to make the locations in ad-

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vance of the survey.—A. They were purchased with that idea, that they could be located upon pine-lands, that were not yet surveyed, if desired.

Q. In considering the value of these certificates and of your purchases, did you never inquire or did you never think in your own mind how many other persons were entitled to locate in advance of the survey as well as yourself?—A. Of course I knew that other parties had the same right to locate with scrip that I had. But I had no knowledge as to exact numbers. I knew or supposed I knew within a certain range, for instance, that there could not be ten million acres purchased in this way.

Q. Did you not know or believe from rumor, at or before March, 1871, that the great majority of these certificates were in the hands of a very few persons?—A. I think it was understood that they were in the hands of comparatively few.

Q. Was it not also understood that the purchases during the whole period had been limited to comparatively few individuals?—A. Not so few as since March, 1871.

Q. Did you know previous to that time of purchases being made by any parties, except by persons engaged in lumber about Minneapolis or Saint Paul?—A. Yes, sir; I know from what others said, that they had purchased from Thompsons, bankers, in Saint Paul, and from other persons who were dealing in the scrip and were not engaged in lumbering. I have myself purchased from the Thompsons and from others who were not in the lumber trade. Previous to 1870 these certificates were an article of merchandise, and have been more or less since.

Q. Do you know of their being purchased with a view to be located or used by any parties at any time, except by persons interested in lumber about Saint Paul or Minneapolis?—A. I have heard that purchases have been made for other purposes than that of lumbering.

Q. Will you state whether the gentlemen interested with you in certificates and lands located under them, as you have stated above, became so interested at your solicitation?—A. I presume they did or some of them, as I made the suggestion to Mr. Windom and also to Mr. King.

Q. Do you remember what reason you mentioned to them, if any, why you supposed the investment would be a good one?—A. I do not.

Q. Can you give the substance of the conversation you had with them about it?—A. I cannot.

Q. How is it that you remember that they became interested upon your solicitation or suggestion, if you don't remember anything or the substance of anything that was said by you or by them?—A. I suppose I have a general idea of the reasons I gave them at the time, that there was money in the lands, but as to the specific words which I used, I cannot tell.

Q. You will observe that I don't ask for specific words, but distinctly whether you have any recollection of the substance of what was said?—A. My recollection would be, that I said to those gentlemen, there is some land to enter, I think there is some money in them. That is the substance. I probably conveyed the idea to them that the lands were worth more than the money it would cost to enter them. I cannot tell when this was without reference to papers in my office, but I think it was in the summer of 1870.

Q. Have you any recollection as to the substance of what either of those gentlemen said in reference to those certificates, or whether they said anything as to their character or value?—A. I have not any recollection.

Q. Do you remember of ever having any conversation with either of those gentlemen before March, 1871, with reference to the character or value of those certificates?—A. No, sir.

Q. What is your best recollection as to whether you ever had such conversation or not?—A. Do not think I ever had any.

Q. What reason had you for suggesting to your associates to join you in this speculation?—A. I suppose I had not sufficient money at that time which I cared to invest.

Q. What difference did it make whether you should have one thousand acres your in own right, or a one-fourth interest in four thousand acres?—A. So far as the profits would be concerned, it would not make any difference that I am aware of.

Q. Then what was the advantage of a joint interest, then?—A. I very often do things for my friends that I should not for my enemies.

Q. Was the fact that Mr. Davison was the surveyor-general of Minnesota a reason why you desired he should be associated with you?—A. I have not at any time said that I desired him to be associated with me, and do not think I ever made the request of him to be associated with me.

Q. Do you mean to say that he became associated with you without your desiring it?—A. I do mean to say so.

Q. How could a man become associated with you without your desiring it?—A. I understand you to ask whether I solicited it.

Q. Was not the fact that Mr. Davison was surveyor the reason why he was taken

into the speculation?—A. I think the knowledge he had in pine-lands was the reason. The fact that he was surveyor was not the reason.

Q. Are you willing to swear that the fact that he was surveyor-general for the State of Minnesota at that time had no influence upon your mind, in consenting that he should become interested in the speculation?—A. I think I have answered that in the former questions.

Q. You have stated, in answer to the former question, that the fact of his being surveyor-general was not the reason, but the knowledge he had in pine-lands was the reason. My question now is, whether you are willing to swear that the fact that he was surveyor-general of Minnesota had no influence upon your mind in allowing him to be connected in the speculation?—A. The fact of his being surveyor-general had nothing to do with it, but the fact of his knowledge in pine-lands had something to do with it, or would be likely to have something to do with it.

Q. Don't you know that though he was surveyor-general, that he made no survey himself of any of the lands that you would be likely to enter?—A. I do not, but presume he made no surveys in person.

Q. How did you know that he had any knowledge of the character of the lands you desired to enter?—A. I presume he told me so, besides knowing that he was in a position to have knowledge that I had not.

Q. Did not it occur to you at the time that there was a manifest impropriety in a surveyor-general being interested in such a speculation?—A. Not for one moment.

Q. Did the official position of either of the other gentlemen have any influence upon your mind in desiring a connection with them in this speculation?—A. Not for one moment. Mr. Windom was not then holding any official position.

Q. Have you any recollection of purchasing any of the scrip that was called the "Gilbert scrip"?—A. Have not, and never heard of any distinction until I was in Washington last winter.

By D. KING:

Q. Has there been any increase in the value of pine-lands since 1855?—A. In my opinion, very large increase.

Q. Have you any further statement which you desire to make in reference to this matter under ?—A. I ask permission to lay before the commission a statement which will, in a concise and connected way, show my connection with transactions in these certificates. I desire also to add now that I purchased these certificates in entire good faith, and that I have given as full answers to your questions as my recollections would enable me; my business during the time covered by your examination being very large, so that I could not remember all details, this being a very small matter in connection with my general business.

D. MORRISON.

No. 5.

HENRY T. WELLES, of Minneapolis, being by me first duly affirmed, deposes as follows, to wit:

I reside in Minneapolis; my age is fifty-one years; am a dealer in real estate. I claim to be interested in certificates issued to Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior, and lands located under them, as follows, as numbered and set forth in Schedule C, herewith attached; the numbers in this list being the last series of scrip or certificates issued. There are nineteen pieces of which I am the owner.

Q. When, how, and of whom did you procure them?—A. I bought them prior to March, 1870. I cannot now tell of whom I bought these particular pieces. I have bought a good deal of this scrip, first and last. I think I bought most of these pieces of N. W. Kitson and P. Bottineau. I state generally, now, that all Chippewa scrip bought or claimed by me, except a few scattering pieces, I bought in Saint Paul, of Horace Thompson, John S. Prince, N. W. Kitson, and Isaac Van Ettan. I purchased them with money.

Q. Have you no memorandum or entries that will show from whom, when, and at what price you purchased all your scrip?—A. I think I have a memorandum of the time. I think the average price of all the Chippewa scrip I have purchased has been about \$2 per acre. For some I have paid \$2.50 and \$3, and some upward of \$3 per acre. I have bought some as low as \$1 and \$1.20 per acre.

Q. Have you not memoranda that will show the price and date and quantity purchased from each individual?—A. I don't think I have of all the purchases.

Q. Have you not a memorandum that will show these particulars of most of the purchases you have made?—A. I cannot tell without looking.

Q. Can you give the date of the first considerable purchase you made?—A. I cannot without examination.

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Q. Can you give the year?—A. In 1866 or 1867, to the best of my recollection. It was made of Horace Thompson, president of First National Bank of Saint Paul.

Q. Did you know from whom he procured it?—A. I did not.

Q. What inquiry, if any, did you make in regard to the character of these certificates, and the authority under which they were issued?—A. I made no inquiry at the time. I saw on the face of the certificates that they were issued by the United States.

Q. Can you give any estimate of the number of these certificates that you have purchased altogether?—A. I purchased on my own account, and on joint account with others, as many as 360.

Q. You say you saw on the face of the certificates that they were issued by the United States. Did you not also see that they were not assignable, and the patent could only be issued to the person named in the certificate, or his heirs?—A. I did.

Q. How did you expect to make them available to you?—A. Each certificate was accompanied with a power of attorney to locate, and a power to sell after location. By virtue of these powers I expected or intended that I, or the person who might buy them of me, should locate the scrip and then perfect title to the land.

Q. Did you not know that the validity of your title must, in any case, depend upon the question whether the person named in the certificate had really signed the power of attorney or attempted to make a transfer or authorize one?—A. I did; and it depended further upon whether the person named would make further assurance of title if required.

Q. Were the persons named in the powers of attorney attached to the certificates you purchased as attorneys to make conveyances and locations known to you?—A. The powers of attorney were executed in blank usually. In some cases the names of the attorney were written in, and in such cases the name of the attorney was usually known to me.

Q. Did you suppose that the power of attorney, where the attorney in fact was not named in the instrument, was valid?—A. I supposed that the power to locate was sufficiently valid for the purpose of location.

Q. Did you suppose that a power of attorney, executed under seal, and the name of the person constituted as attorney left blank, that any one could fill such blank except the one who signed the power of attorney?—A. I did, under certain circumstances; that is to say, if the person who signed the power authorized the person to whom he delivered it to fill in the name of the attorney, I supposed such authority was given, (and so informed,) expressly or implied, by all the scripees who executed these powers of attorney.

Q. Then you supposed that the validity of these papers would be affected by the good or bad faith with which they were procured?—A. Somewhat, but not wholly.

Q. Then how do you account for the fact, as you stated above, that you made no inquiry when you purchased the certificates?—A. I understood the question to refer to the character of the scrip. As to the character of the powers, I made examination to see that they were properly witnessed, signed, and acknowledged, and in cases where I did not know the notary public witnesses I usually asked the question of the seller if he knew the powers were all right and what they purported to be.

Q. Have you any recollection as to where these powers of attorney purported to be executed and before what persons?—A. I have. Before P. Hefferman, N. P., Saint Paul; Charles Morgan, N. P., Saint Paul; George W. Prescott, clerk United States court, Saint Paul; Robert Fairbanks, of Crow Wing; John Murray, jr., of Minneapolis; James Chapman, of Bayfield, Wis.; H. S. Donaldson, of Pembina County, Minnesota; Samuel Sloan, of Saint Paul; — Polson, of Taylor's Falls, and others that I do not recollect. All the above parties named were notaries public, except George W. Prescott. I should think more were acknowledged before H. S. Donaldson than any other one.

Q. Did you regard the value of the certificates as depending in any degree upon the amount authorized to be issued?—A. I did.

Q. What inquiry did you make as to the quantity authorized to be issued?—A. I inquired at different times and of different persons how many were likely to be issued.

Q. Can you state when and of whom you made such inquiry?—A. I can up to a certain date. The inquiries were made of persons most likely to be informed of the nature of the treaties and intentions of the Department. It occurred to my mind frequently when dealing in scrip to ask these questions.

Q. Did it not occur to you that it was important to refer to the treaty and the orders of the Department authorizing the issue of these certificates?—A. It did.

Q. Did you make such reference?—A. I did.

Q. Did you have a knowledge at or before the time of making these purchases of the place of residence of the class of persons entitled to these certificates?—A. I had a general knowledge, derived from report.

Q. Where did you suppose they resided?—A. In Northern Wisconsin and Northern Minnesota, near Lake Superior, near Saint Croix River, in Ramsey, Hennepin, and Dakota Counties, along the Upper Mississippi and on the Red River of the North.

Q. What proportion of the papers attached to the certificates purchased by you, in your opinion, purported to be executed at Saint Paul?—A. Cannot tell, but not more than a fifth.

Q. Did you ever make any inquiry, and if so, when and of whom, as to how many Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior there were at the date of the treaty?—A. I don't know that I ever made the inquiry in that form. I have inquired what half-breeds and how many were supposed to be entitled to scrip under that treaty. I made this inquiry of persons supposed to be best informed on that subject, the old residents of Minnesota, and who were related by blood or connected in business with Chippewa bands and half-breeds. These were made about the time of purchasing different lots of scrip, and prior to purchasing any. The answers were, generally, that all the mixed-bloods of Chippewas, of both Lake Superior and Mississippi bands, who could trace their lineage to the Lake Superior bands, were entitled to scrip under the treaty, but that their number was differently stated at from 1,000 to 2,500, by different persons. As to who were entitled I inquired of Hon. H. M. Rice, who stated that all the mixed-bloods of Chippewas of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Q. You have already stated that you referred to the treaty to determine the amount of certificates authorized to be issued. Do you remember that the persons entitled under the treaty were designated in the following language: "Each head of a family or single person over 21 years of age, at the present time, of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to 80 acres of land, to be settled by them *by* patent in the usual form?"—A. I do remember it.

Q. After reading that, I ask you if you had any doubt but the half-breed Chippewas belonging to Lake Superior only were entitled to the benefit of this clause of the treaty?—A. I had some doubt, and I inquired what construction the Government put upon that clause of the treaty, and was informed that the Department held that it applied to all related by blood to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

Q. When and of whom did you inquire?—A. I inquired at various times since 1861, I think of Mr. Rice, Mr. Van Ettan, Mr. Kitson, and others—Mr. Oaks.

Q. Do you remember the form of these certificates, or have you any of them to which you can refer?—A. I have none here. I remember the form.

"It is hereby expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge of this certificate, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States, and that the patent for lands located by virtue thereof shall be issued directly to the above-named reservee, or his or her heirs, and shall in no wise inure to the benefit of any other person or persons, and that the object and purpose of this certificate is to identify the said above-named as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid.

"Given under my hand and seal of the Department of the Interior, this day and year above written.

"COMMISSIONER."

ANOTHER FORM.

"This certificate is not assignable, and it is expressly declared that any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment or pledge thereof, or of any right accruing under it, will not be recognized as valid by the United States, and the object of this certificate is to identify the said above-named as one of the persons entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid. Given," &c.

Q. Did you not consider the attempt to authorize the transfer of the interest of the half-breeds in these lands, by power of attorney, as you have described, as an ingenious device to do the thing which the Department intended to prevent, as set forth in the certificates above quoted?—A. I did not.

Q. What did you suppose the Department meant by the expression used in the form that the patent should not *inure* to the benefit of any person but the half-breed or his family, mentioned in the certificate?—A. I did not suppose that we acquired any title to the land before the issuance of the patent, but that the land was located for, and that the patent was to be issued to, the half-breed, and, after that, we acquired title from the half-breed, by virtue of the contract to purchase, made before the issuance of the patent.

Q. Did you suppose that the half-breed could make any valid contract for the sale of land to which he had acquired no title, legal or equitable?—A. I did, in the same manner that I can contract to sell a piece of land in advance of becoming owner of it, and to which I have at the time no title whatever, and the contract being recorded will have the effect to pass the title whenever I am possessed of it.

Q. What, in your opinion, was the object of the Department in putting that restriction upon the power of the half-breed to alienate?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you not know that the right of a person to a piece of unlocated land is worth less than the right to the same land after it is located and patented?—A. I do.

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Q. Have you, then, any doubt but that the object of the Department in putting this restriction upon the right to alienate, was to save the half-breed from the loss that would be sustained by making a sale previous to the location and patent?—A. I have doubts, because I believe it was well known to the Department at the time the certificates were issued, that they were bought and sold in the market, and intended so to be bought and sold by the parties who received them, meaning the half-breeds and their agents.

Q. When you say Department, whom do you mean?—A. I mean the officers of the Department of the Interior.

Q. What do you suppose to be the object in putting this language in the certificates?—A. I do not know.

Q. Do you not believe that making transfers and sales before the issuing of the patent or locating the certificates operated injuriously to the half-breed?—A. I do not, if they received \$1 per acre, as was generally claimed.

Q. Have you any knowledge of a class of these certificates known as the Gilbert scrip?—A. I have seen one of them.

Q. Were you aware of such scrip having been issued previous to making your purchases?—A. I was not.

Q. When were the facts first brought to your knowledge that such scrip had been issued?—A. About the time of making my second purchase.

Q. Did you ever inquire as to the number of mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, being heads of families?—A. I did, as to how many mixed-bloods belonging to Lake Superior Chippewas were entitled to certificates. I cannot tell the time when the inquiry was made.

Q. What information did you get as to the number?—A. I could get no distinct information as to the number.

AUGUST 22.

By the CHAIRMAN:

Q. You have stated that about the time you commenced purchasing these certificates you referred to the treaty, &c., with the view of ascertaining the probable quantity that would be issued. This treaty was dated in 1854, and the persons entitled to lands under its provisions were then required to be 21 years old, or the heads of families. Did it not occur to you as something remarkable that their claims had not been satisfied long before the time you began to make purchases?—A. It did, and therefore I made the inquiries.

Q. Did you ascertain upon such inquiry that within one year after the date of the treaty a census had been taken under the direction of the agent of the Chippewas of Lake Superior of all the persons of mixed-blood entitled to lands under the provisions of the treaty?—A. I did not, nor did I know anything about it until within one year past, except that I found in one list of scrip that I purchased one "Gilbert" certificate, the only one I knew anything about.

Q. Do you remember the date of that purchase?—A. In 1866 or 1867.

Q. What was the date of that certificate, and how did it differ so that you knew it as a "Gilbert" certificate?—A. I do not remember the date, but it was made to Mory Chiekanaw and signed by "Gilbert," and was simply a certificate of identification. I think it was signed by Gilbert as agent.

Q. Did you know that Gilbert had been agent of Chippewas of Lake Superior, and if so, when his term as agent terminated?—A. I did not know anything about it, except what appeared upon that certificate.

Q. Did you know anything at the time of purchasing these certificates by information or otherwise in regard to the means used to induce the half-breed Chippewas to apply for the certificate, and to execute the power of attorney?—A. Nothing whatever, except that I was informed by the sellers that they paid the half-breeds for them, and the amount alleged to have been paid was presented as a reason for demanding the prices acknowledged for the scrip.

Q. Did you have any connection, by advancing money or otherwise, with J. P. Wilson in procuring these certificates?—A. I did not, nor do I believe he solicited the issue of any of these certificates. I know it was a fact that he had nothing to do with soliciting the applications for the issuing of any of the certificates that have been issued.

Q. How do you know that?—A. I know it because he would have told me so if it had been so, knowing the fact that I had purchased these certificates.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Wilson was dealing in these certificates at or before the time that you were handling them?—A. I knew that he bought and sold a few of them, and located some of them.

Q. Had you advanced money to him to be used for that purpose?—A. None at all, so far as I can remember.

Q. Were you familiar with the purchases that he was making?—A. Not familiar. I only knew of them in the general way of business.

Q. Did you know of a large purchase that he made of Commissioner Dole?—A. I was informed of a purchase which he made of Commissioner Dole; of about twenty-four pieces.

Q. Did you become interested in any of the pieces included in that purchase?—A. I did not, except that I sold the greater part of them for him.

Q. On what terms did you sell them?—A. As near as I can remember, I sold them at \$2.75 to \$3 per acre. I don't remember whether I took out a margin for myself as commission; think possibly I did take out twenty-five cents per acre.

Q. Did you suppose it was legal or honest, while being Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to be dealing in these certificates, i. e., for Mr. Dole?—A. I did not know that he bought them of Dole until afterward.

Q. Did you become aware, and, if so, at what time, that Mr. Dole had commenced suit against Mr. Wilson to recover the price for which he sold these certificates?—A. I heard of the suit about the time it commenced.

Q. Were you also informed, and, if so, at what time, that Mr. Wilson in answer to that suit had set up as a defense that the certificates were void because the persons named therein as Chippewas of mixed blood did not belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior?—A. I did not know anything about his answer, except he might or might not have mentioned that fact to me after he made it. I know *now* that he made it.

Q. Do you know when or where he got the information which led him to believe that his certificates were void?—A. I do not.

Q. You have sworn in a former answer that Mr. Wilson had nothing to do with procuring the applications for the issuing of any of these certificates, and that you knew that because if Mr. Wilson had been instrumental in procuring their issue he would have informed you. Is there any reason why he should have been more likely to give you this information than the information in regard to any other fact in relation to his dealing in these certificates?—A. He was more familiar with the fact that I was dealing in these certificates than I was with his other transaction in regard to scrip.

Q. Some of the certificates under which locations that you claim were made appear to have been issued to husband and wife, or at least to a man and woman of the same surname. Did you suppose a man and his wife could both be heads of a family, or that each would be entitled to lands under the treaty?—A. I don't remember having noticed such cases.

Q. In what county are these lands now claimed by you located?—A. I think all in Cass County. I have never seen the lands.

Q. By whom were these locations made or the lands selected?—A. The explorations and selections were made by Mr. E. S. Hall. I requested J. P. Wilson to employ a person to explore and select and attend to the location, and E. S. Hall was the person employed.

Q. Did the half-breed whose name is mentioned in the certificate have anything to do, so far as you know, in making the selections or the locations?—A. Nothing except by his attorney.

Q. The person named as the locator of the first piece mentioned in your list is Edward S. Hall. Do you know at what time his name was written in that power of attorney?—A. No, sir; I do not. I am pretty sure it was in blank when I purchased it.

Q. According to the best of your recollection, were the powers of attorney attached to the certificate under which these locations were made in blank when you purchased them?—A. They were.

Q. What did you do to procure the locations to be made under these certificates?—A. I gave the certificates to J. P. Wilson with the request that he would locate them, and agreed to sell him an interest in them of one-third, I think, at the rate of \$3 per acre, he paying for one-third of the certificates at that rate, and, also, one-third of the expense of exploration, payment to be made when proceeds from the land shall be realized, he paying 12 per cent. per annum for use of the money until that time.

Q. When did you first learn that the Department had ordered locations under these certificates to be stopped?—A. I learned it, I think, in about a week after the issue of the order.

Q. When did you first hear any rumors that the Department contemplated such a measure, or that there was any investigation being made in regard to the validity or regularity of these certificates?—A. I heard nothing of the intention of the Department until after the issue of the order.

Q. Did not you hear any rumor whatever affecting their validity or regularity until after the order of the Department was made?—A. I did not as to their validity or regularity. I heard rumors of the intention of the Department to send out a commission to ascertain the number that were entitled, after the first appointment of R. F. Crowell on the commission after he had gone into the Indian country on business of his commission, and during the time of his absence, in the fall or summer of 1870.

Q. Have you ever purchased or dealt in any pine-lands yourself, or located any of these certificates for your own benefit?—A. I have not located any certificates in person. I have other locations which I have caused to be made, which I intend to offer to the commission as set forth in schedule marked —.

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Q. Why was not this list presented by you when your examination was commenced yesterday?—A. The list was not prepared then.

Q. Why was it that you made no allusion to it in your testimony yesterday?—A. Because it was not prepared to be offered, and I did not understand any question put to refer to anything except the claims which were offered yesterday.

Q. That was because we did not understand that you had any other claims.—A. It would have been better to have put it all together, but I have been so busy about other matters I could not attend to it.

Q. This list does not show when or by whom locations were made. How do you account for that?—A. I have the data at my office, and can state that about thirty of them were first located about three years ago, being those bearing numbers less than 108, by O. B. Sturtevant, which, to the best of my recollection, together with the others, were adjusted and relocated in April, 1871.

Q. Who is the owner of these locations or certificates under which they are claimed to have been made?—A. I am.

Q. When and of whom did you purchase them?—A. They are a part of the certificates concerning which I have heretofore testified.

Q. Is Mr. J. P. Wilson interested in any way in these locations?—A. He does not claim any interest in them. When the locations were made he acted for me in making a part of them, about one-half, and I offered to sell him at that time an undivided interest of about one-eighth in the lands at the rate of about \$3 per acre and one-eighth of the expenses, which interest he subsequently gave up to me.

Q. When and under what circumstances did he give up his interest to you?—A. Five or six months ago, because we were informed the Department had canceled the locations on the ground that the Mille Lac reservation was not subject to location in any way, and consequently his interest was worthless. My principal object in presenting it now, is to have it noted by the commission that it is presented in order to save what right I may have.

Q. When, under Secretary Harlan, the practice of the Department was made to conform to the first construction of the treaty, were you made aware of it; and if so, at what time?—A. I never understood that under his decision the practice of the Department was made to conform to the first construction of the treaty. I did understand his decision to be, in effect, that the persons entitled should apply in person at the land-office to make these selections instead of receiving certificates.

Q. Did you hear before that practice was changed any rumors that parties here would make an effort to have it changed?—A. I did not.

Q. Did you hear by rumor that it would probably be changed previous to any order to that effect?—A. I did not.

Q. Do you remember when you first heard that the change was made from Secretary Harlan's practice, and from whom you got the information?—A. I heard it soon after the change was made, but from whom I cannot now state.

Q. Do you know whether any timber has been cut on the land covered by the 19 pieces of scrip referred to yesterday?—A. I am pretty certain there has not been, nor on any other lands claimed by me.

H. T. WELLES.

SAINT CLOUD, August 8, 1872

JOHN DEHAITLOE, Esq. :

DEAR SIR: Below I send you a list of lands upon which I adjusted for you the Chippewa and Sioux half-breed scrip.

C. H. B. S., No. 229. Julia La Deront, south half southwest quarter, 35, '3, 25—80 acres.

No. 278. Rosalie Richard, south half northwest quarter, 2, 52, 25—80 acres.

No. 282. Mary Smith, south half northeast quarter, 3, 52, 25—80 acres.

No. 224. Marie Lerance, south half southeast quarter, 34, 53, 25—80 acres.

No. 161. Baptiste Dejarlin, lots 1, 2, and 3, 3, 52, 25—86.83 acres.

No. 295. Maria Slater, lots 2, 3, and 4, 2, 52, 25—81.36.

No. 185. François Fidler, north half northeast quarter, 25, 53, 25—80 acres.

No. 297. William Slater, southwest quarter northeast quarter and north-west quarter southeast quarter, 25, 25, 53—80 acres.

Sioux H. B. Scrip :

No. 411. D. Alexis La Franboise, southwest quarter northeast quarter, southeast quarter northwest quarter, northeast quarter southwest quarter, and northwest quarter southeast quarter, 11, 52, 25—160 acres.

Yours, truly,

WM. MULLIKEN.

Will be down in a few days.

S. W. FARNHAM, of Minneapolis, being first by me duly affirmed, deposes as follows, to wit:

I reside in Minneapolis; aged fifty-two years; occupation, a leatherman. I am one of the firm of Farnham & Lovejoy, which firm is the owner of a two-thirds interest in seventeen entries of land, under certificates of Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior. This land was purchased, after the locations had been made in 1863, of Winthrop Young and Benjamin Keene.

The other third is owned by J. B. Gillfillan, esq., of Minneapolis. I think we paid about five dollars per acre. The firm of Farnham & Lovejoy also owns four additional entries, under certificates numbered as follows: 173 in the name of Charles Danaries, located on south half northeast quarter of section 32, township 46, range 29.

No. 6, George H. Oakes, located on south half northwest quarter of section 31, township 46, range 29.

No. 237, Antoine Morgan, located on west half northeast quarter of section 31, township 46, range 29.

No. 158, Henry Vanase, located on east half northeast quarter of section 31, township 46, range 29.

These certificates were purchased by myself of H. T. Welles, as agent for Mr. Van Etten, of Saint Paul, in 1866 or 1867, and located, I think, in 1869.

I paid \$3.50 per acre, I think; it might have been more.

We never dealt in any other Chippewa scrip or lands located under them, except as presented here. These lands are in Cass County.

S. W. FARNHAM.

MEMORANDA.

Scrip located July 20 and 21, 1866, Farnham & Lovejoy.

145 D. West half southwest quarter of section 2, 138, 31, Arsene Moissette.

146 D. East half southwest quarter of section 3, 138, 31, Julia Moissette.

492 D. Sioux. Southeast quarter of section 3, 138, 31, Marion Hunter, formerly Marion Robertson.

492 E. Sioux. Northeast quarter of section 10, 138, 31, Marion Hunter, formerly Marion Robertson.

1 C. West half northwest quarter of section 3, 139, 31, Roger Aitkins.

107 D. West half southwest quarter of section 3, 139, 31, Charles Grant.

141 D. East half southeast quarter of section 4, 139, 31, Francis Logue.

73 D. East half northeast quarter of section 9, 139, 31, John B. Boffinean.

141½ D. East half northeast quarter of section 4, 139, 31, Mary Logue.

158 C. Southwest quarter northeast quarter and northwest quarter southeast quarter of section 4, 139, 31, François Labat.

137 D. East half northwest quarter of section 10, 139, 31, Marie Laframboise.

131 D. West half northwest quarter of section 34, 139, 31, Bazil Ledonsier.

140 D. East half northwest quarter of section 34, 139, 31, Mary A. Laframboise.

17 C. West half northwest quarter of section 10, 139, 31, John Tanner.

72 D. East half southwest quarter of section 34, 139, 31, Mary R. Bottinean.

Charles Danaries, 80. South half of northeast quarter of section 32, township 46, range 29. No. 173, treaty 1854. B. Chippewa.

George H. Oakes. East half northwest quarter of section 31. Same township and range. No. 6, B. C.

Antoine Morgan, 80. West half northeast quarter of section 31. Same as above. No. 237, C. C.

Harvey Vanase. East half northeast quarter of section 31. No. 158.

No. 6.

August 30, 1872—2 p. m.

T. B. WALKER, recalled:

Question. State what you know of lands in sections 4, 5, 8, and 9, township 133, range 28.—Answer. I know they are of no value for agricultural purposes. They are on the west bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Brainard. I understand the county-seat of Cass County is located on these sections.

Q. In your former testimony you referred to lands that you claimed were located under personal applications of the half-breed. State what you know of the parties who procured those applications to be made, and how they procured them to be made.—A. I purchased them of Joseph P. Wilson, and know nothing about them, except that he said that they were entitled, and he wished to make the locations for me, as he had no lands he wished to locate for himself. I neither know the applicants nor where they lived. I never saw any of them. I had no reason to think they were not entitled.

poses as follows:

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Q. What papers did Wilson assign or execute to you at the time you made this purchase?—A. He made a memorandum agreement that he would locate certain lands on descriptions to be furnished by me at two dollars and a half per acre. Afterward he brought a certificate from the register of the Saint Cloud land-office that the entries were made according to law. Those entries being according to my description, he demanded the money in payment.

Q. How could Mr. Wilson make locations for you when the locations were made on the personal application of the half-breed?—A. He proposed to have these applicants enter these tracts of land, and then convey them to him.

Q. Do you mean to say that Mr. Wilson sold to you locations made on personal applications before the applications were made?—A. He entered into an agreement that he would find parties entitled to locate, and would procure a locality by them of the tracts I should name, and would make a conveyance of the same to me.

Q. I understood you to say above, that when you bargained with Wilson you supposed the parties on whose behalf he was contracting were entitled to lands under the treaty, and you now say that you did not know who the parties were on whose behalf he was proposing to contract?—A. I did not know the parties. He did not mention the names of any parties; but I supposed he knew them, of course, or he would not contract to procure localities through them.

Q. Did you know, by rumor or otherwise, what means Wilson used, or how he proceeded in procuring these or any other applications to be made?—A. I know nothing about it.

Q. Did you hear anything about it?—A. I never heard anything about it.

Q. Did you or did you not at that time have any suspicion that J. P. Wilson was not doing the business on the square?—A. I knew nothing wrong whatever about the transaction, in any way, shape, or form. I expected the entry to be made in the proper form and in accordance with law.

Q. Did you not hear rumors at or before that time that Mr. Wilson was causing proof to be made and procuring applications on behalf of persons who were not, in fact, entitled?—A. I do not think I ever heard the matter mentioned or discoursed, or spoken of by any person.

Q. Did you not yourself suspect that that was the case?—A. I certainly did not.

Q. Had you any knowledge, by rumor or otherwise, as to the amount paid by Wilson to the persons on whose behalf these applications were made?—A. I heard nothing about it except that Wilson said he could not afford to sell the lands for less than two and a half dollars per acre, because of the cost to him of the right of entry, but he did not state to me what he paid the parties for that right.

Q. What facilities had Wilson more than you or any other man who wished to buy land for procuring those personal applications of the half-breed?—A. He had an extensive acquaintance throughout the State with Indian treaties and affairs. He also had time and inclination for hunting up such matters, which I did not.

Q. When you made these purchases did Mr. Wilson say that he had made any agreement with any particular half-breeds through whom he could procure the locations desired?—A. He said he knew of half-breeds whose right to locate he could procure, but he did not name any of the parties.

Q. Did you not know that under the terms of this treaty a man and his wife were not both entitled to eighty acres of land?—A. They might have been at the time of the treaty, and afterward have married, but at the time of this agreement I knew nothing about the parties.

Q. How did you suppose an unmarried female could be entitled as head of a family?—A. They are entitled by the treaty if over twenty-one at the date of the treaty.

Q. Did Mr. Wilson at this time say anything in regard to the number of half-breeds that were entitled, and whether the claims were not pretty much all taken up?—A. He did not mention to me the number of persons entitled, but I think he mentioned they were getting scarce.

Q. Do you know of any other parties that were dealing in these personal applications besides Mr. Wilson?—A. At that time I don't think I did.

Q. Did you before or since?—A. I have since heard there were other persons dealing in them. Peter Roy, of Little Falls, sent down at one time three applications.

Q. Do you know of Mr. Wilson procuring for other parties lands under these personal applications; and, if so, what parties, and when?—A. I did not know then of his making entries for other persons, and do not now know that he did. I think he told me at the time that he was going to make some entries for himself under these applications.

Question by E. P. S. How long time elapsed between making these applications and turning them over to you?—Answer, I am not sure, but think it was two months, or two and a half months from the time I gave him the descriptions of the land to the time he came to me with the deeds. I gave him the minutes for location at the time of the memorandum of agreement.

Q. by E. P. S. Is it your understanding of the matter that, during this two months and a half, the half-breeds had been in person at the land-office, and located their

claims on the tracts described in your minutes?—A. That was my belief at that time, and is my belief now.

Q. by E. P. S. Did you ever see any power of attorney to locate under these personal applications?—A. I don't think I ever did.

Q. by E. P. S. What title did Mr. Wilson give you to these lands?—A. A quit-claim deed. He agreed with me to give a warranty-deed of that land, but he came to Dr. Butler when I was away and left a quit-claim deed, and got his money. When I saw him the next time, I asked him if he had left a warranty-deed, and he said he had.

Q. by E. P. S. What evidence have you that J. P. Wilson had any right in those lands?—A. He exhibited the deeds that were made by the half-breeds to him, and also certificates from the register of the land-office that those parties had made locations upon those particular lands, and that is the way he fooled Dr. Butler.

Q. by E. P. S. Have you those deeds, or were they recorded in the office of the register of deeds?—A. I don't know whether we have them or not. They were all recorded at Little Falls. I went to Little Falls and examined the records, and found them all recorded.

Q. by E. P. S. Were these deeds executed by the half-breeds themselves, or through an attorney?—A. I don't know.

(The copy of the agreement with Mr. Wilson, referred to above, and also the certificate from the land-office, is herewith attached. See No. 34.)

Q. State what you know of locations claimed by Henry T. Welles in township 141, range 32, located under certificates numbered as follows: Nos. 66, 75, 33, 21, 55, 104, 35, 92, and 103; also, 36, 34, 29, 28, 30, 26, and 43.—A. I know that they were made under explorations made by myself or by persons under my employ, and I think I made the locations for him also. Mr. Welles paid me for making the explorations, and I think the locations. He said he would give me one-third of the proceeds or profits on the lands when they were sold. As to the value of these lands, I should place them at about \$3.50 per acre. The timber is very good, but they are on small streams and remote, which would make the driving of logs expensive.

Q. In view of the rapid increase of the value of pine, are not these lands worth a great deal more money at this time than you have stated?—A. Well, if the title was perfect, I suppose, they would sell for \$5 per acre.

Copy of an agreement between J. P. Wilson, of Saint Cloud, and T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis.

This article of agreement, made and entered into this 19th day of April, A. D. 1870, by and between J. P. Wilson, of Saint Cloud, Minn., party of the first part, and T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, Minn., party of the second, bears witness that the aforesaid J. P. Wilson, party of the first part, does hereby covenant and agree to locate, adjust, and perfect titles to the following-described tracts of land, to wit:

The west half of northeast quarter of section 2, township 55 north, range 26.

The southwest quarter of northeast quarter and northwest of southeast quarter, section 19, township 55 north, range 26.

The south half southeast quarter, section 3, township 54 north, range 25.

The northeast quarter of southeast quarter and southeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 3, township 54 north, range 25.

The southeast quarter of southwest quarter, and southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 10, township 54 north, range 25.

The south half of northeast quarter, section 35, township 54 north, range 25.

The east half of southeast quarter, section 35, township 54 north, range 25.

The west half of northwest quarter, section 5, township 54 north, range 25.

The east half of northeast quarter, section 30, township 54 north, range 25.

The southwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 1, township 54 north, range 25.

The northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 12, township 54, range 25.

The north half of northeast quarter, section 18, township 56 north, range 25.

The aforesaid party of the first part does further agree that he will convey, with warranty-deed, from the half-breed personally, or their properly appointed attorney in fact, a good and sufficient title to the above-described lands unto the said F. B. Walker, or his heirs or assigns, the said lands to be located immediately, and titles perfected within a reasonable time, or as soon as it can reasonably be done, and conveyed to said Walker as soon as such titles can be perfected.

The said T. B. Walker, party of the second part, does hereby covenant and agree to pay to said party of the first part the sum of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) per acre for the above lands upon delivery to him of good and sufficient warranty-deeds of the same.

Signed in presence of:—

J. P. WILSON.
F. B. WALKER.

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B. WALKER.

* This agreement rests upon the condition that the Chippewa personal applications made for the entry of the within-described lands shall be allowed to be good by the Interior Department; otherwise it is not binding.

* Received, Saint Cloud, April 19, 1870, of T. B. Walker, the sum of five dollars, as part payment on the within-described lands.

Copy of certificate.

I, Charles A. Gilman, register of the United States land-office at Saint Cloud, Minn., do hereby certify that the following-described tracts of land were selected at the Saint Cloud land-office by the persons' names set opposite to each particular tract, viz, under the provisions of the treaty of September 30, 1854, between the United States and the Chippewa Indians:

John Baptiste Genlett, east half northeast quarter, section 30, township 54, range 25, 80 acres.

Edward Wells, jr., southwest quarter of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of southeast quarter section 19, township 55, range 26, 80 acres.

Moise Rocett, east half southeast quarter, section 35, township 54, range 25, 80 acres.

Gilbert Bellequard, south half southeast quarter, section 3, township 54, range 25, 80 acres.

Sophia Bellequard, lots 2 and 3 of section 2, township 55, range 26, 65.49 acres.

Charles Swan, south half of northeast quarter, section 35, township 54, range 25, 80 acres.

Isabella Amiste, northeast quarter southeast quarter, and southeast quarter north-east quarter, section 3, township 54, range 25, 80 acres.

Charles Houle, north half northeast quarter, section 18, township 56, range 25, 80 acres.

Eliza Houle, north half northwest quarter, section 5, township 54, range 25, 79.91 acres.

Louis Lambesse, southeast quarter southwest quarter and southwest quarter south-east quarter, section 10, township 54, range 25, 80 acres.

John Baptiste Cherette, southwest quarter southeast quarter, section 1, northwest quarter northeast quarter section 12, township 54, range 25, 80 acres.

I also certify that said locations were made in accordance with instructions received from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Saint Cloud, September 3, 1870.

C. A. GILMAN, Register.

JOHN B. GILFILLIN, being first by me duly sworn, deposes as follows:

My residence is in Minneapolis, East; age, 37 years; an attorney at law. I claim to be interested to the extent of a one-third interest in the following-described lands, located under Chippewa half-breed scrip, being the same descriptions referred to in testimony of S. W. Farnham. (See 260.)

Question. State all you know in regard to locations and purchase of these lands — Answer. Mr. Winthrop Young, Benjamin Keene, and myself were the parties originally interested, and who procured the lands to be explored, and the scrip to be located upon it. We found the scrip in the hands of Messrs. Thompson, bankers, in Saint Paul. A small portion of it we bought of Dawson, Berry & Co., bankers, Saint Paul. They claimed to be the owners of it, and had it in their possession, or perhaps to be the agents of the original scribee. At any rate, they claimed to have the control of it and the full right to sell it as agents or owners. This was in the month of June or July, 1866. I cannot remember the circumstances of the transaction. These bankers also had the usual powers of attorney for locating the scrip and conveying the land. These powers were executed by the scribees. They were separate instruments, one for locating the land, the other for conveying the land. The scrip and the powers of attorney were sold and delivered to us for a consideration, paid in money by us at the time. For numbers 73 D, and 17 C, and 1 C, and 15 C, we paid at the rate of \$2.75 per acre to Dawson, Berry & Co. The balance of the thirteen pieces we bought of Thompson Bros. at the First National Bank, Saint Paul, at the rate of \$3 per acre, paid in cash at the time. This scrip was located July 20 and 21, 1866, at Saint Cloud. We took the scrip and caused it to be located on the several tracts as described in the minutes of testimony of S. W. Farnham, as just read to me. The lands were afterward conveyed under the powers of attorney to Mr. Young and myself by warranty-deeds in the usual form, which appears of record in the office of the register of deeds in the proper county. The powers of attorney were also recorded there. We bought the scrip in good faith, supposing that we were getting something of value from the real and equal owners of the scrip, and that it would secure to us the clear and undoubted title to the lands upon which they might be located in fee-simple. At the time the lands were conveyed to Mr. Young and myself we gave Mr. Keen a bond for a deed to one-

* This was written on the margin of the original agreement.

third interest in the land to be conveyed to him upon the payment of a certain sum which he afterward paid. Subsequently, at what precise time I cannot state, Mr. Kean and Mr. Young sold and conveyed their two-thirds interest to Farnham and Lovejoy, this firm paying to Young and Kean the money that they had advanced for the scrip and for surveying the land and for all other expenses connected with the business and twelve per cent. interest per annum, and, I think, a small bonus; do not know how much, but it was small. I think they paid for this two-thirds interest not far from \$5,000. Upon reflection, I think it was a little less than \$5,000, but cannot state positively; and they are the present owners, so far as I know, of these two-thirds. I claim to be the owner of my one-third original interest. I have with me the original memoranda of the purchase of Thompson & Bros. at First National Bank, in 1866. I understood at the time that it was the usual way of making title to lands located with this kind of scrip, and that it was a practice sanctioned and authorized and encouraged by the Department of the Interior and the officers of the Government, and that they were issuing patents for lands located in this way, and had been so issuing them without objection. I did not entertain a doubt or suspicion but that we should get our title. I knew of thousands of acres that were being acquired in this way. We supposed we were paying at the time all the scrip was worth, and think so yet. If it was to go over again, I would not touch it.

Q. Where did you and Mr. Kean and Mr. Young reside in 1866, and what was your business?—A. We all resided at Saint Anthony. I was engaged in practicing law, making what little money I could, and invested it in real estate, because I thought it more secure, and with the view to a secure investment I bought this scrip. Mr. Young was engaged somewhat in the lumber business, also Mr. Kean, at the time, and were desirous of securing additional pine-lands to promote their lumbering interests, and they first called my attention to this, and asked me to go into it for the reason that they had not the ready money for the investment.

Q. How long previously had you resided at Saint Anthony, and how long had you been engaged in practice of law?—A. I had lived there since 1857, as a law-student until 1860, and was in practice after that. This is the first and only investment of this kind I ever made.

Q. Had you, previous to this time, read the treaty under which these Chippewa half-breeds derived a right to these lands?—A. I never read it until last winter or spring. My information was derived mostly from inquiries made at the time of the purchase of the scrip.

Q. Can you furnish copies of the scrip, and of the powers of attorney, now?—A. The scrip, I suppose, has been returned to the General Land-Office. The powers of attorney are upon record. I can get copies of those and of the conveyances.

Q. Did not these certificates contain a clause of the treaty securing lands to the Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior?—A. I do not remember. I have not seen this scrip since it was located, in 1866, nor have I seen any pieces of similar scrip, and do not remember the form of it.

Q. Do you not know that the certificates contained the statement that they were not assignable, and that no right under them could be assigned or transferred, and that the patent issued under the same would inure to the benefit of the half-breeds named therein, or their heirs and to no one else, and that the object of the certificates was only to identify the persons entitled?—A. I do not know whether I read the certificates carefully. I cannot now recall a single provision of any of the certificates. I knew at the time that people generally were securing titles under powers of attorney, and fully believed a good title could be saved in that way. I do not now remember whether I knew fully at the time the provisions of the scrip. This was previous to any controversy, so far as I knew, respecting this character of scrip, and we did scrutinize so carefully as we would have done at a later day.

Q. Supposing the certificates to have contained the provisions stated in the last question, what right or title do you say, as a lawyer, was it possible for you to acquire by the purchase in the manner before stated?—A. I think the title would be conveyed by the Government to the half-breed, and inure to us by virtue of the conveyance executed under the power of attorney.

Q. As I understand it, the certificates or scrip which you received upon the purchase did not describe any particular piece of land, and, therefore, the half-breed at the time had no title, legal or equitable, to any tract of land. Could he, then, convey any title, legal or equitable, to any tract of land, or make any transfer whatever, except the transfer of the papers which you received?—A. I suppose a power of attorney to convey land was sufficient to convey land subsequently acquired; and, as I understand it, these powers of attorney referred to the certificates of scrip by their numbers, and to the treaty under which they were issued, and authorized the conveyance of such land as might be located or acquired under the described certificate or scrip; and even if the conveyance antedated the issue of the patent, I don't know but the title would inure to our benefit by estoppel as soon as the patent should be issued to the half-breed.

Q. I don't think you answer my question. What I wish to know is, what title or

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right you suppose passed by the purchase made from the half-breed, or what right or title the person dealing with the half-breed held previous to issuing of the patent?—A. I supposed there was an inchoate right or title which would become perfected in course of time, and that we were in equity subrogated to all the rights of the half-breed to any land he might be entitled to under the treaty; and that the powers of attorney accompanying the certificates would secure to us in the end a complete title, both legal and equitable.

Q. Were the powers of attorney executed in blank? I mean was the name of the person authorized to make the conveyance written in the instrument, or was there a blank left for the name to be subsequently inserted?—A. The name was not written in the power, but a blank was left for the name to be inserted.

Q. Is it your understanding that such a power was of any validity until the name was written in by the party making the power or by another in his presence or in pursuance of authority given by him under signet?—A. It might depend upon circumstances. In respect to the powers in question, there was always authority accompanying them, as I understood it, either expressed or implied, to fill up the blanks when it should become necessary to use them, so as to make them available. Some of the half-breeds with whom I have conversed seemed to understand it in that way.

Q. Is it your understanding that a deed once delivered can be altered or added to by filling blanks or otherwise, except under an authority as high as would be required to execute the deed itself?—A. I think it might under certain circumstances so as to bind the parties to it, however it might be with respect to third parties.

Q. Don't you know, as a lawyer, that it is a general rule that the filling of blanks in a deed, after its execution, except in pursuance of authority under seal, is regarded as an alteration which will vitiate the instrument?—A. It is, as a general rule. There is no doubt about the general rule.

Q. Can you refer to any legal principle which distinguishes or withdraws the power under which you hold from the operation of this general rule?—A. I think there are exceptional cases, where the doctrine of equitable estoppel would interpose and withdraw the case from the operation of the rule, as in this case; where the half-breed has received in money all that his scrip and his rights under the treaty were worth, and had given powers of attorney in blank, with authority to fill them up and execute them and deliver them, it seems to me they would be good as between the parties, when they might not be good if the rights of innocents or third party should intervene.

Q. Was it not your understanding that these powers of attorney, like all others, were revocable at the pleasure of the party making them?—A. It was.

Q. Where, in your judgment as a lawyer, would a chancellor find the equity of a party whose only claim was the assignment of a paper which on its face expressly declared, to save the half-breed from wrong and loss, that it was not assignable or transferable?—A. I do not know of any law forbidding such a sale or transfer as I have described; and after the parties to the sale and purchase have entered into it, and the money has passed, I don't know why equity and good conscience should not require the parties to stand to it. For instance, take a deed of land which is unassignable in itself, as much so as if the clause in question was inserted in it; still, if the owner should sell the land, receive the purchase-money, and give possession of the land, and the parties, in their ignorance or through inadvertence, should execute an assignment of deed instead of a conveyance, it seems to me a court of equity would interpose and complete the transaction, and enforce a conveyance as between the parties.

Q. I do not see the applicability of the case stated to the matter in question. You have referred to the case of a person being the owner of a particular tract of land, with full capacity to sell and convey the same, who has made a parol agreement, received his purchase-money, and placed the purchaser in possession. This the law regards as in part executing a contract, which withdraws it from the operation of the statutes of frauds and entitles the party to relief in the court of equity; while the case we are dealing with is that of a party who owns no particular tract of land whatever attempting to make contracts to convey, without any description and against the declaration of the government under which the right to locate land is claimed.—A. I do not see as it changes the nature of the equities between the parties, whether the seller has in fact acquired the title or subsequently acquires it, if he places himself in the same position with reference to it. If he makes a binding contract for the sale of land that he does not own, it may be enforced as soon as he becomes owner of it; or if he gives a warranty-deed of land that he does not own, but subsequently acquires it, immediately inures to the grantee. I don't know what effect would be given to such a declaration by the Government.

Q. Is it your understanding, as a lawyer, that a contract to convey lands that are not described, and whose location is not known, and to which the party contracting to make the conveyance has not title legal or equitable, can be enforced by any process known to a court of equity?—A. I do not know as it can, but if a power of attorney is given to convey any tract of land that might be acquired from a specified source, and a deed is

afterward given in pursuance of the power, and while it was in full force, it seems to me it would hold valid.

Q. Then, if I understand you, you do not suppose that if after or before the patent should issue to the half-breed for the lands to which he should be entitled, the person named as attorney should refuse to make the conveyance, and the half-breed should revoke the power, you would have any right to compel the conveyance to be made?—A. I do not know what would be our best remedy. We should have to take our chances.

Q. You have stated in a former answer that the Government sanctioned and encouraged the procurement of titles in the manner above described. Will you state any instances that you have known, giving the names of the officers through whom the Government encouraged the half-breeds in attempting to make sales of their interests by transfer of the certificates and the execution of blank powers of attorney, as mentioned in your testimony?—A. I have no personal knowledge in regard to the matter, but my information was hearsay evidence. In regard to the location of this land, I did not attend to it in person. Mr. Kean, one of the parties interested, did the business at the land-office. Nor have I any knowledge as to what the half-breeds received for their rights in the certificates.

J. B. GILFILLAN.

No. 7.

MAHLON BLACK, being by me first duly affirmed, deposes as follows:

My residence is Minneapolis; age is fifty-two years; occupation is surveying and examining lands; have been engaged in that business in Minnesota and Wisconsin since the year 1847.

Q. State what opportunities you have had of becoming acquainted with the character and value of pine-lands on the Mississippi River and tributary streams in the State of Minnesota.—A. I have been selecting lands for parties who have been heavy purchasers in the waters of Snake River, Ground-House River, Ram River and its tributaries, Pine River, and on the Mississippi River as high up as the ceded lands extend on that river, more or less since 1854.

Q. Can you stated what, in the spring of 1871, was the value of good average pine-lands per acre, say in the county of Cass, on the Mississippi River, or its tributaries reasonably convenient to streams suitable for log-driving?—A. That would depend upon the location, measurably, of the lands, even within the limits mentioned in your question.

Q. Have you the means of knowing at the time indicated the value of pine-lands about or in the vicinity of Pokegama Lake, near the Mississippi River? If so, you may state what their value was, and the facts upon which you base your opinion.—A. That is the best pine country (I speak of the quality of the pine) we have now in the State, and I have seen all the pine regions of the State, respectively. The quantity of pine upon these lands is not as great as there is or has been in some other districts. The facilities for driving would be as good from Pokegama as from any other place in the State. I should say that good pine-lands in that vicinity would be worth \$10 per acre at the time mentioned; that would be a reasonable valuation.

Q. What, in your judgment, could the "stumpage" of such lands be sold for per 1,000 feet in the spring of 1871?—A. It could have been sold readily for \$2.50 per 1,000 feet.

Q. What, in your judgment, would be the value of selected pine-land in the following townships and range?—A. I should put the lands selected in township 53, range 26, at \$7 to \$8 per acre; in township 135, range 30, at \$5 per acre; in townships 135 and 140, range 31, at \$3 to \$5 per acre. The pine on the last described lands is limited in amount—would average over \$4 per acre; in township 52, range 26, from \$5 to \$7 per acre; in township 53, range 26, would average over \$6 per acre; in township 141, range 28, from \$5 to \$7 per acre, and has a very good growth of Norway pine; township 138, range 29, at \$7 per acre. I estimated the value of lands in township 139 and 140, range 31, at \$3 to \$5 per acre, on account of expensive route for driving the logs. The northern township would go by way of Leech Lake and Leech Lake River.

Q. Would the lands be worth the prices you have named, in the year 1869 and 1870?—A. They would.

Q. How much more would the lands be worth now, if any?—A. They have advanced in value at least 12 per cent. per annum, as an investment; it may be that I hold pine-lands higher than some other parties on account of my knowledge of the limited amount of good pine-lands in the country. In estimating the value of pine-lands I estimate the value per acre of the entire subdivision entered or purchased. I estimate the value only for the pine, regarding the land, as a general thing, to be valueless after the lumber is taken off. In the Pokegama Lake country there is no small growth of pine of any value.

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By Mr. KING:

Q. Can you give any specific description of the lands referred to in your testimony, as an intelligent basis from which to appraise the value of any particular tract of subdivision?—A. I could not, from memory.

By CHAIRMAN:

Q. State whether, in your judgment, at the time these selections were made, any person of ordinary judgment and experience would have any difficulty in selecting lands, worth the price you have named, in the several townships referred to in your testimony.—A. I think such person would have no difficulty at that time.

Q. State whether the prices you have named are any higher than the average value of the timber in the several townships.—A. I think not. I have examined the Pokegama lands with a view to their being located by other parties, but the party for whom they were examined did not get them.

MAHLON BLACK.

JONATHAN CHASE, being first by me duly sworn, deposes as follows:

My residence is in Minneapolis, east; age, fifty-one years; occupation, a lumberman.

Question. State if you are acquainted with the character and value of pine-lands, on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, in Cass County, Minnesota.—Answer. I am somewhat. I have been on a portion of it; have been about Pokegama Lake; was there three years ago. I should judge good pine-lands in that vicinity to be worth, at that time, from \$5 to \$15 per acre. I have been on township 54, range 26; have owned land there, and sold it three years ago for \$9 per acre to Mr. J. Dean & Co. I have been over but a small portion of that township. The land that was entered with these half-breed certificates in that township was worth as much as the land that I sold.

I purchased some land near Pokegama Lake two years ago last winter, for J. Dean & Co.—I think 640 acres—and paid \$10 per acre. I think township 54, range 26, sections 15 and 22.

The land that I sold for \$9 was entered four years ago with Sioux scrip. The land I purchased for Dean & Co. two years ago was about average pine-land for that vicinity—not more than an average.

I have bought stumpage on Rum River. The usual rule is to require the purchaser of stumpage to cut all round timber that will measure one foot in diameter twenty-four feet from the ground. They do not always cut as close as that, nor is it for the interest of the owner of the land to have it cut that close. The growth of timber, below that size, will pay taxes and interest on the land, and more than usual interest.

I have paid for stumpage \$2, \$2.50, and \$3 per M feet. Never bought of individuals for less than \$3 per M. My purchases run through the last five or six years. Would call five thousand feet pine per acre fair pine-land. The stumpage at Pokegama Lake is worth as much as on Rum River, where my purchases were made. Although it is a greater distance, it will require less men to drive logs from Pokegama than Rum River.

JONA. CHASE.

W. H. LAWRENCE, being by me first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

I reside in Minneapolis, east; aged forty-three years; am a lumberman. I have resided within what is now the city of Minneapolis for seventeen years.

Question. State if you are acquainted with the character and value of pine-lands on the Mississippi River and its tributaries, in Cass County, Minnesota?—Answer. I am acquainted with a portion of it, in the neighborhood of Pokegama Lake and Willow River.

Q. What was the average pine-land in the vicinity of Pokegama Lake worth per acre, in 1870 or 1871?—A. I should say from \$5 to \$12 per acre.

Q. Do you know of any sales being made of lands in that neighborhood during 1869, 1870, or 1871?—A. I do. I have known lands which I examined sold for \$5, \$10, and \$12 per acre. These sales were in 1870 and 1871. The quarter-section sold for \$12 per acre was a year ago this fall, and last spring another sale was made at \$10 per acre. The land sold by Jona. Chase to J. Dean & Co., at \$9 per acre, was in section 11, township 54, range 26. (See testimony of last witness.)

Q. Have you any knowledge of the lands located by Butler & Walker and T. B. Walker about Pokegama Lake? and, if so, state what, in your judgment, they were worth in the years 1869 and 1870.—A. I have some knowledge of these lands; suppose I have been on every section in township 54, range 26, a good many times. I should judge those lands worth \$10 per acre.

Q. Have you any knowledge of lands in townships 52 and 53, range 25, located by Eastman, Bovey & Co.; and, if so, what is their value?—A. They are of very inferior quality; that is, there is but a very small amount of timber. The quality is very good.

I should not value those lands over \$4 per acre, and don't know as it is worth more than \$4 per acre.

Q. Have you sufficient knowledge of the lands owned by these parties to give an opinion of their value, or are you giving your opinion of lands generally in that neighborhood?—A. I am giving an opinion, from what I know of their selections, of their lands. There are some nice lands in that vicinity, and they have some forties that are good, but I speak of the general average of their lands. They have some forties that have scarcely any pine on them, perhaps two or three such instances.

W. H. LAWRENCE.

WILLIAM P. AUKENY, being first by me duly affirmed, deposes as follows:

My residence is in Minneapolis, Minn.; age, fifty-one years; occupation, lumbering. I have resided in Minneapolis fourteen years. I claim to own jointly with C. H. Pettit and J. M. Robinson (being the firm of Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit) three pieces of land, located with Chippewa half-breed scrip, as follows:

No. 77 D. Northeast quarter southwest quarter and southeast quarter northwest quarter, section 10, township 51, range 17 north.

No. 120 D. East half southwest quarter, section 10, township 51, range 26.

No. 46 D. Northeast quarter northeast quarter, section 27, township 51, range 27.

Also entered, by personal applications, south half southeast quarter, section 21, township 51, range 26; the last was entered by John Perance.

Question. State whether these pieces were located for you or were purchased of other parties; and, if purchased, when the purchases were made.—Answer. The three first described were located by me for our firm. The last piece I purchased for our firm of H. T. Welles and J. P. Wilson, I think, in the summer of 1870.

Q. What did you pay for the piece purchased of Welles & Wilson?—A. It was an exchange for another piece of land; we valued it at \$10 per acre in exchange.

Q. State of whom and when you purchased the certificates under which the other pieces were located.—A. I have bought large lots; some of J. K. Sille, and some of (I think) Mr. Onks, of Saint Paul, probably twenty or twenty-five pieces in each lot. I think I have purchased sixty pieces, and these three pieces were in the lot. They were purchased in 1866 or 1867. That is my impression. I think I paid from \$3 to \$4 per acre; probably averaged about \$3.50 per acre. I do not remember of making any other purchases except the three lots referred to above.

Q. Have you ever seen the lands described above?—A. We have about 6,000 acres in this body in which the lands above described are interspersed. I have been through the tract several times. Don't know whether I have seen the particular pieces described above.

Q. Can you give the probable value of the lands described in 1870?—A. In 1870 those lands could not probably have been sold for more than \$5 per acre. Since then they have advanced very rapidly; doubled in value, I should say.

Q. What would they have been worth in 1868 and 1869?—A. I don't think there was much change in price of pine-lands from 1868 to 1870, though they were held probably with a little more confidence in 1870.

Q. What would these lands have been worth in the spring of 1871?—A. Probably from \$6 to \$8 per acre, and at this time they are worth from \$8 to \$10.

Q. Do you know of any sales of such lands being made in 1870 or 1871?—A. No, sir; I don't. We purchased 160 acres in the winter of 1870-71, worth about the same as these described, or perhaps a little more, and paid \$6 per acre. I consider we bought it low.

Q. Do you know of any stumpage sold in 1870 or 1871?—A. We have not purchased my stumpage, that I remember, except on school-lands, for which we paid from \$2 to \$3 per M feet; last winter we purchased at \$3 per M feet.

Q. Is stumpage on school-lands sold higher or lower than of individuals?—A. I don't know as to that; we have not purchased of individuals. The average of our purchases for the past three years has been below \$3 per M feet. My impression is that school-lands advanced in price for stumpage about three years ago.

Q. Had you at the time of the purchase of the certificates above mentioned any knowledge or suspicion that there was any fraud connected with the applications made for them, or in their issue, or that they were in any respect illegal or fraudulent?—A. No, sir; I had not the remotest idea of it. I purchased those certificates at that time because the lands could not be secured with anything else. It is true we could reach them with Sioux scrip, but that was higher.

Q. Can you state the reason why the Sioux scrip was selling higher in this market than the Chippewa half-breed scrip?—A. Sioux scrip was available on unsurveyed lands and Chippewa was not; at least we did not use any on unsurveyed lands.

Q. What was the value of Sioux scrip here in 1868, 1869, and 1870?—A. I paid \$6 per acre for Sioux scrip a year ago. It was worth probably \$5 per acre during the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. This price applies to adult Sioux scrip; minor scrip was much lower.

WM. P. AUKENY.

No. 8.

CHARLES A. GILMAN, being duly adjoined, deposes as follows :

My age is thirty-nine years; reside in Saint Cloud; have resided there and vicinity for seventeen years; have been register in the land-office at Saint Cloud from the spring of 1869 until November 1, 1871; have had business in the office more or less since the autumn of 1855, a portion of the time as an officer, and at other times as a land-dealer. Was appointed as receiver first in 1861; held this office until 1865. In 1866, was appointed receiver, and held into 1867, less than one year.

Question. State whether, during the time you were register, there were any entries made at that office for the Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior, or what are called personal applications?—Answer. No, sir; there were no entries; there were many applications made, but nothing that we designate as entries.

Q. Where, and how many such applications were made during the time that you were register?—A. I think some more than one hundred; am not certain as to the exact amount; am not certain whether any such entries were made previous to my office as register.

Q. State how these applications were made; what was done by the office and by the half-breeds, or by any others in their behalf?—A. The half-breeds claiming to be entitled to land usually came to the office and stated that they wished to apply for land under the treaty. They usually came with some person who did their talking for them. Many of them could not speak English.

Q. Did you ever see them come without some one accompanying them who appeared to be interested in their entries of lands?—A. I think I did, frequently. Unless there was an appearance that they clearly were not entitled, I usually filled out their applications for them, and administered the oath that was required to their witnesses, and in due time sent the applications to the Department at Washington for their approval or decision in the matter. No decision of the merits of the case was made at the local office, but left wholly for the Department at Washington.

Q. What was the form of the paper that you call the application, signed by the half-breed?—A. I cannot state the precise form, but think I can give the substance of it. The application commenced with an allegation on the part of the applicant that he or she was of mixed-blood Chippewas, and entitled to eighty acres of land under the treaty of September 30, 1854, between the United States and the Chippewas of Lake Superior; that the applicant was twenty-one years of age at the date of the treaty; that he or she received no lands under the provisions of the treaty; and that they took the land then applied for in full satisfaction of their claim against the Government. The applicants were sworn to the correctness of their statement, and two witnesses were also required to make a statement verifying the claims of the applicant. The witnesses were usually known to the office and were also sworn.

Q. What entry was then made, if any, upon the books at the local office?—A. No entries were made upon any books. The books were furnished for that purpose. The tracts applied for were marked on the plats, as applied for. A list of these applications was made and forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office at Washington for his consideration, a copy of said list being retained in the office.

Q. What was the object of keeping the list at the local office; and in accordance with what law or order was it done?—A. It was kept for the information of the office; it was according to the custom of the office. I cannot state by what law or order.

Q. Had there been any such custom in the office previous to your term?—A. It was the custom of the office to keep some record of everything that was done affecting any particular tract of land.

Q. Was it your understanding that the application made in the form you have stated did in any way affect any tract of land until it was approved by the Department?—A. No, sir.

Q. Then why do you say it was necessary for you to keep a record of it?—A. I don't know that the officers were obliged to keep a record.

Q. How long was it, usually, after the applications were sent to Washington, before you would receive notice that they had been acted upon?—A. I have no recollection now as to the time; perhaps two or three months.

Q. Was it the custom to send them as soon as made?—A. No, sir; I don't know how soon they were sent.

Q. Don't you know that they would sometimes remain in your office for a month or two before they were sent?—A. I think they did.

Q. Were the half-breeds making the application and their witnesses sometimes unable to speak or understand the English language?—A. Some of them were. I don't recollect any case where both the applicant and witnesses were unable to speak English. I think no such case occurred.

Q. In cases where the applicant or witnesses were unable to speak or understand the English language, will you please to give the form of the oath that you administered?—A. It was administered in English; I could not speak Chippewa. I think they were

required to swear that the statements to which they had affixed their names were correct. I do not recollect any particular form of oath.

Q. Do you know whether it was the custom to make purchase of the rights of the half-breeds after they had made their applications and before they were approved at Washington?—A. I think it was the general practice.

Q. State what you know, if anything, in regard to the prices the half-breeds received for their applications and where and how the bargains and payments were made?—A. I know nothing positively about it.

Q. Do you know where these half-breeds came from?—A. My recollection is that the greater part of them came from Red River. Some few resided in Stearns County, some in Polk County, and, I think, some in other frontier counties in this State. By Red River I mean in the region of Pembina. I think some were from across the British line, and some from Fort Garry.

Q. How did they generally come to make their applications, and in what numbers?—A. I think that sometimes they came singly and sometimes more than one. Once, perhaps, six or eight or ten. There were a good many applications there that we utterly refused to entertain at all.

Q. For what reason and under what circumstances did you refuse any applications?—A. Because their appearance and sometimes their own statements showed that they were not of sufficient age to be entitled under the treaty.

Q. Was it your custom to receive the application of a man and his wife both?—A. I don't know that we refused for the reason that they were man and wife at all. If it is proper, I will state why we sometimes received the application of a man and his wife, and also why we received applications of some who came from over the British line. It was because we were aware that the Department had issued a large amount of scrip under the same treaty that these applications were based upon to married women, and also their husbands, also to persons residing in British America. The location of such scrip having been common at our office, therefore we supposed there was no objection upon those grounds.

Q. What means would the Department have of knowing, from the returns in your office, or any other, where the parties resided, or whether they were married or not?—A. I don't know that, but supposed the Department would only issue scrip to parties that were entitled to it.

Q. When the Department acted upon the applications made at your office, did they have any evidence whatever as to whether the parties were entitled except such as you sent them?—A. It is impossible for us at the local office to know what information the Department has. I supposed those claims would be presented at the Indian Department for their examination. We simply forwarded them to the General Land-Office without any recommendation whatever.

Q. Did you not believe that the Department had no evidence as to whom these persons were, whether they were half-breeds of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, twenty-one years of age, or the heads of families at the date of the treaty, except the sworn statements which were sent from your office?—A. I had no reason to believe they had any further evidence at that time.

Q. You have stated that when applications were made particular tracts were designated on the plat as lands applied for. Do you remember where these lands were situated as a general thing?—A. Yes, sir, I think I do, as a general thing. They were mainly situated in Cass County, on the Upper Mississippi; some on the east side, in the northern part of Crow Wing County.

Q. You have stated that most of these Indians were from the Red River country. How did they know where to make these selections?—A. I don't know that they did know. I don't think they did. I think they knew nothing of them personally.

Q. How, then, were the selections made?—A. I suppose they were made by parties who intended to avail themselves of the rights of these half-breeds to select lands. I never knew one half-breed who had scrip to choose his selection personally.

Q. Then you suppose that in every instance some person had bargained with the half-breed for his interest, under the treaty, at or before the making of the application?—A. I believe that to be case, but I don't know positively.

Q. Were not the designations made before you, and noted by you on the plats?—A. They were.

Q. Then you, of course, knew who made selections?—A. Not always. Blanks were frequently filled out by other parties, and brought there for execution so far as descriptions of the land were concerned.

Q. What do you mean by blanks? The land to be selected was not designated in the applications, was it?—A. There is a space in every application in which to insert the description of the land.

Q. Was there any general practice as to when these blanks were filled, whether at the time of the application or afterward?—A. My recollection is that they were principally filled at the time of the application.

Q. Do you know anything of personal applications made at your office in which J. P.

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Wilson became interested?—A. My knowledge of those is the same as it is of the balance.

Q. Do you recollect of his being there at the time the applications were made, and designating the lands to be entered?—A. I believe I do.

Q. Of the personal applications made at your office what proportion should you say he designated?—A. That I am unable to state.

Q. Should you say more or less than one-half?—A. I am unable to say. He has transacted a great deal of business at the office; been there a great deal; not only that but other business.

Q. Have you any knowledge or information in regard to how the half-breed Indians, in the Red River country were induced to come to your office to make these applications?—A. I know but very little of it. I suppose they came for pay.

Q. Tell us what you know, whether it be little or much.—A. I know nothing positively. I had no conversation with any one of them that I am aware of except in an official way. I would add that I think they were in that vicinity on business, and were induced to come by parties interested. I mean on other business.

Q. By parties interested in what?—A. Interested in procuring their applications.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mr. J. P. Wilson as to whether and how he procured any of these applications; if so, when, and what did he say?—A. I think I did have conversation with him on that subject. I know I did. I cannot say when, but think it was about the time or during the making of the application. It is impossible for me to give the substance of the conversation.

Q. Do you remember anything he said or the substance of anything he said in regard to the dealings with the half-breeds for their interest under these applications?—A. I think I do. A long time previous to any of those applications being made, I heard him speak of the fact that there were many parties in the land that were entitled to land under that treaty; that many of them had made application for scrip. Their applications had not been accepted and approved, nor rejected by the Department. Some special cases in particular, I heard him speak of frequently. He mentioned the case of some half-breeds living at Little Rock Lake; said they came from Lake Superior right at La Pointe, where the treaty was made, and were entitled beyond all question; said their applications had been before the Department a long time for scrip and had neither been rejected nor allowed. He thought they had better come to the land-office in person and make their application. He mentioned other similar cases in other parts of the country that he was acquainted with, and some that I was acquainted with. I was acquainted with the facts in the cases at Little Rock referred to. He frequently asked my opinion about the matter, and as to what form should be used in making applications; what proof would be required, &c. A form was finally made by (I think) him and other parties (I don't think he got it up alone) which was submitted to me for my opinion as to whether it would accord with the requirements of the Department or not. I suggested some changes. I think afterward the form was adopted and printed. It was made to conform as near as possible with the form previously used in procuring scrip. At least I was told so by Wilson and others, Captain Taylor.

Q. Do you remember anything that Mr. Wilson said in reference to these applications and the manner of procuring them, at or about the time those were made in which he seemed to be interested? and if so, state the substance of what he said.—A. I recollect of his saying there were parties in town or about town who were entitled to land under the treaty, and of his asking me what I would do in case such applications were made—what authority we had for allowing them.

Q. What was the object of designating on the plat the lands that were selected under these applications, before the applications were passed upon at Washington?—A. That course is usually prescribed by the Department in such cases. One object is to avoid conflicts. It stands as a notice that such tracts have been applied for.

Q. I understood you to say above that the designation gives the party no right whatever to the land selected, unless confirmed by the Department. Do you understand a party might come there the next day after such applications and designation and enter the same lands by money or land-warrants, if the lands were subject to private entry?—A. I should say they could do so. Such entry, however, would stand subject to the rejection or approval of the previous claim.

Q. Were you interested with J. P. Wilson in any lands that were entered upon personal application, at that time or subsequently?—A. Not to my recollection.

Q. Do you know anything in regard to lands conveyed by Charles Gilman to D. Morrison?—A. I know there was such conveyance. I think the lands so conveyed were mainly entered upon personal application.

Q. Can you now state who designated the lands to be entered in the list conveyed by Charles Gilman to D. Morrison?—A. I do not recollect positively. My impression is that I did myself. Those lands were selected under my direction prior to my connection with the land-office as register, and while I was holding no public office, but while engaged in the business of selecting lands. This was in the year of 1868, mainly

before the land was surveyed. I was obliged, under a written contract, to assist Mr. Morrison in the selection of lands. This contract was made January, 1869, previous to my appointment as register, which was in May or June of 1869.

Q. When were these lands conveyed to Charles Gilman?—A. There were some matters connected with the transaction which I do not clearly recollect. The lands were conveyed to Charles Gilman, and by him conveyed to D. Morrison subsequent to my appointment as register.

Q. Were not these lands or the right of the Indians to locate them purchased by you and for yourself?—A. No, sir; not any of them.

Q. By whom were they purchased and for whom?—A. I do not know of the whole; only a part. I think Wilson (J. P.) was the negotiator more than any one else. He was, according to my impression, the main purchaser, and I supposed he was purchasing for himself.

Q. Why, then, was not the conveyance made to him?—A. I am unable to answer the question fully. I think other parties had a contingent interest in the land selected.

Q. At the time you made these selections did you make them for yourself; if not, for whom did you make them?—A. For Dorilus Morrison and others connected with him.

Q. Do you know at whose instance these lands were designated in the applications of the half-breeds?—A. I may have advised in the matter; presume I did. I wrote the descriptions in the applications.

C. A. GILMAN.

On the 19th November, 1872, Mr. Gilman appeared before me, as chairman of the commission, and stated he desired to correct the foregoing so far as it relates to the contract of January, 1869. On referring to that contract Mr. Gilman informed me that he finds he was not bound by it to assist Mr. Morrison in the selection of lands, which correction is there made accordingly, but he did not produce the contract.

T. C. JONES.

I, James Bean, a notary public, within and for the county of Hennepin, and State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the above-named T. B. Walker, Levi Butler, S. A. Harris, W. W. Hale, George B. Wright, William W. Eastman, John D. Laittre, Henry T. Welles, S. W. Farham, Dorilus Morrison, Mahlon Black, Jonathan Chase, W. H. Lawrence, William P. Ankeny, John B. Gilfillan and C. A. Gilman, were by me duly affirmed to testify the truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matters under investigation before the commissioners appointed by the United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to investigate the claims of persons claiming to have made entries to lands under certificates issued to the Chippewa half-breed Indians, of Lake Superior, or under applications made by such half-breeds, and that the depositions by them respectively subscribed were reduced to writing by me, or in my presence, and were signed by them in my presence.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my name and notarial seal the day of August, A. D. 1872.

{ NOTARIAL }
{ SEAL. }

JAMES BEAN,
Notary Public, Hennepin County, Minnesota.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of San Francisco, ss :

WILLIAM S. CHAPMAN, being first duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am forty-five years of age. I have lived in Nevada and California during the last nine years. My occupation is dealing in real estate. During the years 1865 and 1867 I obtained from C. W. Thompson and Franklin Steele, of Minnesota, the eighteen pieces of Chippewa half-breed scrip described in the annexed schedule—those designated C. W. T. from said Thompson and those designated F. S. from Franklin Steele, and paid and agreed to pay for the same from one and a quarter to two and a half dollars per acre. I located the said scrip at the time and on the lands specified in the annexed schedule, the value of which lands, respectively, I believe to be as therein stated. I obtained and located the said scrip in good faith, never having heard the regularity and legality of its issue questioned before the location of that class of scrip was suspended by order of the General Land-Office in the year 1871.

WM. S. CHAPMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the 29th day of November, A. D. 1872.

[SEAL OF NOTARY.]

F. O. WEGENER,
Notary Public.

No. 9. — Statement of Chippewa half-breed scrip, locations of W. S. Chapman, unpatented November 8, 1872.

Scrip No.	Scrip letter.	To whom issued	When located.	Descriptions.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Area, acres.	Value per acre when located.	Value per acre Spring, 1871.	Value per acre Spring, 1872.	Character of land.
28	D	Mary Champaigne, (F. S.)	Feb. 11, 1867	Lot 5, section 1, and lot 1	12	17 N	13 W	Mount Diablo.	71.10	\$1.25	\$1.25	\$1.25	Grazing.
290	C	Emily Reashe, (F. S.)	Oct. 29, 1868	E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	34	10 N	13 E	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
151	C	Louise Demarais, (F. S.)	Oct. 29, 1868	W. 1/2 of S. W. 1/4	24	10 N	13 E	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
3	D	Peter Daniel, (F. S.)	Oct. 29, 1868	E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	13	10 N	13 E	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
133	D	Maria Larant, (F. S.)	Oct. 29, 1868	E. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	14	10 N	13 E	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
321	C	Joseph McCoy, (F. S.)	Oct. 29, 1868	W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	14	10 N	13 E	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
247	C	Rafael Lassarre, (F. S.)	Oct. 29, 1868	W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4	14	10 N	13 E	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
137	C	Louis Amedee, (F. S.)	Oct. 29, 1868	E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	11	10 N	13 E	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
197	C	Joseph Turpin, (C. W. T.)	May 2, 1867	E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	11	10 N	13 E	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
190	C	Baptiste Turpin, (C. W. T.)	May 2, 1867	Lot 4 and 5, and S. W. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	20	12 S	4 E	do	72.56	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
200	C	Joseph Turpin, (C. W. T.)	Nov. 6, 1867	E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	2	13 N	9 W	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
188	C	Paul Lizer, (C. W. T.)	Nov. 6, 1867	Lot 4 and S. W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4	2	13 N	9 W	do	79.39	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
191	C	Jean Bte. Ranne, (C. W. T.)	Nov. 6, 1867	N. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4	2	13 N	9 W	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
189	C	Angelie Bowloin, (C. W. T.)	Nov. 6, 1867	S. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	6	13 N	9 W	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
1-7	C	Isabel Bone, (C. W. T.)	Nov. 6, 1867	S. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	17	13 N	9 W	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
1-6	C	Margaret Gabeschang, (C. W. T.)	Nov. 6, 1867	S. 1/4 of N. E. 1/4	17	13 N	9 W	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.
190	C	Angelie Lacey, (C. W. T.)	Jan. 17, 1868	S. E. 1/4 of S. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 of S. E. 1/4	8	13 N	9 W	do	80.00	1.25	1.25	1.25	Do.

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C. A. GILMAN.

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T. C. JONES.

pin, and State of ... Levi Butler, S. A. ... D, Laittre, Henry ... chase, W. H. Law- ... me duly affirmed ... under investiga- ... ssioner of Indian ... no claims of per- ... to the Chippewa ... such half-breeds, ... ed to writing by

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ES BEAN,
nty, Minnesota.

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S. CHAPMAN.

1872.
EGENER,
Notary Public.

SCHEDULE B.—Showing entries on Mille Lac reservation claimed by H. T. Wells before the commission, and rejected, the reservation being still in the occupancy of the Chippewa Indians.

Number of the Chippewa half-breed certificate.	Name of the person to whom the certificate is issued.	By whom located.	Designation of the tract located in satisfaction of the mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior certificate.			
			Part of section.	Section.	Township.	
108	Mary Rashe	Henry T. Wells.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	26	42	27
106	Sirvin Rashe	do.	N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	26	42	27
95	Charles Bottineau	do.	S. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	27	42	27
94	John B. Peranteau	do.	S. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	26	42	27
94	John B. Peranteau	do.	N. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	27	42	27
23	Isabella Peranteau	do.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	22	42	27
90	Margaret Nolin	do.	N. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	26	42	27
89	Genevieve Nolin	do.	S. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	26	42	27
80	Charles Loroque	do.	N. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	22	42	27
77	Agathe Laranco	do.	S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	26	42	27
62	Marie Gagnan	do.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	21	42	27
60	Bazil Dolorne	do.	S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	27	42	27
50	Margaret Delorme	do.	N. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	27	42	27
58	John B. Pian	do.	S. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	22	42	27
57	Josette Pian	do.	S. E. 1/4 of S. W. and S. W. of N. E. 1/4	22	42	27
50	Marie Golemean	do.	W. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	22	42	27
37	Louis Smith	do.	N. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	21	42	27
4	Margaret Brenean	do.	S. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	21	42	27
20	Catharino Done	do.	N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	22	42	27
94	Emily Sudth	do.	N. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	18	42	27
97	Nancy Small	do.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	18	42	27
98	William Small	do.	N. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	27	42	27
12	Antoine Beauchamp	do.	N. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	21	42	27
5	Philarte Beauchamp	do.	S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	18	42	27
11	Angelle Beauchamp	do.	N. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	18	42	27
3	Losette Boyer	do.	N. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	26	42	27
6	Marie Beauchamp	do.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	27	42	27
260	Josette Nolin	do.	S. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 and lot 4.	30	42	27
264	Celeste Peranteau	do.	S. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	34	42	27
274	Francis Renville, ar	do.	E. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	32	42	27
248	Jane Murray	do.	{ S. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 { N. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	21 28	42	27
180	John Ferguson	do.	W. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	17	42	27
273	Margaret Reville	do.	N. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	34	42	27
249	Therise Mensul	do.	N. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	34	42	27
139	Paul Bovie	do.	{ N. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4 { N. E. 1/4 N. E. 1/4	28 29	42	27
311	Josepho Jenton	do.	S. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	34	42	27
243	Edward Marlan	do.	N. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	35	42	27
287	Madaline Sire	do.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	34	42	27
138	Margaret Bovie	do.	S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	34	42	27
246	Baptiste Mousitte	do.	N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	34	42	27
203	Joseph Soyard, jr	do.	S. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	21	42	27
288	David Sanderson	do.	N. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	21	42	27
145	Jean B. Colin	do.	N. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	34	42	27
207	Louise Irvin	do.	N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	34	42	27
266	Marie Peltier	do.	N. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	22	42	25
267	Susan Peltier	do.	S. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	22	42	25
237	Madaline Millum	do.	W. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	20	42	25
244	Jean B. Miro	do.	N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	22	42	25
276	Ellen Patras	do.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	14	42	25
159	Peter Dechenlan	do.	N. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	36	42	25
202	Joseph Soyard	do.	E. 1/2 N. W. 1/4	30	42	25
263	Julia Parker	do.	E. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	14	42	25
255	John Nolin	do.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	30	42	25
242	Margaret McGillis	do.	E. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	20	42	25
271	Monifue Peranceo	do.	E. 1/2 N. E. 1/4	24	42	25
225	Julia Lepine	do.	S. 1/2 S. E. 1/4	12	42	25
254	Madaline Morin	do.	E. 1/2 S. W. 1/4	12	42	25

REMARKS.—Entries on Mille Lac reservation claimed by H. T. Wells, and rejected by the commission.
T. C. JONES.
EDWD. P. SMITH.

Wells before the
the Chippewa In-

ted in satisfaction
Chippewas of Lake

Section.	Township.	Range.
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by the commission.
JONES.
VD. P. SMITH.

No. 11.

SCHEDULE A.—Showing entries of land made under treaty of 1854, at Lake Superior, claimed by parties who are found to be innocent holders of the same.

No. of the Chippewa certificate.	Acres for which issued.	Name of the person to whom the certificate is issued.	By whom located or now claimed.	Date of application to locate the tract.	Designation of the tract located in satisfaction of the mixed-bloods of the Chippewas of Lake Superior certificate.	Section.	Township.	Range.
94	80	Madeleine Caplet.....	Buiter & Walker	Apr. 30, 1870.....	N. 1 S. W. 1	31	134	30
99	80	Francis Savias.....	do	Jan. 3, 1871.....	Lots 1 and 2 and N. W. 1 S. E. 1	24	55	26
79	80	Joseph Albway.....	do	Jan. 3, 1871.....	S. 1 S. E. 1	3	53	24
124	C	Jean B. Champagne.....	do	.....	N. 1 S. E. 1	3	53	24
161	D	Lucy Victory.....	do	.....	{ Lot 2	10 }	55	24
264	C	Joseph Richard.....	do	.....	{ S. W. 1 N. E. 1 and N. W. 1 S. E. 1	14 }	56	26
69	61	Francoise Pichale.....	do	.....	S. W. 1 W. 1	14	56	26
91	91	Genevieve Dagnan.....	do	Nov. 13, 1868.....	S. 1 N. E. 1	11	56	26
76	76	Pascal Parisienne.....	do	Nov. 25, 1868.....	S. 1 S. E. 1	10	56	26
15	15	Andre Lesperance.....	do	Nov. 25, 1868.....	S. 1 W. 1	2	56	26
16	16	Margaret Bertrand, jr.....	do	.....	W. 1 N. E. 1	29	135	30
13	13	Pierre Champagne.....	do	.....	{ W. 1 S. W. 1	32 }	135	30
32	46	Elien Bertrand.....	do	.....	{ W. 1 S. W. 1	32 }	135	30
46	46	Angelic Caplet.....	do	.....	W. 1 N. W. 1	29	135	30
48	48	Isabella Vanuill.....	do	.....	W. 1 N. W. 1	32	135	30
52	52	Cuthbert Grant.....	do	.....	W. 1 N. E. 1 and S. E. 1 N. W. 1	28	135	30
61	61	Maria Grant.....	do	.....	N. 1 N. E. 1	33	135	30
79	79	Andre Goudrie.....	do	.....	N. 1 N. E. 1	30	135	30
93	93	Madeleine Ducept.....	do	.....	N. 1 N. E. 1	29	135	30
22	22	Madeline Dagnan.....	do	.....	N. 1 N. E. 1	29	135	30
7	7	Catherine Peveaux.....	do	.....	N. 1 N. E. 1	29	135	30
174	174	Josefite Dimaun.....	do	.....	N. 1 S. E. 1	39	133	30
202	202	Margaret Bertrand, sr.....	do	.....	W. 1 N. E. 1 and N. E. 1 N. W. 1	31	134	30
263	263	William Deese.....	do	April 7, 1870.....	W. 1 S. E. 1 and S. E. 1 S. W. 1	30	134	30
135	C	Pierre Henrie.....	do	April 13, 1870.....	W. 1 S. E. 1 and S. W. 1 N. W. 1	16	134	30
135	D	Charles Lathou.....	do	Jan. 13, 1871.....	N. 1 S. W. 1	12	56	26
71	71	Margaret Letendre.....	do	Jan. 13, 1871.....	S. 1 N. W. 1	10	56	26
72	72	Maria Luylet.....	do	.....	S. 1 N. E. 1	7	55	24
72	72	Margaret De Jardin.....	do	Feb. 5, 1869.....	W. 1 N. W. 1 and N. W. 1 S. W. 1	6	55	24
13	13	John B. De Jardin.....	do	Feb. 5, 1869.....	W. 1 N. E. 1	7	53	24
		Josefite Conque.....	do	Feb. 5, 1869.....	W. 1 N. W. 1	6	53	24

SCHEDULE A.—Showing entries of land made under treaty of 1854, at Lake Superior, &c.—Continued.

No. of the Chippewa certificate.	Acres for which issued.	Name of the person to whom the certificate is issued.	By whom located or now claimed.	Date of application to locate the tract.	Part of section.	Section.	Township.	Range.
99		Mary Ann Vandrie	Butler & Walker	Feb. 5, 1869	Lots 8, 9, and 10	6	55	24
53		Paschal Mantour	do	Dec. 11, 1868	N. S. W. 1/4	2	56	26
67		Marie Drossier	do	Oct. 5, 1868	N. S. E. 1/4	11	56	26
54		Madeline Mantour	do	Dec. 11, 1868	Lots 5, 6, and 8	35	56	26
68		Joseph Dagneau	do	Nov. 13, 1868	N. S. E. 1/4	10	56	26
72	C	Ezard Lagrenonier	do	Jan. 3, 1871	N. N. W. 1/4	11	56	26
92	C	Lizzie Moran	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. W. 1/4	10	56	26
125	C	Louise Brunelle	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. W. 1/4	15	56	26
143	C	Mary Shuryea	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. W. 1/4	35	56	24
144	B	Mary Pelland	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. W. 1/4	1	56	24
270	C	John Duloma	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. E. 1/4	1	56	24
131	D	Paul Laramit	do	Jan. 3, 1871	S. W. E. 1/4	11	55	24
86	D	Francoise Carrier	do	Jan. 3, 1871	W. S. W. 1/4	2	56	24
111	D	Emily Grandhois	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. W. 1/4	34	56	24
96	D	Margaret Caplin	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. W. 1/4	34	56	24
78	D	Josefite Beaurpie	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. W. 1/4	34	56	24
2	D	Julia Cornick	do	Jan. 3, 1871	E. S. E. 1/4	33	56	24
85	D	Therese Carrier	do	Jan. 3, 1871	S. W. N. E. 1/4	25	56	24
240	C	Margaret Tammer	do	Jan. 3, 1871	S. W. N. E. 1/4	35	56	21
183		Isabella Fagnand	do		S. W. N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4	7	134	30
213		George Klyne	do		S. W. N. E. 1/4	6	135	30
95	D	Paulot Caplin	do	April 30, 1870	W. S. W. 1/4	26	135	30
116	D	Louis Goddon	do	April 30, 1870	W. S. W. 1/4	25	135	30
		Edward Welles, sr.	do		S. W. N. E. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4	19	55	26
		Gilbert Belgard	do		Lots 2 and 3	2	55	26
		Gilbert Belgard and wife.	do		S. S. E. 1/4	3	54	25
		Louis Aniole	do		S. S. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 S. E. 1/4	3	54	25
		Louis Lambesse	do		S. W. N. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4	35	54	25
		Charles Swan	do		E. S. E. 1/4	35	54	25
		Moise Torette	do		S. S. E. 1/4	3	54	25
		Charles Houle	do		N. S. W. 1/4	5	54	25
		Charles Houle and wife.	do		N. S. E. 1/4	12	56	25
		Charles Carrier	do		S. W. N. E. 1/4	12	51	25

172		Etienne de la Bondy	T. B. Walker	April 20, 1871	N. W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 and S. W. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	33	55	25
201		Mary Ann Henry	do	April 20, 1871	W. S. W. 1/4	29	55	25
208		James Linker	do	April 20, 1871	S. W. N. E. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4	15	54	26
			do	April 20, 1871	S. W. N. E. 1/4	15	54	26

SCHEDULE A.—Showing entries of land made under treaty of 1854, at Lake Superior, &c.—Continued.

No. of the Chippewa half-breed certificate.	Acres for which issued.	Name of the person to whom the certificate is issued.	By whom located or now claimed.	Date of application to locate the tract.	Part of section.	Section.	Township.	Range.
115	D	Asure Morrisette			(W. S. W. 1/4)	2	138	31
116	D	Julia Morrisette			(E. S. W. 1/4)	3	138	31
117	D	Roger Atkins			(W. S. W. 1/4)	3	139	31
107	D	Charles Grant			(W. S. W. 1/4)	3	139	31
111	D	Francis Lezans			(E. S. E. 1/4)	4	139	31
113	D	John B. Bottineau			(E. S. E. 1/4)	9	139	31
114	D	Mary Lezans			(E. S. E. 1/4)	4	139	31
115	C	Marie Lezans	Farnham & Lovejoy		(E. S. E. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4)	10	139	31
137	D	Marie Lafontaine			(W. S. W. 1/4)	34	139	31
131	D	Ragill Ledonslar			(W. S. W. 1/4)	34	139	31
110	D	John Tanner			(W. S. W. 1/4)	34	139	31
17	C	Mary R. Bottineau			(E. S. E. 1/4)	34	139	31
72	D	Charles Demeritas	Farnham & Lovejoy		(E. S. E. 1/4)	32	46	29
173	D	George H. Oaks	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	31	46	29
6		Henry Vance	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	31	46	29
257		Antoine Mongan	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	31	46	29
158		Henry Vance	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	31	46	29
229		Julia Debon	Eastman, Boyce & Co.		(E. S. E. 1/4)	35	53	25
278		Messie Richard	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	2	52	25
282		Mary Smith	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	3	52	25
161		Marie Desjardins	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	3	52	25
161		Marie Slater	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	9	53	25
295		Francis Tyler	do		(E. S. E. 1/4)	25	53	25
155		William Slater	do		(N. W. 1/4 and N. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4)	25	53	25
297		Francis Fontson	do		(N. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4)	28	140	31
211		Henry T. Wells	do	April 19, 1870	(S. E. 1/4)	29	140	31
216		Angelic Klyne	do	April 19, 1870	(S. E. 1/4)	29	140	31
296		Francis Roy	do	April 19, 1870	(S. E. 1/4)	33	140	31
297		Mary McLaughl	do	April 19, 1870	(E. S. E. 1/4)	30	140	31
295		Abwaise Allard	do	April 19, 1870	(E. S. E. 1/4)	33	140	31
131		Isabella Nevan	do	April 19, 1870	(E. S. E. 1/4)	34	140	31
292		Fosette Foy	do	April 19, 1870	(E. S. E. 1/4)	3	139	31
182		Julia McKay	do	April 19, 1870	(E. S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4)	29	140	31
230		Marianne Lapointe	do	April 19, 1870	(E. S. E. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4)	22	139	31
217		Thomas Logan	do	April 19, 1870	(E. S. E. 1/4)	4	139	31
221		Pierre Levelet	do	April 19, 1870	(N. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4)	15	138	31
222		Marcotin Chouinard	do	April 19, 1870	(N. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4)	9	138	31
197			do	April 19, 1870	(N. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4)	15	138	31

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132	Elizabeth Bruce	do	W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4	140
142	Catherine Bruce	do	E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	140
146	Nancy Campbell	do	N. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 and S. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4	140
152	Thomas Campbell	do	W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4	140
157	James Kelly	do	Practical N. E. 1/4	140
158	William McDonald	do	Practical N. E. 1/4	149
163	Urban Delaine	do	S. 1/4 S. W. 1/4	149
169	Augusta Guet	do		141
193	Ethne Coutois	do		111

415	James Francis Anderson	do		141
307	Maria Vandall	do		141
308	Margaret Vandall	do		
313	Elizabeth Hoggeman	do		
313	Margaret Price	do	E. 1/4 N. W. 1/4	32
218	Madeline Lepant	do		
272	Margaret Ross	do		
158	Margaret Cumming	do		
255	Catherine St. Clair	do		
156	Charles Cumming	do		
228	Maria Lesperance	do		
223	Maria Lagannorce	do		
241	Alexander McGillics	do		
168	Madeline Champagne	do	N. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4 and N. E. 1/4 S. W. 1/4	138
168	Joséph Landin	do	E. 1/4 S. E. 1/4	138
103	James Kennedy	do	N. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4	140
34	Michelle Alvis	do	N. W. 1/4 S. E. 1/4	140
20	Moses Perantiau	do		
21	Louis Amiel	do		
36	Louisa Amiate	do		
9	W. Delamie	do		
10	Joseph Delaite	do		
3	Francis Marietta	do		
6	Charles De Montigny	do		
11	Arkin Conois	do		
15	Antoine Gagne	do		
35	Antoine Hays	do		
22	Louis Bariau	do		
23	Bazille Lucier	do		
66	Suzaphine Emmons	do		
120	Edward Harmon	do		
77	Josette Barke	do		
46	William Fairbanks	do		

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1872.

SIR: I have had under consideration your report of March 8, 1872, in relation to frauds connected with the issuance of what has been called "scrip," under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded at La Pointe, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 30th of September, 1854, by Henry C. Gilbert and David B. Herriman, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi.

This clause is in the following words:

Each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age, at the present time, of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under the direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patent in the usual form.

The construction of this clause is manifest. It gives each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age, on the 30th of September, 1854, the date of the treaty, who is of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, eighty acres of land, to be selected under direction of the President, and to be secured by patent. Its object was to secure to the persons therein described land, and it makes no provision for giving them anything else.

Under this treaty the Department of the Interior, some time in 1860, authorized a certificate to be issued to each person embraced in the said seventh clause, on sufficient proof; which was intended to certify simply that such person was a beneficiary under said seventh clause. This certificate clearly intended this and nothing else, for it expressly forbade any sale, transfer, mortgage, assignment, or pledge thereof, or any right under it. It declared that the patent for lands located by virtue of such certificate should issue directly to the party named therein or his heirs; that it should in no wise inure to the benefit of any other person; that the object and purpose of the certificate was to *identify* the person to whom it was given as being entitled to the benefit of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty. The form of this certificate was subsequently changed by the Department in some immaterial particulars, but the same restrictions against the sale or assignment of the certificate were continued, and the same declaration, that its object was to *identify* the party named as being entitled to the benefit of the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty, was retained.

Under the aforesaid regulations certificates were issued to two hundred and seventy-eight persons whose certificates have always been known as the "Gilbert scrip," and the evidence justifies the belief that this scrip was issued to persons entitled to the benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of said treaty. I am, therefore, of opinion, and so advise your office, that patents should be issued to all of the persons, or their heirs if deceased, who hold what is known as the "Gilbert scrip." It should be distinctly remembered that these patents must issue to the persons to whom the scrip was issued, or their legal heirs, and to no one else.

The report of the commission composed of Messrs. Neal, Smith, and Crowell, referred to in your communication, affords satisfactory evidence that the twenty-one additional persons in whose favor the majority of said commission report, and the twenty-four persons named in report of Agent Smith, dated 6th instant, are entitled to receive patents for eighty acres of land each, subject to the same restrictions and limitations as have been provided for the holders of the "Gilbert scrip."

It appears, from a further examination of this case, that on the 18th of May, 1863, the then Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Usher, by letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was understood to change the rule of evidence theretofore adopted by your Office in regard to the persons entitled to land under said seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 1854. The effect of this change has, without doubt, resulted in the issuance of scrip to a large number of persons not entitled to the benefits of the treaty. It has also resulted in extensive and systematic frauds, by which scrip has been issued to fictitious persons, and many others not embraced in said seventh clause, and apparently for the benefit only of those who had contrived this scheme for the purpose of private gain and speculation.

By the construction of your Office put upon Mr. Usher's letter of the 18th of May, 1863, proof of actual residence among or contiguous to the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi at the date of the treaty, was no longer required of claimants under said seventh clause; and under this construction, wherever a person could be found, no matter where located, who claimed to belong, or who claimed that he ever did belong, to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, he was entitled to receive, and did receive, on application, such scrip. This construction of the treaty provisions has led to the frauds, irregularities, and illegalities before referred to. I have therefore to direct that this construction be reversed; believing as I do that no one is entitled to the benefits of said seventh clause unless he "belonged" to the Chippewas of Lake Superior *at the date of the treaty*. The words of said seventh clause are, "belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior," and in order to receive the benefits thereof, the party entitled must have been in the condition therein specified at the date of the treaty.

All the so-called "scrip" issued under this treaty, except such as is denominated the Gilbert "scrip," is so tainted by the actual and clearly established frauds practiced in issuing it under the construction before referred to, as, in my opinion, to deprive these certificates of any value or validity, even for the purpose of determining the identity of the persons entitled to the benefits of the treaty. Therefore, besides reversing the construction of the treaty under the decision of Secretary Usher as aforesaid, I have to direct that all the so-called "scrip" forming the subject of your report and that of the commissioners before referred to, except the Gilbert "scrip," be declared illegal, fraudulent, and void; and all entries of land made with such scrip and unpatented should be canceled.

Upon the evidence submitted by the commission and by the letter of Agent Smith dated the 6th instant, it is found that the forty-five persons described in the recommendations numbered 3 and 4 of your report dated the 8th instant are each entitled to eighty acres of land under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid. These persons should receive patents under the same regulations and restrictions as are provided for the persons holding the so-called "Gilbert scrip."

I have further to direct that hereafter any persons claiming the benefits of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid, shall be required, first, to appear before an Indian agent within whose jurisdiction he resides, and make proof under the sanction of an oath, to the satisfaction of said agent, that he or she, at the date of said treaty, was the head of a family or a single person over twenty-one years of age, of the mixed-bloods belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior at that date. When such proof is made, said Indian agent, if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to locate land under said seventh clause, shall

deposit the same with the register of the land-office within whose district the land is situated to which the beneficiary under said treaty is entitled, giving with it a certificate of his opinion in writing that the person applying is entitled to eighty acres of land under the treaty aforesaid; whereupon said person shall be entitled to enter, by proper description, the tract which he desires.

The register of the land-office shall thereupon transmit all the papers, including the certificate of the Indian agent and description of the tract selected, to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

On receipt of such papers by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, he shall transmit the same to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his approval. If approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs they shall be presented to the Secretary of the Interior for his approval, and when approved by the Secretary of the Interior they shall be returned to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, who will then be authorized to confirm the entry and issue a patent for the land therein described; and hereafter no certificate of identity shall be issued to any person claiming land under said treaty, and no patent shall be issued to any person claiming the benefits of said seventh clause of said treaty except in the manner herein provided.

A copy of this letter will be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, who will be directed in the administration of his Office to conform to the decisions and conclusions herein expressed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

Hon. F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Indorsements.]

Copies sent to Agents Clark and Smith May 1 and June 4, 1872, respectively.

Copy sent to Henry Beard, with letter, June 7, 1872.

See report to Hon. Secretary of the Interior, February 20, 1873.

Copy sent to Agent Douglass, January 13, 1874.

Copy sent to Agent Betts, February 2, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 30, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to return the telegram from D. Morrison, esq., dated the 26th instant, received by reference from yourself under date of the 28th instant, asking that action upon Department decision of the 19th instant, relative to the cancellation of certain Chippewa half-breed scrip, be stayed for a few weeks, with the remark that this Office can see no good reason for such delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
April 19, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by reference from yourself, of a letter from D. Geo. Morrison, esq., relative to the claims of certain half-breed or mixed-blood Indians belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, for lands under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty with said Indians, concluded September 30, 1854.

I am unable from anything contained in the letter of Mr. Morrison to ascertain the names of the claimants whom he professes to represent; but I transmit, herewith, a copy of the decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, dated the 19th of March last, upon the applications of all persons claiming to be entitled to lands under the foregoing treaty provision, together with names of forty-five persons who have made application and are decided to be so entitled.

Mr. Morrison's letter is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. A. RAMSEY,
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
May 1, 1872.

SIR: I inclose herewith for your information and direction a copy of the decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, dated the 19th of March last, relative to the issuance of scrip under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, concluded September 30, 1854, and directions as to the regulations to be hereafter observed in making applications for land under the provisions of said seventh clause of the treaty aforesaid.

You will govern your action in conformity with the terms of the above-named decision and instructions, in all cases where application may be made before you for land by parties claiming to be beneficiaries under the above-mentioned treaty provision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

S. N. CLARK, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Bayfield, Wis.

Same sent June 4, 1872, to E. P. Smith, esq., United States Indian agent, White Earth, Minn.

June 7, 1872, to Henry Beard, esq., Washington, D. C.

June 16, 1873, to R. F. Crowell, esq., Saint Paul, Minn.

January 13, 1874, to E. Douglass, esq., United States Indian agent, White Earth, Minn.

February 2, 1874, to George I. Betts, esq., United States Indian agent, Lansing, Mich.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

May 20, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by reference from you of a letter from D. Geo. Morrison, esq., relative to the claims of certain persons representing themselves as half-breed Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, to participate in the benefits conferred by the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, concluded September 30, 1854.

These persons, twenty-five in number, (a list of whom accompanies Mr. Morrison's letter,) all made personal application to the register and receiver of the land-office at Du Luth, Minn., for lands under the provisions of the above-named treaty, and their claims were recognized and approved at that office.

Subsequently the special commissioner appointed to investigate and ascertain who were actually entitled to the benefits of the clause of the treaty aforesaid, reported on the 4th of September last adversely upon the claims of all the parties named in Mr. Morrison's communication, with three exceptions. These exceptions are Joseph Berard, Marie Cadotte, now Mrs. Berard, and Adam Kozeneau.

The Hon. Secretary of the Interior, basing his action upon the report of said commission and the recommendation of this Office, in his decision dated the 19th of March last, rejected the claims for land of all the parties named in Mr. Morrison's letter, with the exceptions above mentioned.

I return herewith the letter of Mr. Morrison, together with the inclosure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. ALEX. RAMSEY,
United States Senate.

SUPERIOR, WIS., *November 29, 1872.*

DEAR SIR: I respectfully ask the favor of your attention to the matter of the claims of certain half-breed Chippewas of Lake Superior, twenty-five in number, whose names are already before your Department.

It is unnecessary to repeat again the circumstances under which they have severally become entitled to the claims they represent. The records of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, and the correspondence heretofore addressed your Department upon the subject, will show correctly that, by the treaty at La Pointe, September 30, 1854, they have just claims upon the Government, and if they have been negligent or slow to press these claims the Government for that reason could not very well evade its liability. If the Government has been already imposed [upon] by others falsely representing claims under provisions of this treaty, it should not affect or bar out those who have just claims.

The certificates of Vincent Roy, Bazil Denis, and myself, who have known the parties during twenty-five to thirty years, should be proof in fact to establish everything, so far as information is desired.

The Indian agent, S. N. Clark, esq., having thoroughly investigated the circumstances in connection with said claims, is satisfied likewise that they are right and just, and herewith appears his certificate or indorsement to that effect.

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The parties themselves being unacquainted with the manner of addressing your Department, have asked me to aid them with advice and help as a friend.

They now sincerely trust that you will do all in your power to help them, and that you will instruct or have the Commissioner of the General Land-Office issue patents in their names, severally, for the lands as described in their respective claims.

I remain your most obedient servant,

D. GEO. MORRISON.

HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.

SIR: The following-named persons, half-breed Chippewas of Lake Superior, eighteen in number, respectfully claim that, according to provisions of the treaty at La Pointe, September 30, 1854, they are each one entitled to receive eighty acres of public lands of the Government; that they have never received any lands of the Government, nor scrip, nor money, nor any other consideration in discharge of the same; that according to the provisions of said treaty, they have, on the 3d April, 1871, and on the 18 h April, 1871, applied to the district land-office of the Government, at Du Luth, Minn., for permission to locate their claims upon certain lands in said district, and their applications have been granted by the register and receiver of said land-office, who have issued their duplicates or certificates for certain lands in that district located in discharge of their respective claims, said evidence bearing date April 3, 1871, and April 18, 1871, returns of which have been duly forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, where they are presumed to be on file; and that having already completed their respective applications, in conformity with the treaty aforesaid, selected their lands, and located their respective claims upon the same, they now respectfully request of the Government patents for said lands.

The names of said persons, with descriptive details of their respective claims, are as follows:

No. 1. Louise Lendrie, south half of northeast quarter, section 31, township 64, range 7, 80 acres.

No. 2. Therese Cadotte, south half of southeast quarter, section 26, township 64, range 6, 80 acres.

No. 3. Josette Lendrie, southwest quarter of northeast quarter and southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 30, township 64, range 7, 80 acres.

No. 4. Elizabeth Roy, lot 2, and northeast of southwest quarter, section 27, township 64, range 7, 94.95 acres.

No. 5. Angeline St. John, south half of northwest quarter, section 31, township 64, range 7, 80 acres.

No. 6. Josette Dufault, north half of northwest quarter, section 32, township 64, range 7, 80 acres.

No. 7. Zoe Roussain, lots 3 and 5, section 28, township 64, range 7, 88.28 acres.

No. 8. Marie Cadotte, lot 4, section 28, lot 1, section 32, lot 1, section 33, township 64, range 7, 97.59 acres.

No. 9. Susannah Cournoyer, lots 4 and 5, section 31, township 64, range 7, 81.20 acres.

No. 10. Joseph Berard, lots 3 and 7 in Island 5, lot 3 in Island 3, section 33, township 64, range 7, 85.02 acres.

No. 11. Joseph Lagarde, lot 2, and northwest of northeast quarter, section 32, township 64, range 7, 97.59 acres.

No. 12. Richard Morrison, lots 3, 4, and 5, in Island 5, section 5, lots 1 and 4, in Island 5, section 6, township 63, range 7, 99.73 acres.

No. 13. Marie Gaudin, southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 26, northeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 35, township 64, range 6, 80 acres.

No. 14. Josette Lefevre, west half of northwest quarter, section 35, township 64, range 6; 80 acres.

No. 15. Margaret Petit, west half of southeast quarter, section 27, township 55, range 14; 80 acres.

No. 16. Lizette Roy, south half of southwest quarter, section 6, township 55, range 14, 80 acres.

No. 17. Marie Dufault, north $\frac{1}{2}$ of northwest quarter, section 7, township 55, range 14, 80 acres.

No. 18. Charlotte Gurnoe, southwest of northwest quarter, section 6, northwest of northeast quarter, section 7, township 55, range 14, 80 acres.

SUPERIOR, WIS., July 27, 1872.

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the above-named persons, and that they are Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior, and were of age at date of the treaty of La Pointe, September 30, 1854, which entitles them to the reception of eighty acres of public lands each, according to the provisions of this treaty; that so far, to our certain knowledge, they have never received any lands of the United States, nor scrip, nor anything else in lieu of the same; and that now, according to provisions of this treaty, they are justly entitled to the lands they have located herein above described as for discharge or settlement of their claims.

Given under our hands this 27th day of July, A. D. 1872.

D. GEO. MORRISON.
VINCENT ROY.OFFICE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wis., October 24, 1872.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with the above-named D. Geo. Morrison and Vincent Roy, and that the statements made by them are fully entitled to credit and belief.

S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.HON. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: The following-named persons, half-breed Chippewas of Lake Superior, seven in number, respectfully claim that, according to the provisions of the treaty at La Pointe, September 30, 1854, they are each one entitled to receive eighty acres of public lands of the Government; that they have never received any lands of the Government, nor scrip, nor money, nor any other consideration in discharge of the same; that, according to provisions of said treaty, they have, on the 3d and 18th of April, 1871, applied to the district land-office of the Government at Du Luth, Minn., for permission to locate their claims upon certain lands in said district, and their applications have been granted by the register and receiver of said land-office, who have issued their duplicates or certificates for certain lands in that district, located in discharge of their respective claims, said evidences bearing date April 3 and 18, 1871, returns of which have been duly forwarded to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, where they are presumed to be on file; and that having already completed their respective applications in conformity with the treaty aforesaid, selected their lands, and located their respective claims upon the same, they now respectfully request of the Government patents for said lands.

The names of said persons, with descriptive details of their respective claims, are as follows:

No 1. Lonisa Morrison, north half of northeast quarter, section 31, township 64, range 7, 80 acres.

No. 2. Julia Dennis, lots 2, 3, and 4, section 24, township 64, range 6, 101.82 acres.

No. 3. Adam Kozeneau, south half of northwest quarter, section 32, township 64, range 7, 80 acres.

No. 4. Louise Trottochand, lots 2, 3, 4, and northwest of southwest quarter, section 27, township 64, range 7, 107.46 acres.

No. 5. Marie Lesage, lots 2 and 3, section 31, township 64, range 7, 108.70 acres.

No. 6. Charles Cadotte, north half of northwest quarter, section 30, township 64, range 7, 80 acres.

No. 7. William Morrison, lots 4 and 5, section 32, township 64, range 7, 101.63 acres.

SUPERIOR, WIS., July 27, 1872.

We hereby certify that we are well acquainted with the above-named persons, and that they are Chippewa half-breeds of Lake Superior, and were of age at date of the treaty of La Pointe, September 30, 1854, which entitles them to the reception of eighty acres of public lands each, according to the provisions of this treaty; that so far, to our certain knowledge, they have never received any lands of the United States, nor scrip, nor anything else in lieu of the same, and that now, according to provisions of this treaty, they are justly entitled to the lands they have located, herein described above, as for discharge or settlement of their claims.

Given under our hands this 27th day of July, A. D. 1872.

D. GEO. MORRISON.
BASIL DENIS.

OFFICE LAKE SUPERIOR INDIAN AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wis., October 24, 1872.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with the above-named D. Geo. Morrison and Basil Denis, and that the statements made by them are fully entitled to credit and belief.

S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
White Earth, December 2, 1872.

SIR: I have the honor to present the claims of five mixed-bloods "belonging to Lake Superior" who were pronounced, by the commission of 1871. (see Schedule I, Nos. 2, 15, and 16, and Schedule K, Nos. 18 and 19,) entitled to 80 acres each under the treaty of 1854: Paul Belonger, Antoine La Pirrie, John La Prairie, Tonisaint Chouinard, and John Chouinard.

I am informed that the order of the Department closing the land-offices against all applications for entries under this treaty is still in force. If this information is correct I beg to suggest that there are only seven claims of this sort, two besides the above five, viz, D. Geo. Morrison, heir, and Maggie Morrison, heir, and that it will greatly help these parties to receive for themselves the benefit of the treaty, by protecting against importunity and exorbitant commissions by self-appointed attorneys, if instead of opening the land-offices by a general order, there can be issued to each of these parties an order on the local land-office authorizing one entry in each case of eighty acres of land, and sent directly to them in my care.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDW. P. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
December 16, 1872.

SIR: This Office is in receipt of a communication from D. George Morrison, dated Superior, Wis., the 29th ultimo, transmitting statements relative to the claims of the following-named persons, under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty concluded with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior, September 30, 1854, viz:

Joseph Berard.
Susanne Conroyer.
Marie Cadotte.
Therese Cadotte.
Charles Cadotte.
Julia Dennis.
Josette Dufault.
Marie Dufault.
Charlotte Gurnoe.
Marie Gandin.
Adam Kozeneau.
Marie Lesage.
Joseph Lagarde.

Josette Lendrie.
Louise Lendrie.
Josette Lefevre.
William Morrison.
Richard Morrison.
Louise Morrison.
Margaret Petit.
Elizabeth Roy.
Zoe Roussain.
Lizette Roy.
Angelique St. John.
Louise Trottschund.

MORRISON.
ROY.

AGENCY,
October 24, 1872.
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CLARK,
Indian Agent.

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MORRISON.
DENIS.

Of the persons above named it is found that Joseph Berard, Marie Cadotte, and Adam Kozeneau are included in the decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, dated March 19 last, (a copy of which has already been transmitted to you,) as entitled to land under the provisions of the treaty above referred to. No further action, therefore, is necessary to determine their claims. The other parties will, if their claims are considered, have to be considered as new applicants, and will be required to appear before you in accordance with the requirements contained in the aforementioned decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, and make the proof thereby required, if they or any of them shall be able so to do.

The statements in question, together with a copy of Mr. Morrison's letter, are transmitted herewith for your information. I also transmit to you a copy of House Ex. Doc. No. 193, second session Forty-second Congress, which contains a complete history of all the action had by the Department up to March 12, 1872, upon the applications of persons claiming to be beneficiaries under the law in question.

You will advise Mr. Morrison of this letter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

F. A. WALKER,
Commissioner.

S. N. CLARK, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Bayfield, Wis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1873.

SIR: Referring to lists "A" and "B," of half-breeds of the Lake Superior band of Chippewas, whose claims under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, were affirmed by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior in his decision of March 19, 1872, I have the honor to report that the following parties, whose names are embraced therein, have made selections of land which have been approved and passed for patenting, viz:

Joseph Brunelle.
Peter Brunelle.
Louis Brunelle.
Stephen Bonga.
Elizabeth Bonga.
Jack Bonga.
Augustin Bellanger.
Joseph Bellanger.
Margaret Corbin.
John Bte. Bellanger.
Pierre Bellanger.
Adam Kozeneau.

Clement H. Beaulien.
Henry H. Beaulien.
Paul H. Beaulien.
Joseph Desjadon.
Batiste Desjadon.
John McGillis.
Peter Roy.
Alexis Roy.
Pierre Roy.
Matilda Thompson.
Truman A. Warren.

The following have made selections which will be approved after certain corrections in area shall have been made, viz:

Joseph Berard.

Marie Cadot.

In the following cases certificates of identity were issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but no selections or locations in satisfaction of the same have been reported to this Office, viz:

Henry Bellanger.

John Tanner.

In the following cases no certificates have been issued, nor have any selections or applications to select, been made by the parties, viz .

Paul Belonger.
Antoine La Pierre.
John La Prairie.
D. George Morrison.
Maggie Morrison.
Ambrose Brunet.
Antoine Baggage.
Paul Belanger, sr.
Tousaint Choninard.

Peter Cota.
Charles Duverney.
Joseph Deneaux.
Catherine La Point.
Charles Mergau.
John Bte. Parisian.
John Riee.
John B. Warren.
John Choninard.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 18, 1873.*

SIR: I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with copies of the necessary blanks to be used by applicants for scrip under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, if such blanks have been prepared; if not, that I may be furnished with the proper form for use in such cases.

I would further represent that there are in my agency, to my present knowledge, some nineteen mixed-bloods, perhaps more, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior who were over twenty-one years of age at the date of the treaty aforesaid. They lived on Lake Superior, and have always been identified with the tribe there. They are women, and at the date of the treaty were married. After a careful and thorough examination of each case it became my belief that if any persons of this class (married women) were proper beneficiaries under the treaty, these women certainly are; and I therefore so certified to the Department. Before taking steps in these cases in the manner specified in the decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, I would respectfully request that I may be informed whether they will be considered.

I inclose a list of the names of persons certified as above, October 24, 1872.

Lonise Lendrie.
Therese Cadotte.
Josette Lendrie.
Elizabeth Roy.
Angelique St. John.
Josette Dnfault.
Zoe Roussain.
Marie Cadotte.
Ssannah Conroyer.
Marie Gaudin.

Josette Lefevre.
Margaret Petit.
Lizette Roy.
Marie Dnfault.
Charlotte Gurnoe.
Louisa Morrison.
Julia Dennis.
Louise Trottoschand.
Marie Lesage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. N. CLARK,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 20, 1873.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 19th of March last, passing upon the question of who are entitled to land under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, concluded September 30, 1854, it is decided that "upon the evidence submitted by the commission, and by the letter of Agent Smith, dated the 6th instant, it is found that the forty-five persons described in the recommendations numbered 3 and 4 of your report dated the 8th instant, are each entitled to eighty acres of land, under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty aforesaid. These persons should receive patents under the same regulations and restrictions as are provided for the persons holding the so-called 'Gilbert scrip.'"

I have the honor to report that this Office was notified, under date of the 20th ultimo, by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that twenty-three of said forty-five persons above referred to had already made their selections of land, which had been approved and passed for patenting; that two others had made selections which would be approved upon the correction of certain errors in the area; and that in still two other cases certificates of identity had been issued by this Office, but no selection or location in satisfaction of the same had yet been reported to that Office, thus leaving eighteen of said forty-five persons to whom no certificates of identity have been issued, and by whom no selections or applications to select land have been made.

The names of said eighteen individuals last referred to are as follows:

Paul Belonger.	Paul Belonger, sr.
Antoine La Pierre.	Peter Cota.
John La Prairie.	Charles Duverney.
D. George Morrison.	Joseph Deneaux.
Maggie Morrison.	Catherine La Point.
Ambrose Brunet.	Charles Mergan.
Antoine Bagage.	John Bte. Parisian.
John Riee.	Tonsaint Choninard.
John B. Warren.	John Choninard.

I have the honor to recommend that this Office be authorized and directed to issue to the eighteen persons herein named, certificates of identity in the form accompanying this report, being substantially the same form used in the issuance of certificates to the persons holding the so-called "Gilbert scrip," with the addition of a clause referring to Department decision of March 19, 1872.

I respectfully request your directions in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 25, 1873.

SIR: I acknowledge the receipt of your report of the 20th instant, submitting the names of eighteen persons who are entitled to scrip under the provisions of the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi of September 30, 1854, and recommending that certificates of identity be issued to said persons in the form accompanying your report, being, substantially, the

same used in issuing certificates of those persons holding the so-called "Gilbert scrip."

Your recommendation has my approval, and the certificates will be issued accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

H. R. CLUM, Esq.,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
February 27, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I am in receipt of a letter from S. N. Clark, esq., United States Indian agent, dated the 18th instant, in which the following statement is made:

I would further represent that there are in my agency, to my present knowledge, some nineteen mixed-bloods, perhaps more, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, who were over twenty-one years of age at the date of the treaty aforesaid. They lived on Lake Superior, and have always been identified with the tribe there. They are women, and at the date of the treaty were married. After a careful and thorough examination of each case, it became my belief that if any persons of this class (married women) were proper beneficiaries under the treaty these women certainly are, and I therefore so certified to the Department. Before taking steps in these cases, in the manner specified in the decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, I would respectfully request that I may be informed whether they will be considered.

The provision of the treaty of September 30, 1854, applying to these mixed-blood Chippewas of Lake Superior, is as follows:

Each head of a family or single person over the age of twenty-one years, at the present time, of the mixed-bloods, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by them under direction of the President, and which shall be secured to them by patents in the usual form.

The question arising here is, who shall be considered as being the head of a family within the meaning of the foregoing treaty provision?

The question was not submitted in Office report of March 8, 1872, and consequently not passed upon by Department decision of 19th of same month.

The special commission appointed in 1871, to investigate and report upon the subject of the issue of "Chippewa scrip," so called, of which United States Agent S. N. Clark, above mentioned was a member, in their report to this Office, bearing date September 4, 1871, raise this same question as to who should be held to be the head of a family under the treaty provision hereinbefore quoted, and proceed to declare their opinion upon that point, giving their reasons therefor.

The commission held that in the two clauses, namely, "each head of a family," and "single persons over twenty-one years of age," only three classes of persons were intended to be included:

1st. All male adults, married or unmarried.

2d. All female adults not married.

3d. All males having families, and females who, unmarried or widows, have families and are not adults.

Hundreds of applicants, it was stated in their report, through their attorneys here, claimed that where husband and wife were both living, they were each entitled to scrip as the head of a family, and they further say:

Your commission hold to the legal and common usage of recognizing the man as the head of the house. That this construction of the treaty was the one accepted at

the time of its ratification is evident from the fact that when the list was being prepared by Agent Gilbert no one claimed the double right for man and wife; and furthermore, that this construction was not called in question for eight years thereafter. Another fact shows how this clause was construed in 1855. There were found at Lake Superior certain white men, who were heads of mixed-blood families. In order to give these families the benefit of the treaty, it was necessary that the husband or wife should be enrolled, and it was considered as doing less violence to the treaty to enroll the white husband and father as a mixed-blood, than to call the wife the head of the family. Upon this construction of the intention and limitations of this treaty, has your commission proceeded in the work of determining who is now a proper claimant under the treaty, and also what issues of scrip in the past have been properly made, and it is a matter of such grave surprise to us when we find any other construction has been allowed, that we are persuaded that these questions which we have considered as above can never have been hid in their connections and proper bearings before the Department of the Interior for consideration and decision.

In view of the foregoing recommendations of the special commission, I respectfully submit for your decision what classes of persons are rightfully entitled to the benefits of the provisions of said seventh clause of second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, and especially in view of the letter of Agent Clark, first above referred to, whether adult mixed-blood women, who were married, at the date of said treaty, to white men, are rightfully entitled to share in the benefits of said treaty provision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 1, 1873.

SIR: Information was furnished this Office in letter of 20th of January last from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that eighteen of the forty-five persons, decided by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior under date of March 19, 1872, to be entitled to lands under the provisions of the seventh clause, second article, Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854, had as yet received no certificates of identity or made selections or applications to select land.

In consequence of such information, and pursuant to directions contained in letter from Hon. Secretary of the Interior, dated the 25th ultimo, I have caused certificates of identity to be issued under date of yesterday, to said eighteen individuals, as follows:

No.	No.
316. Paul Belonger.	325. Paul Belonger, sr.
317. Antoine La Pierre.	326. Peter Cota.
318. John La Prairie.	327. Charles Duverney.
319. D. George Morrison.	328. Joseph Deneaux.
320. Maggie Morrison.	329. Catharine La Point.
321. Ambrose Brunet.	330. Charles Mergau.
322. Antoine Bagage.	331. John Bte. Parisian.
323. John Rice.	332. Tonsiant Chouinard.
324. John B. Warren.	333. John Chouinard.

These certificates are herewith transmitted for delivery to the parties entitled to receive the same.

You will please acknowledge receipt.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

E. P. SMITH, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent—Present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt, per office letter of March 1, of eighteen (18) certificates of identity issued under date of February 28, 1873, under the provisions of Chippewa treaty of September 30, 1854, and numbered from 316 to 333, both inclusive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH, .

United States Indian Agent, Chippewas, Minnesota.

The Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, D. C., March 3, 1873.

SIR: Your communication of the 27th ultimo, referring to a letter from Agent S. N. Clark, dated the 18th ultimo, in reference to the claim of certain married women to land under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of 30th September, 1854, with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, has been received.

In this letter Mr. Clark says:

I would further represent that there are in my agency, to my present knowledge, some nineteen mixed-bloods, perhaps more, belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, who were over twenty-one years of age at the date of the treaty aforesaid. They lived on Lake Superior and have always been identified with the tribe there. They are women, and at the date of the treaty were married. After a careful and thorough examination of each case, it became my belief that if any persons of this class (married women) were proper beneficiaries under the treaty, these women certainly are, and I therefore so certified to the Department. Before taking steps in these cases in the manner specified in the decision of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, I would respectfully request that I may be informed whether they will be considered.

After considering this subject I am of opinion that the persons referred to in Mr. Clark's letter are not entitled to land under the treaty before referred to. The treaty gives to the head of a family or to a single person over twenty-one years of age at the date of the same, of mixed-bloods, &c., eighty acres of land; and for the solution of the question now before me it is only necessary to settle one question, viz, Was a married woman at that time regarded by the framers of the law as the head of a family? I am of opinion that she was not; that in such cases the husband would be regarded as the head of the family, otherwise both husband and wife might claim the benefits of the treaty.

This construction agrees with the opinion of the commission appointed to determine the rights of claimants under this treaty. That commission held that the second clause of the treaty, viz, "Each head of a family and single person over twenty-one years of age," legally included only three classes of persons:

1st. All male adults, married or unmarried.

2d. All female adults not married.

3d. All males having families, and females who, unmarried or widows, have families and are not adults.

The conclusion thus arrived at by the commission, in my judgment, is the true interpretation of the treaty, in reference to the question raised by Agent Clark.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,

Secretary.

The ACTING COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
March 8, 1873.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 18th ultimo, in reference to the claim of certain married women to receive land under the provisions of the seventh clause, second article of the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, you are advised that the question of the right of such individuals to the benefits of said treaty provision was submitted to the Department in Office report of the 27th ultimo.

In his reply, dated the 3d instant, the Hon. Secretary of the Interior remarks that "After considering this subject I am of opinion that the persons referred to in Mr. Clark's letter are not entitled to land under the treaty before referred to." The Hon. Secretary is of opinion that a married woman at the date of the treaty was not regarded by the framers of that instrument as the head of a family, which construction, he remarks, coincides with that of the special commission appointed to determine the rights of claimants under the treaty in question.

The Hon. Secretary agrees with the conclusions reached by said commission in their report, that but three classes of persons are entitled to receive the benefits conferred by said treaty provision, viz:

- 1st. All male adults, married or unmarried.
- 2d. All female adults not married.
- 3d. All males having families, and females who, unmarried or widows, have families and are not adults.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

S. N. CLARK, Esq.,
U. S. Indian Agent, Bayfield, Wis.

SAINT CLOUD, November 13, 1873.

SIR: Please deliver to W. G. Le Duc, esq., all applications for scrip, treaty September 30, 1854, filed by us with the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, a list of which is hereunto attached.

KERR & COLLINS.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Armstrong, Madeline.
Allaire, Michel.
Adams, George.
Amiote, Mary.
Blair, Mary Ann.
Bird, Fred. A.
Breland, Sanson.
Boye, William.
Collin, Antoine.
Collin, Margaret.
Camp, Margaret.
Deland, Angelique.
Desjarlais, Gregorie.
Foulds, John.
Fisher, Alex.
Fisher, Ambroise.

Godon, Caroline.
Godon, Joseph.
Lagomonier, Elzear.
La Point, Francois.
Livingston, Catherine.
Ledau, Margaret.
La Rock, La Rose.
La Rock, Antoine.
McKay, Michelle.
Marchand, Benjamin.
St. Peters, Francois.
St. Peters, Mary.
St. Germaine, Therese.
Ursine, Parpiere.
Vileneuve, Margaret.
Whitney, Josephene.

MINNEAPOLIS, November 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Please to deliver to General W. G. Le Due the applications for scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854, which have been filed and now in the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department by me, a list of which is hereto attached.

J. P. WILSON.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

Augustin, Genevieve.
Allaire, Andrew.
Allaire, Mary.
Aloin, Antoine.
Broconier, Sarah.
Benoit, Antoine.
Bouvette, Marie.
Berard, Pierre.
Charlotte, Joseph.
Carrier, Andre Elie.
Charon, Marion.
Cloutier, Marie.
Demarais, Joseph, 2d.
Dyer, Eliza.
Dophnia, Josette.
Delorme, Angelic.
Dumais, Josette.
Decoteau, Josette.
Demontigney, Marie.
Dufraime, Isabella.
Emons, Josephine.
Fredericks, Joseph, sr.
Fredericks, Joseph, jr.
Fredericks, Mary.
Fian, Virginia.
Flamond, Louis.
Fayan, John.
Grandboise, Encelie.
Gauslin, Marie.
Guin, Susan.
Grotier, Angelequie.
Gladeau, Isabella.
Gonrite, Theophile.
Hood, Margaret.
Hogg, Joseph.
Hamlin, Joseph, sr.
Hamlin, Louis.
Hamlin, Margaret.
Hamlin, Amable.
Isbister, Marie.
La Pierre, Antoine.

La Priere, Catharine.
La Priere, John.
La Priere, Ambrose.
La Priere, Cecil.
Ladervute, Filber.
Ladervute, Joseph, 2d.
Lambert, Joseph.
Lonley, James.
Londrey, Pierre.
La Roch, Margaret.
La Roch, Margaret, 2d.
La Roch, Elizabeth.
La Roch, Oliver.
Montour, Angelequie.
Monstania, Louis.
Marion, Louis.
Marehand, Goodwin.
Nolin, Duncan.
Pickard, Paul.
Paranteau, Francois.
Perkins, Margaret.
Plaut, Louis.
Proux, Paul.
Pager, Adelaide.
Russell, Sarah.
Ronceau, Caroline.
Robevie, Felix.
St. Dennis, Janque.
Swan, Marie.
Smith, James.
Thomas, Margaret.
Thomas, Francis.
Tomond, Jean Bte.
Taylor, Alex.
Villinoagh, Angeleque.
Victory, Ursule.
Vandalle, Rosillie.
Vandalle, Josette.
Vandalle, Peter.
Wells, Mary.
Zac, Conzae.

