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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.

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Recommended Citation

H.R. Exec. Doc. No. 193, 42nd Cong., 2nd Sess. (1872)

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CHIPPEWA HALF-BREEDS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

L E T T E R

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

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 reservees 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 mem'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,

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 10, 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 heretofore referred to,) were recited as constituting the reason why, in the opinion of the office, the applications 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-

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 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 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, were 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 resided 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 reaffirm 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-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, 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

of the Interior, under date of October 28, 1867, after referring to the decision of Secretary Usher, of May 18, 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

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 indemnity, 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 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.

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 according 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.

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.

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 Hon. 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, Minnesota, 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 5, 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, 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.

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 G, 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 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 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

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 for 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.

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. Pousaint 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 Kozeneau.

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
Alice, 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
Brebant, Angeline
Banger, Michael
Banger, John B.
Beeson, Augustus
Beriot, John B.
Bajinet, Michael
Baginet, Augustus
Baginet, Alexis
Baginet, John B.

Baginet, Joseph
 Bozquet, Michael, sr.
 Bozquet, Michael, jr.
 Bellare, Joseph
 Boucher, 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
 Bacerger, Michael
 Bariger, Augustus
 Bruce, Peter
 Bounet, Margaret
 Bird, Francis
 Barston, Antoine
 Bruce, Susan
 Brunette, Louis
 Bruce, Marion
 Bouchea, Peter F.
 Brown, Betsey
 Boudrie, J. Bte.
 Boudrie, Joseph
 Brown, George
 Beaubien, Paul H.
 Brouchand, Archage
 Bison, Margaret
 Bison, Antone
 Brunelle, Josephine
 Brunelle, Joseph
 Bissina, Mary F.
 Baldwin, Margaret
 Belcourt, Eustache
 Belcourt, John B.
 Bibo, 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, Angelic
 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
 Belgard, Louis
 Belgard, Margaret
 Blerr, John B.
 Blerr, Antoine
 Blerr, Margaret
 Bathneau, Mary B.
 Bathneau, John B.
 Batosh, Julie
 Batosh, Louise
 Bushe, Françoise
 Bushe, Josette
 Beauprie, Josette
 Baptiste, Francis
 Bottineau, Charles
 Bellanger, Henry
 Boyer, Lizette
 Breneau, Margaret
 Beauchmain, Philarite
 Beauchmain, Marie
 Berard, Margaret, (mother.)
 Beaubien, Henry H.
 Berard, Margaret, (daughter.)
 Berard, Ellen
 Beauchamp, Angelic
 Beauchamp, Antoine
 Brosseau, Margret
 Breneau, Thomas
 Beauchmin, Madeline
 Beauchmin, Andie
 Baireaux, Susan

Boisvert, Susan
 Bannerman, Mary
 Bellhumeur, Josette
 Bird, James
 Bird, Isabella
 Belgard, Elizabeth
 Bruce, Elizabeth
 Bruce, James
 Bruce, Françoise
 Belgarde, Margret
 Bottineau, Mary J.
 Brown, Isabella
 Boocie, Margret,
 Boocia, Paul
 Bruce, Catherine
 Bercie, Baptiste
 Charette, Antoine
 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
 Courignon, 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.
 Cloutier, 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
 Courniere, Antoine
 Chaussee, Joseph
 Charbot, Francis
 Collins, Michael
 Conner, Thomas, jr.
 Corbin, Margaret
 Cadotte, Benjamin
 Chabolie, Margaret
 Chouinard, Peter
 Charrett, Elisabeth
 Compois, Mitchell
 Cloutier, Angelic
 Champlin, Sophia E.

Cardotte, Charlotte
 Chapman, John
 Catle, Henry
 Chapman, James
 Chart, Eliza
 Cullen, John B.
 Cullen, Susan B.
 Chattain, Isabel
 Callie, Mary
 Crochiere, Charlott
 Contoix, Julie
 Contoix, Felicite
 Contoix, Louis
 Cadotte, Archange
 Cadotte, Isabel
 Couton, Charlotte
 Cadotte, Charles
 Cardotte, Louis
 Chapman, Maria
 Chapman, Mary
 Crane, John B.
 Cressy, Almira
 Chabino, Margaret
 Chabino, Margaret R.
 Claremont, Mary A.
 Chouinard, Leflet.
 Chouinard, John B.
 Chouinard, Julia
 Coutier, Margret
 Chaboilley, Josette
 Charette, Charles
 Cardotte, Alice
 Cardotte, Agate
 Corbin, Margaret
 Chapman, Reuben
 Cardotte, Susan
 Cloutiere, Josette
 Cournette, Joseph
 Cornick, Julia
 Chenquay, Andrew
 Chenquay, Françoise
 Chenquay, Margaret
 Chenquay, John Bte.
 Chenquay, Augustus
 Contoix, Catherine
 Chevereaux, Francis
 Champaigne, Jean B.
 Champaigne, Minuel
 Champaigne, Isabella
 Champaigne, Mary
 Carier, Josette
 Charveneau, Victoria
 Charveneau, John B.
 Carrier, Therese
 Carrier, Françoise
 Caribeaup, Antoine
 Caribeaup, Ellen
 Caribeaup, Mary
 Caribeaup, Joseph
 Charrette, Baptiste
 Charrette, Angelic
 Caplet, John B.
 Caplet, Madeline
 Caplin, Paulette
 Caplin, Margaret
 Charnier, Francis
 Charnier, Josette
 Charnier, Margaret
 Caplet, Angelic
 Coque, Alexis

Champaigne, Margret
 Champaigne, Pierre
 Carier, Susan
 Coque, Josette
 Cadotte, Mary Ann
 Chapman, Bella J.
 Colin, Elizabeth
 Colin, Jean B.
 Campbell, Nancy
 Canada, Margret
 Campaigne, Madeline
 Caplet, Joseph
 Caplet, Dennis
 Caplet, Louise
 Cook, Josette
 Corrigan, 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
 Dejardou, Joseph, sr.
 Dejardou, Joseph, jr.
 Dejardou, Joseph, 3d.
 Dejardou, Francis, sr.
 Dejardou, Francis, jr.
 Duperey, Michael, sr.
 Duperey, Michael, jr.
 Dubay, Mary
 Denonere, John B.
 De Ragean, Ambrose
 De La Rue, Oliver
 Detour, Felix
 Day, George
 Demaris, Joseph
 Demaris, Louis
 Demaris, John B.
 Duncanson, Simeon
 Dufort, Sophia
 Detour, Angelique
 Default, Augustus
 Deroit, Mary A.
 Duvernay, Maria
 Default, Genevieve
 Dona, Elizabeth
 Demaris, Gabriel
 Demaris, Xsiver
 Demaris, Louis
 Demaris, Zavier
 Daroit, Theresa
 Davenport, Joseph
 Davenport, Henry
 Desjertais, David
 Desjertais, Louis
 Desjertais, Francis
 Dugas, Susan
 Default, Maria
 Delana, John
 Daniels, Mary
 Du Roshe, Josephine
 Des Jardin, Baptiste
 Des Jardin, Robert
 Des Jardin, Joseph
 Daniel, Peter
 Dufriend, Mary
 Demarais, Victory
 Donnell, Mary
 Douphircan, Thesphile
 Douphircan, Hegacintte
 Douphircan, Mary
 Demarais, Margaret, sr.
 Demarais, Margaret, jr.
 Demarais, Francoise, sr.
 Demarais, Margaret, jr.
 Dorie, Catherine
 Dumain, Pierre
 Dumain, Josette
 Delorme, Margaret
 Delorme, Bazil
 Ducept, Madeline
 Ducept, Michel
 Ducept, Pierre
 Ducharme, Sophie
 Dumas, Adelia
 Derosier, Mario
 Dagneau, Joseph
 Dagneau, Genevieve
 Dagneau, Madeline
 Dejardin, Margret
 Dejardin, 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, Severe
 Demarais, Charles
 Dease, William
 Dease, John
 De La Roudy, Paul
 De La Roudy, Margret
 De La Roudy, Etienne
 De Laroudy, Louis
 Ermatinger, Elijah
 Ermatinger, Isaac
 Ermatinger, James
 Ely, Catharine
 Ermatinger, Genevieve
 Ereque, Mary E.
 Fourcier, Pierre
 Fairbanks, Catherine
 Fairbanks, Benjamin
 Fairbanks, George
 Fairbanks, Margaret
 Fairbanks, Robert

Fairbanks, William	Grant, Narcisse
Folstrom, Margaret E.	Grant, Margaret
Folstrom, Nancy	Grant, Julia
Folstrom, John	Grant, Charles
Furnear, Sarah	Gladue, Genvive
Forcier, Charlotte	Glagnon, Joseph
Farais, Lucy H.	Goulet, Elizard
Felix, Edward	Grandboise, Emily
Fournier, Francis	Grandboise, Margaret
Fournier, Amable	Grandboise, Isabella
Fournier, John	Grandboise, Pierre
French, Moses	Grandboise, Michel
Folstrom, Margaret	Goddon, Louis
Frederick, Louise	Gleadue, Charles
Frederick, Mary Ann	Genvier, Peter
Frederick, Joseph	Grant, Cuthbert
Frike, Josette	Grant, Frizien
Flemand, Annette	Grant, Marie
Fian, Josette	Gruet, John B.
Fian, John B.	Galarneaw, Marie
Ferguson, John	Goudrie, Madeline
Faustneuf, Baptiste	Goudrie, André
Foy, Josette	Goudrie, Amable
Fagnaud, Izabella	Gladeaw, Pierre
Fagnaud, Cuthbert	Gagnon, Marie
Fiddler, Francois	Gibson, Francis
Fiddler, William	Gladeaw, Pierre
Fiddler, Nancy	Guigras, Margret
Flemaud, Margret	Goulet, Rodger
Fairbanks, Mary	Gruet, Augustine
Gaudier, Antoine	Gruet, Madeline
Gaudier, John B.	Gruet, Theophilus
Gaudier, Joseph	Holty, John, sr.
Gaudier, Louis	Holty, John, jr.
Gaudier, Angeline	Huehle, John B., sr.
Garnose, Joseph	Huehle, John B., jr.
Gozlin, John B.	Huehle, Francis
Godfroy, Louis	Huehle, Joseph
Godfroy, Charlotte, (widow.)	Holliday, James, sr.
Gauthier, Joseph, sr.	Holliday, James, jr.
Gauthier, Joseph, jr.	Haskins, John
Gauthier, John B.	Haskins, John M.
Gauthier, Esther	Haskins, Mary
Gauthier, Francis	Herber, William
Gegnion, John	Hall, Abel
Gegnion, Antoine	Herbert, Joseph
Gaslin, Belline	Holman, Susan
Geneveaux, Ilert	Huot, Margaret
Geneveaux, Francis	Herbert, William
Graveraet, Robert G.	Herbert, Catharine
Graveraet, John H.	Hemie, Andre
Graveraet, Mary	Hemie, Michel
Graveraet, Albert	Harmon, Edward
Graveraet, Allen	Henry, Marie
Ghen, Nancy	Harrison, Thomas
Gurnoe, Francis S.	Harnelle, Josette
Gurnoe, John B.	Hagerman, James
Gurnoe, Louis	Hagerman, Elizabeth
Gosler, John Bte.	Hamlin, Izabella
Gurnoe, Simon	Hamlin, Solomon
Gurnoe, Charles	Hamlin, Joseph
Gurnoe, Jane	Halcrow, Elizabeth
Gurvais, Sophia	House, Elizabeth
Gabesheang, Margaret	Henry, Mary Anne
Gauthier, Charlotte	Henrie, Pierre
Gauthier, Sophia	Henrie, Antoine
Gauthier, Margaret	Henrie, Josette
Gauthier, Rosalie	Hodgson, Charlotte
Graham, Henry	Isham, Ira
Graham, Mary	Irwine, Louise

Inkster, James
 Isbister, Mary
 Jandron, Lewis
 Jandron, Joseph
 Johnson, Louis
 January, Joseph
 January, Charles
 Janvier, Simon
 Janvier, Charles
 Jandron, Antoine
 Jandron, Francis
 Jourdain, Eustache
 Jibway, James
 Jiasson, Jane
 Jibway, Joseph
 Jeroux, Charlotte
 Jourdain, Bazil
 Johnson, Polly
 Johnson, Sophia
 Johnson, Justiene
 Jeneroux, Hert
 Jeneroux, Angelic
 Jackebar, Louis
 Jackebar, Antwain
 Jackebar, Mary
 Jerome, Jerome
 Jerome, Ilazabeth
 Jerome, David
 Jerome, Margaret, sr.
 Jerome, Margaret, jr.
 Jerome, Angelic
 Jerome, Louis
 Jervais, Francis
 Joudron, Angelic
 Joudron, Francois
 Johnson, Mary
 Jenton, Josephpte
 Kling, Lucy
 Killcoul, Jane
 Kittson, Eliza
 Klyne, George
 Klyue, John
 Klyne, Margaret
 Klyne, Angelic
 Lemaroux, Antoine
 Lemaroux, Joseph
 Lemaroux, John B.
 Lemaroux, Amable
 Lemaroux, Francis
 Lemaroux, Peter
 Lemaroux, Joseph
 Le Sage, John B.
 Lagarde, John B.
 Lagarde, Eustache
 Lafort, Febedu
 Le Rose, Angeline
 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 Gras, George
 La Prairie, John B.
 La Prairie, Henry
 Lapoint, Margaret
 Leclere, Francis
 Lambert, Michael
 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
 Leuville, Mary
 Laprairie, Susan
 Lessard, Marie
 Leith, Francis
 La Bissino, Isaac
 Laterell, Mary A.
 La Fond, Benjamin
 Labot, Genevier
 La Roch, Madeline
 Labot, Francoise
 Lambert, Sophia R.
 Lagarde, Joseph
 Lacey, Angelic
 Louisiguard, Charles
 Louisiguard, Benjamin
 Louisiguard, Joseph
 La Loche, Michael
 Lesee, Paul
 Lamedry, Margaret
 Lesarte, Mary
 Lesarte, Raphael
 Le May, Madeline
 Larivee, Charlotte
 La Comt, Antoine
 La Comt, Amable
 Laprairie, Eunice
 Lesarte, Francoise
 Lasseur, Josette
 Lesart, Louise
 La Chappelle, Julia
 Lord, Margaret
 Le May, Margaret
 La Rock, Andrew
 Ledonsier, Bazil
 Lejirness, Therese
 Laurant, Marie
 Laurant, Paul
 Letendre, Margaret, sr.
 Letendre, Margaret, jr.
 Laframboise, Maria
 Laframboise, Louis
 Laframboise, Narcisse
 Laframboise, Mary Ann
 Lague, Francis
 Lague, Mary
 Larogue, Sophia
 Larogue, Joseph
 Letendre, John B.
 Lacoche, John Bte.
 Legemoguer, Josette
 Legemonier, Marie
 Laundrie, Marie
 Lucie, Josette
 Lefranboise, Josette

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

Martin, Antoine
 Martin, Angelic
 Marchand, David
 Menichier, Nicholas
 Menichier, Charles
 Morin, Benjamin
 McCoy, Joseph
 Mickley, Betsey
 Mege, Eliza
 Marchand, Angelic
 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
 Moutreible, Antoine
 McDonald, Duncan
 McDonald, Phillip
 McDonald, Eliza
 McDonald, Charles, jr.
 McDonald, Mary
 McDonald, William
 McDonald, Nancy
 McDonald, Hannah
 McKay, John D.
 McKay, Julie
 McGillis, Alexander
 McGillis, Margret
 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
 Neveu, Louis
 Neveu, Alexis
 Newago, Lizette Wm.
 Nolin, Julia
 Nolin, Xavier
 Nulan, Joseph
 Nolin, Louis
 Nolin, Françoise
 Nolin, Charlotte
 Nolin, John B.
 Nolan, Margret
 Nolan, Angelic
 Nolan, Francis
 Nolan, Augustin
 Nolin, Genevieve
 Nolin, Margret
 Nolin, John
 Nolan, Mary Anne
 Nolin, Norbert

Nolin, Margret, sr.
 Nolin, Julie
 Nolin, Joseph
 Nolin, Angelic
 Neau, Isabella
 Oaks, George H.
 Oaks, Julia B.
 Ojibway, Angelic
 Osargie, Catherine
 Picard, Joseph
 Picard, Antoine
 Perigneir, Antoine
 Piquette, Joseph, jr.
 Piquette, Joseph, sr.
 Prior, James
 Pennock, David
 Porter, Duane
 Peck, Samuel
 Piquett, John
 Pellard, Mary
 Piquette, William
 Piquett, Mary
 Pepin, Sophia
 Piper, Joseph
 Price, 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.
 Purdon, Jean Bte.
 Peranteau, Izabella
 Peranteau, John B.
 Peranteau, Marie
 Peranteau, Joseph, jr.
 Peranteau, Louis
 Peranteau, Susan
 Peranteau, Angelic
 Pipin, Margret
 Parisien, Pascal
 Plant, Marie
 Pireaux, Catharine
 Price, Charlotte
 Parks, Julie
 Peranteaux, Celestic
 Peranteaux, Josette
 Peltier, Marie
 Peltier, Susan
 Primeau, Joseph, jr.
 Primeau, Joseph, sr.
 Patras, Ellen
 Pereaux, 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, Theopholis.
 Roussian, John
 Roleow, Theresa
 Roy, Peter
 Roy, Alexis
 Russell, Sophia
 Roy, Margaret
 Ross, Jennie
 Rivier, Elisabeth
 Roy, Pierre
 Roussain, Justine
 Roume, Susan
 Roume, William
 Roume, 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.
 Rousaint, 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
 Sheaver, Theresa
 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
 Sanscouce, 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
 San son sis, Augustine
 San son sis, Pierre
 San 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
 Totrochard, 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.
 Vanderneeter, Peter B.
 Vantassell, Wm. E.
 Vasseur, Joseph
 Visner, Isabel
 Victory, Lucy
 Vanase, Nancy
 Vali, Joseph
 Vali, 'Tousant
 Vali, Louise
 Velneure, Angelic
 Vivier, Louis
 Vivier, Françoise
 Vivier, Genevieve
 Vandall, Louis
 Vandall, Izabella
 Vivier, Josette
 Veaudrie, Mary Anne
 Vondrie, Tousaint
 Vilbrin, Louis
 Vilbrin, Louise Plouf
 Vincent, Françoise
 Vincent, Marie
 Voudal, Antoine
 Voudal, Benjamin
 Voudall, Margret
 Voudall, Marie
 Voudall, 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, 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
Amlin, Jonace
Amlin, Marie
Adam, Archange
Anderson, Elizabeth
Archambeau, Mary
Augustin, Genevieve
Allairie, Andrew
Allairie, Mary
Allairie, Antoine
Allen, Josephine
Arnell, Charlotte
Adner, Margaret
Arkewase, Arbedash
Armstrong, Madeline
Allarie, Michel
Adams, George
Amiote, Mary
Blair, Mary Ann
Bird, Fred. A
Breland, Sanson
Baker, Angeline
Baker, Nancy
Baker, John
Baker, George
Bibo, Elizabeth
Boye, William
Brunet, Ambrose
Brunette, Louis
Brocouier, Sarah
Brandconier, Pauline
Brandconier, Catherine
Briere, Margaret
Brown, Mary
Bourcier, Madeline
Beauchemin, Marie
Beauchemin, Philomen
Beauchemin, Emely
Beauchemin, Clourice
Belair, Lucy
Belongja, Joseph
Belonglia, Levi
Bishop, John
Belonglia, Mary

Baptiste, Francois
Baptiste, Madeline
Bagage, Antoine
Bush, Emmay
Brunelle, Angelic
Brandcouier, Josephine
Brandcouier, Sarah
Berger, Bernard
Berger, Pierre, jr.
Berger, Judith
Begon, Peter
Belleo, James
Bird, Peter
Bernard, Elise
Benoit, Antoine
Bonault, Marion
Bauchez, Frances M.
Belonger, James
Berard, Julie
Berard, Sarah
Berard, Marie
Belineuer, Elizabeth
Belineuer, Delphine
Belhumeur, Catherine
Bourette, Marie
Belgard, Madeline
Belgarde, Louise
Berger, Amab E.
Berger, Pierre, sr.
Brana, Eliza
Brunette, Battes
Bronea, Sophia
Banae, Elizen
Belleo, Peter
Berard, Pierre
Blair, Antoine
Blair, Marguerette
Blair, Angelique
Blair, Alexander
Blair, Edward
Brana, Nalutt
Brana, Mary
Brunait, Mary
Bellanger, Mary
Bellanger, Mary
Bellanger, Paul, jr
Bellanger, Paul, sr
Bellanger, Charlotte
Bellanger, Elizabeth
Boier, Catherine
Boier, Angelique
Boier, Mary
Boier, Jeanette
Boier, Emily
Boier, Susane
Carle, Louise

Charron, Celia M.
 Charron, Emily
 Clouthier, Catherine
 Coursolle, Jane
 Camble, Mary
 Charette, Joseph
 Cherrete, Mary
 Collin, Betsey
 Cariere, Andrew E.
 Carrier, Jennieve
 Collet, Philomen
 Constantine, Elizabeth
 Cota, Peter
 Caplet, Isabella
 Caplet, Saraphine
 Chaboilliey, Charlotte L.
 Chaboilliey, Rachael
 Chaboillely, Francis
 Chaboillelye, Nancy
 Colombe, Francois
 Callone, Isbell
 Callone, John
 Coverett, Edward
 Charone, Marione
 Cloutier, Marie
 Cakenvash, Silea
 Collin, Antoine
 Collin, Margaret
 Camp, Margaret
 Callombe, Josephine
 Chenvert, Marie
 Caya, Adaline
 Courchaine, Marie
 Courchaine, Francis
 Desharlais, Constance
 Dausett, 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, Josette
 Dauphiny, Mary
 Dauphanais, Marie
 Delorme, Angelique
 Dumais, Josette
 Decolau, Josette
 Demontigny, Marie
 Duphrane, Isabella
 Duchanne, Madeline
 Dejerdon, Paul
 Deland, Angelic
 Dejarlais, Gregorie

Dereaux, Joseph
 Denman, Isabella
 Emous, Josephine
 Flat, George
 Flat, John
 Foulds, John
 Fisher, Alexander
 Fisher, Ambrose
 Fergason, Rosalie
 Fredrick, Joseph, sr.
 Fredrick, Joseph, jr.
 Fredrick, Mary
 Floman, Louis
 Fagon, Jon
 Fian, Virginia
 Flamand, Margaret
 Freeman, Jane
 Frauks, John
 Fasaw, Betsey
 Fairbanks, Susan
 Foster, William
 Gardner, Margaret
 Gardance, Sillom
 Grandelmyer, Carrie
 Grandbois, Amelia
 Godon, Joseph
 Grandbois, Emeli
 Gardner, John
 Gaube, Antoine
 Gabin, Margaret
 Gaudin, Marie
 Guin, Susan
 Gillian, Hellene
 Greneaux, Madeline
 Gonyez, Josephine
 Goemor, Josephine
 Grotier, Angelique
 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
 Huot, Eleanor
 Hanks, John
 Hayns, Eliza
 Houle, Josette
 Harkness, Emily
 Hogg, Joseph
 Hamlin, Joseph
 Hamlin, Louis
 Hamlin, Margaret
 Hamlin, Margaret

Hamlin, Amable
 Hamlin, Mary
 Holet, Nancy
 Holet, Mary
 Isbister, Marie
 Jordane, Peter
 Jerome, Joseph
 Johnson, Mary
 Jordan, Charlotte
 Jordain, Madeline
 Jardan, Susan
 Jourdain, Margerite
 Kepenanja, San Pierre
 Lagimonier, Elzear
 Livingston, Catherine
 La Pointe, Francois
 Ladon, Margaret
 Lesperance, Mary
 Lafond, Mary
 Lavat, Gustaus
 Leazy, Paul
 La Rose, Helen
 Laplante, Isabella
 Lapiere, Antoine
 Lapiere, Catherine
 Lepine, John
 Lepine, Ambrose
 Lepine, Cecile
 L'Equier, Marie L.
 La Sarte, Louis
 La Sarte, Josette
 Leith, Wm.
 Leith, Elizabeth
 Laderoute, Filber
 Laderoute, Joseph
 Lambert, Joseph
 Louley, James
 Loudrue, Peter
 Loudray, Louis
 Lequige, Micheal
 Lombor, Sophia
 Larririre, 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
 Larrierere, 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
 Laviallet, Genieve
 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, Betsy
 Mangedelard, Daniel
 Montoure, Angeliqne
 Michelle, Antoine
 Marsieula, Louis
 McNabb, Louisa
 Monette, Mary Ann
 Montour, Mary M.
 Moon, Josette
 Myers, Susan
 McCay, Francis
 McKay, Mishelle
 McGillis, Elisha
 McGillis, Elize
 Morain, Louis
 Marion, Elise
 Marion, Maxime
 Martelle, 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, Peggie
 Noka, James
 Noka, John
 Noka, Akiwance
 Nolin, Duncan
 Norris, Andrew
 Oleson, Maria
 Pecare, Margerette
 Pecare, Paul, jr.
 Pepin, Maryance
 Peppin, Mary
 Pariseon, John Baptiste
 Paynne, Josette

Potran, Peter
 Potwell, Margaret
 Pickard, Paul
 Paranteau, Francois
 Perkins, Margaret
 Plant, Louis
 Proux, Paul
 Payer, Adelaide
 Pichet, Francois
 Pichet, Nesett
 Pichet, Jean B'te
 Pichet, Nancy
 Pichet, George
 Pichet, Susan
 Pichet, Mary
 Pichet, Paul
 Roy, Lalie
 Roy, James
 Roy, Nancy
 Roi, Julia
 Roy, George
 Rowel, John
 Rice, John
 Rice, Sarah
 Rashon, Charlotte
 Russell, Sarah
 Rondeau, Caroline
 Robaire, Felix
 Renville, Baptiste
 Reoux, Julia
 Roy, Francois B'te
 Sare, Susan
 Sare, Josette
 St. Denis, Jacque
 St. Denis, Rosalie
 Six, Jane
 Sivan, Mary
 Sivan, Catharine
 Sauntware, Catharine
 Sharlow, Mary Ann
 Smith, Ellen
 Smith, James
 Shanks, Battis
 Spence, Henry
 Spence, Eliza
 St. Clair, Mary
 Sinclair, Joset
 Sinclare, Amellia
 Sinclare, Louisa
 Sagetous, Shabarkom
 Sagetous, Shabonde
 Sanson, Baset
 Semetem, Mary Louisa
 Shagota, Adakam
 Sheryea, Peter
 Spiner, Elisha
 St. Peters, Francois

St. Peters, Mary
 St. Germain, Theresa
 Tango, Joseph, (Mullro)
 Thomas, Margaret
 Thomas, Francis
 Tourand, Jean B'te
 Taylor, Alexander
 Turpin, Josette
 Tate, John
 Tate, Peter
 Toutersho, Louise
 Tifault, Veronie
 Trambly, Mary
 Tanner, Charlotte
 Urisone, Parifere
 Uber, Madeline
 Vapeur, Jane, (Lapointe.)
 Vivier, Angelic
 Valle, Maria
 Valle, Louise
 Vallez, Madelaine
 Vallez, Louis
 Vallez, Phollomen
 Vallez, Jennette F.
 Vandue, Peter
 Vandue, Pattise
 Vayant, Madeline
 Vayant, Mary
 Vayant, Louisa
 Vayant, Therese
 Villeneuve, Josette
 Villeneuf, Angelique
 Vilneuve, Cuthbert
 Villineuf, Margaret
 Vilandrier, Cecilia
 Victory, Ursule
 Vermet, Margaret
 Voudalle, Rosalie
 Voudalle, Peter
 Voudalle, 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
 Zeuardance, Obesone

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

Aikin, Shawe	Goslin, Angelic
Aikin, Agasias	Grant, Josette
Atkins, Mary	Grant, Maria
Azure, Mary	Grandboise, Josette
Azure, Isabella	Gladsort, Julia
Beauregard, Susan	Hamlin, Amable
Bernard, Elise	Hual, Emilie
Buley, Isabella	Hual, Genevieve
Brunello, Louisa	Keifland, Margaret
Belcourt, Shegne	La Fond, Marie
Brunett, Josette	Laverdure, Angelic
Baton, Margaret	Laquet, Phrazine
Bushey, Josette	L'Equier, Marie, (mother.)
Baptiste, Madeline	La Roque, Marianne
Boisvert, Susan	L'Equier, Josette
Boisquet, Margaret	Livingston, Margaret
Beaufres, Marie	La Rose, Helen
Chouinard, Tousaint	Letendre, Julia
Chouinard, John	La Fontain, Henrietta
Coeran, Annie	Lanzie, Nancy
Cuvret, Madeline	Lepine, Cecile
Cullen, Lizzie	Magnas, Susan
Campbell, Margaret	McArthur, Susan S.
Cook, Margaret	Maron, Margaret
Cook, Isabella	Maron, Marie
Cook, Josette	Mason, Margaret
Caribean, Philome	Marchand, Margaret
Cadot, Josette	Martel, Eliza
Colin, Angelic	Nolan, Isabella
Colin, Betsey	Perish, Sarah
Caplet, Seraphine	Perrault, Susette
Charette, Josette	Potrat, Catherine
Courtaz, Caroline	Perrault, Madeline
Cardinal, Bridget	Quintard, Charlotte
Courchienne, Marie	Russell, Margaret
De Lenais, Helen	Rochon, Charlotte
Dugas, Susiana	Rochon, Isabella
Daniel, Marie	Shell, Margaret
Davis, Mary	Spence, Josette
Decoteau, Isabella	Sayer, Susette
Demarais, Margaret	Sere, Catherine
Demarais, Margaret	Sonteur, Catherine
Demarais, Margaret	Tanclair, Josette
Du Charne, Madeline	Tanclair, Margaret
Delorm, Margaret	Thomas, Marie
Delorm, Angelic	Thomas, Veronica
Du Charne, Margaret	Vilbrun, Archange
Dauphinay, Marie	Vivier, Ememelia
Dease, Isabella	Vivier, Angelic
Findley, Margaret	Valler, Marie
Frederick, Mary	Vine, Marie
Guirnou, Julia	Vandall, Phrasine

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

Dowling, Ellen	La Ront, Leanoire
De Louais, 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
Bunga, George
Belgarde, Margaret
Batoshe, Julia
Cadotte, Mary Ann
Cologne, Josette
Caplette, Isabella
Degardon, Paul
Flamand, Margaret
Fian, Josette
Grant, Julia

Johnson, Josette
Le Roche, Mary
La Pierre, Antoine
La Prairie, John
Mason, Margaret
Montriel, Margaret
Morrison, Maggie
Morrison, Donald G.
Sayer, Josette
Vermet, Margaret
Valley, Lizette
Welkey, Amab
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.

Asure, Angelic
Asure, Adelaide
Asure, Margaret
Beauchamp, Angelic
Boivert, Susan
Bouquet, Margaret
Belhumeur, Josette
Belhumeur, Josette Monet
Belhumeur, Madeline
Brillant, Josette
Boutineau, Francoise L.
Charrette, Bridget
Champaigne, 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
Latnelle, Margaret

Laverdue, Eliza
Laudrie, Marie
Laroque, Marie
Lafromboise, 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
Pareteau, Josette
Paquenande, Margaret
Ritchat, Susan
Ritchat, Margaret
St. Arneau, Philomene
Sasarite, Judith
Sutherland, Josette
Smith, Charlotte
Tetrault, Nancy
Troque, Margaret
Wilkey, Amelia
Wilkey, Louise
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

C.

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.

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, 1868.

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.

F.

No. —. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1868.

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 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 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; or, as decided by the Secretary of the Interior, under date of October 28 and 29, 1863, 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, 1854, 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, Michigan.

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 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 any 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, appears 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 reservees 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

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 their selections.

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 nowise 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, 1858.

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.

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 Borup and Theodore Borup 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 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 these 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-eight 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 indorsed 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, 1855.
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.

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 Siver Rashe 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.

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-

cate 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, 1868.

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, 1868.

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, 1868.

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,
Secretary.

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

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.

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. F. 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.

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

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.

H.

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 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.

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

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. Crowell, 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	Amable 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 Perault	do	do	do	80	Do.
5	Genevieve Vivier	do	do	do	80	Do.
6	Josette Grandbois	do	do	do	80	Do.
7	Marie Grant	do	do	do	80	Do.
8	Phrasine Vandal	do	do	do	80	Do.
9	Oatherine Sere	do	do	do	80	Do.
10	Marie Courchaerine	do	do	do	80	Do.
11	Angelique Villeneuve	do	do	do	80	Do.
12	Marie Baupree	do	do	do	80	Do.
13	Genevieve Hool	do	do	do	80	Do.
14	Isabella Azure	do	do	do	80	Do.
15	Cecele 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 Richatt	do	do	do	80	Do.
20	Catherine Potrat	do	do	do	80	Do.
21	Nancy Langie	do	do	do	80	Do.
22	Henrietta Lafontaine	do	do	do	80	Do.
23	Margaret Bourquet	do	do	do	80	Do.
24	Caroline Courta y	do	do	do	80	Do.
25	Isabella Dease	do	do	do	80	Do.
26	Julia Jladuert	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 Dauphinay	do	do	do	80	Do.
33	Marie Vallec	do	do	do	80	Do.
34	Catherine Monnet	do	do	do	80	Do.
35	Veronica Thomas	do	do	do	80	Do.
36	Marie L'Equier	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 Caplet	do	do	do	80	Do.
41	Angelic Goslin	do	do	do	80	Do.
42	Ememellie Vivier	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	Susan Sayer	do	do	do	80	Do.
47	Sophia Laroque	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	Betsey 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 Charme	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 Rachon	do	do	do	80	Do.
60	Emilie Hool	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	François Bushey	do	do	do	80	Do.
65	Josette Bushey	do	do	do	80	Do.

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	Marie L'Equier	None	None	Claims supported by two credible witnesses.	80	Proof regular.
67	Marie Le Equier	do	do	do	80	Do.
68	Marie Mason	do	do	do	80	Do.
69	Margaret Mason	do	do	do	80	Do.
70	Mary Azure	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	Phrazine 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	Susette Perrault	do	do	do	80	Do.
80	Mary Atkins	do	do	do	80	Do.
81	Margaret Russell	do	do	do	80	Do.
82	Angelic Sarderuro	do	do	do	80	Do.
83	Margaret Kipland	do	do	do	80	Do.
84	Marie Minie	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	Margaret Flament	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	Eliza Carribeau	do	do	do	80	Do.
107	Lizzie Cullen	do	do	do	80	Do.
108	Josette Brunett	do	do	do	80	Do.
109	Genieve McDonald	do	do	do	80	Do.
110	Catherine Louteur	do	do	do	80	Do.
111	Madeline Cuverst	do	do	do	80	Do.
112	Betsey McDougall	do	do	do	80	Do.
113	Susan S. McArthur	do	do	do	80	Do.
114	Roselie Joudron	do	do	do	80	Do.
115	Agasia A kin	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 Magnas	do	do	do	80	Do.
120	Catharine Brunet	do	do	do	80	Do.
121	Marie Daniel	do	do	do	80	Do.
122	Annie Cocran	do	do	do	80	Do.
123	John Chouipard	do	do	do	80	Do.
124	Tonsant Chominard	do	do	do	80	Do.
125	Julia Geninon	do	do	do	80	Do.
126	Louisa Buenelle	do	do	do	80	Do.
127	Isabella Buley	do	do	do	80	Do.
128	Lnsiana Dugas	do	do	do	80	Do.
129	Elise Bernard	do	do	do	80	Do.
130	Caroline Boutren	do	do	do	80	Do.
131	Julia Boutin	do	do	do	80	Do.
132	Margaret Patuell	do	do	do	80	Do.
133	Harriet Young	do	do	do	80	Do.
134	Josephine Latomele	do	do	do	80	Proof retained for further investigation.
135	Helen De Lonais	do	do	do	80	Proof regular.

I.

Report of the special commission in the matter of Chippewa scrip, 1871.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA,
September 4, 1871.

SIR: The undersigned, appointed by the Hon. E. S. Parker, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by the direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, a special commission to investigate the matter of scrip issued under the treaty of the United States with the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, made at La Pointe, Wisconsin, September 30, 1854, and also to ascertain what persons are still beneficiaries under the seventh clause of the second article of said treaty, as also who are beneficiaries under article eight of the treaty made with the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas at the old crossing of Red Lake River on the 2d day of April, 1863, and article seven of the supplementary treaty of the 12th of April, 1864, most respectfully report as follows:

That soon after their appointment two of the commissioners, Henry S. Neal and R. F. Crowell, proceeded to Fort Abercrombie, on the Red River, and from thence down that river to Pembina; from Pembina to Saint Joseph, thirty miles up the Pembina River; thence back, and to White Earth, and across to Leech Lake, where they were joined by E. P. Smith; thence to Crow Wing, Saint Cloud, and Saint Paul. After remaining some days in Saint Paul, they proceeded to Bayfield, Wisconsin, with Major S. N. Clark, special commissioner so far as the matters under investigation affect persons claiming to belong to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.

At the various points named, as also at intermediate points, they made all the investigations in their power, in accordance with their instructions, both as to scrip already issued and as to those who are still entitled to receive the same as beneficiaries under the treaties named; and, so far as practicable, they saw the parties in person, having early learned that but little reliability could be placed upon the written applications which were filed with them, while that, almost without exception, these persons, though ignorant, are truthful, and will not, even to advance their own interests, make false statements in regard to themselves or their families when fully informed in such a way as to clearly comprehend.

The attention of the commission was called, in the outset, to the terms of the treaty of 1854, in order to ascertain its intent and also its limitations. The article of the treaty in question reads as follows:

"ARTICLE 7. 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 patent in the usual form."

The intent of this is evidently in the interest of the half-breeds, relatives of the Indians.

We find it was made part of the treaty at the instigation of some of the most intelligent of these mixed-bloods, who hoped that all of their class might be thus induced to abandon their roving lives and settle permanently upon their own farms, and so come directly under the influence of Christianity and civilization. Two clauses in this article require special attention, for on their construction depends the question of the legality of a large amount of scrip already issued, and an amount equally large for which applications are now pending.

First. Who belong to the "Chippewas of Lake Superior?"

Second. Who is properly called the "head of a family?"

In the determination of these questions the following considerations are respectfully submitted:

Does the term "Chippewas of Lake Superior" include all those whose ancestors may at any time have resided near that lake, or may have passed over that country in moving westward? Or were the Chippewas of Lake Superior a distinct band from other Chippewas, and known as such, and so recognized by the Government of the United States at the date of the treaty?

Your commission believe they were thus distinct, and that they comprised the bands then residing at or near Lake Superior. We are led to this conclusion by several considerations:

First. By the distinct names and locations already given at that time to the different bands of Chippewas. At some period quite remote it is highly probable that the Chippewa nation was mainly settled along the shores of Lake Superior, and on the banks of the Mississippi River. From this region they have been wandering for generations, and scattering, until now they are divided into five distinct bodies, or tribes, some of them separated from each other by the breadth of Wisconsin and Minnesota. They are now known, and were so called at the date of the treaty, respectively, "Chippewas of Lake Superior," "Chippewas of the Mississippi," "Chippewas of the Pillager band," and "Chippewas of the Red Lake and Pembina bands."

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, Ontonagon band, L'Anse band, Viex De 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, 1856, 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 Crossing 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 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 eighty 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. Moringger; Chapman was an enlisted soldier; he was killed at the battle of Gettysburg 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 that 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. Bell, 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 23th 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 LUTH, 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 affidavits 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."

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 the 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 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 Catherine 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,

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.

his
"AUGUSTUS + CHENQUAY.
mark.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 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 the 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 bands 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 Comick, and Mrs. Liflet Chournand, of Little Falls, wife of Peter Chournand, 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 affidavit, 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 Monchaud (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

that any scrip was ever issued. Van Etten told me to sign the paper, but did not explain it to me."

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, Winnapug, 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:

District court, second judicial district.

"STATE OF MINNESOTA, *County of Ramsey* :

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

"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 Wahpakoota' 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, to 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, beside 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, 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. R. BRILL,

"Notary Public, Minnesota.

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

"WILLIAM P. DOLE }
vs.
 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 purporting to be for, the benefit of Peter Chounerd.

"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 Fond.

"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. 164, D, dated May 10, 1865, in name and for benefit of Louise Sayuard.

"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 Carribeau.

"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 the benefit of Angelic 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 the benefit of Francois Vivier.

"Which said certificates are the same things that are referred to in said complaint, and therein called 'Chippewa land-scrip' and 'Chippewa half-breed scrip,' the above specified twenty-four of which were delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, as thereinbefore 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 scrip 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 scrip, 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 scrip 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 scrip 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 hereinbefore admitted, and the defendant is informed and believes that the plaintiff never paid or gave any consideration for the said certificates or scrip, 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 Defendants, 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, Angelique 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 scrip was not issued.

From 1865 to 1868 no scrip 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 scrip 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

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 thereon 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, Wisconsin; 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, Minnesota, a very intelligent mixed-blood of the Pembina band. He resided at Saint Joseph, Dakota Territory, 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 Azure, 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.

Clement H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, and Peter Roy, for a long time residents

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

R. C. Burdick, Philip Beauprie, 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.

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	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Recollects Andrews ; thinks he lived at time of application at Grand Portage, and that application was taken there.</p> <p>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 Mackinac.</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
2	Andrews, William		James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>James Gurnoe</p> <p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>Do.</p>
3	Andrews, Margaret		James Gurnoe	
4	Archange, Roulleau	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Do.</p> <p>I remember the name ; person lived at the Sault.</p> <p>This woman's name is Archange Rolleau ; she lived at the Sault ; was a half-breed, and was married in 1854.</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
5	Ashman, Eduard	do	James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>I know him ; he lives at Sault, and is a mixed-blood.</p> <p>I know him ; saw him, but said nothing about his making application for scrip ; I signed his name without his knowledge or authority ; he is a brother-in-law of James Chapman.</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
6	Ashman, Amanda	do	James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Know her ; she lives at Sault, and is a mixed-blood.</p> <p>She 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.</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
7	Barstow, Antwaine		James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>I know him ; he lives at Bayfield.</p> <p>I did not see him, but signed the application on Webb's order and without Barstow's knowledge ; (see also affidavit of Antoine Barstow and John Buffalo, numbered 1 and 2, accompanying schedule.)</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
8	Baireger, Michel		James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Baireger lives at Bayfield ; I know him, (see affidavit numbered 4.)</p> <p>Baireger 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.</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
9	Baireger, Antoine		James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>I knew Antoine Baireger, and think he lived at Bayfield.</p> <p>Testimony same as in case of Michel Baireger.</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
10	Baireger, Augustus		James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Testimony same as in case of Michel and Antoine Baireger.</p> <p>Testimony same as in case of Michel and Antoine Baireger ; (see also affidavit numbered 3, accompanying schedule.)</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
11	Bartaume, John Bte		James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>Did not recollect Bartaume.</p> <p>Knew him ; he died of wounds or disease contracted in the service ; lived at Bad River reservation.</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
12	Bird, Francis	Ontonagon, Mich	James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>Joseph Gurnoe</p> <p>I knew him at Bayfield ; he is dead.</p> <p>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 authority.</p>
			Joseph Gurnoe	
13	Bonce, Isabel		James Chapman	<p>James Chapman</p> <p>I did not know Isabel Bonce, so far as I can recollect.</p>

14	Bonce, Margaret.....		Joseph Gurnoe.....	I saw her at the Sault; she was a married woman at time of treaty of 1854; she authorized me to sign her name.
			James Chapman.....	Testimony same as in case of Isabel Bonce.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Testimony same as in case of Isabel Bonce; (also says that, though married, Margaret's application was taken under her maiden name.)
15	Biddle, Lucy.....		James Chapman.....	She lived at Mackinac.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I did not see her; had no authority to sign her name; but did so under the direction of General L. E. Webb, United States Indian agent.
16	Blanchard, Henry.....		James Chapman.....	I think such a person lived at Grand Portage, and that this application was made there.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Henry Blanchard lives on an island near Mackinac; this application was made out in Bayfield. [NOTE.—The signature of Henry Blanchard appears to be in the handwriting of General L. E. Webb.]
17	Blanchard, Joseph.....	Island near Mackinac.....	James Chapman.....	I think he lived at Grand Portage, and that this application was taken there.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I believe Joseph Blanchard lives near Mackinac; I did not see him. [NOTE.—The signature of Joseph Blanchard appears to be in the handwriting of General L. E. Webb.]
18	Boudrie, Joseph.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	James Chapman.....	I do not recollect Joseph Boudrie.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	He lived at the Sault; I signed his name to the application by L. E. Webb's order, and without authority of Joseph Boudrie; I know but one Joseph Boudrie, (see No. 28.)
19	Beauvin, Benjamin.....		James Chapman.....	I don't know Benjamin Beauvin.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I think he lives near Mackinac; is a mixed-blood over forty years old; I signed his name by L. E. Webb's order.
20	Beauvin, Robert.....		James Chapman.....	Testimony same as in case of Benjamin Beauvin.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do.
21	Beauvin, Maria.....		James Chapman.....	I don't know her.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I saw her; she then lived at Ontonagon; was married in 1854, at time of treaty; I signed the application.
22	Bowdine, John Bte.....		James Chapman.....	I don't know him.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Testimony same as in case of Benjamin Beauvin.
23	Boudine, Angelic.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	James Chapman.....	I don't know her.
				I knew her at the Sault; she is a mixed-blood, and was married at date of treaty; I signed her name to the application.
24	Bowdine, Charlotte.....	do.....	Joseph Gurnoe.....	I don't know her.
			James Chapman.....	Testimony same as in case of Angelic Boudine.
25	Bowdine, Josette.....	do.....	Joseph Gurnoe.....	I don't know her.
			James Chapman.....	Testimony same as in case of Angelic and Charlotte Boudine.
26	Boudine, Marie A.....	do.....	Joseph Gurnoe.....	I don't know her.
			James Chapman.....	Testimony same as in case of Angelic Boudine.
27	Belanger, Sophie.....	Carp River, Mich.....	Joseph Gurnoe.....	I don't know her.
			James Chapman.....	I think she lives at Carp River; I saw her there; she is a mixed-blood, and was married at date of treaty.
28	Boudrie, Joseph.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	Joseph Gurnoe.....	I don't know her.
			James Chapman.....	I did not see; person by the name of Joseph Boudrie signed his name without his (see No. 18) authority, and under the orders of L. E. Webb.
29	Boudrie, John Bte.....	do.....	Joseph Gurnoe.....	I do not know him.
			James Chapman.....	Think I saw him and paid him some money for his application, and that I made out the application on my return to Bayfield, signing his name myself.
30	Brown, George.....	do.....	Joseph Gurnoe.....	I do not know him.
			James Chapman.....	I saw him at Sault; same testimony as in case of J. B. Boudrie.

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	I do not know her.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Testimony same as case George Brown; additional—married at date of treaty; mixed-blood.
32	Boucher, Charlotte	Sault Ste. Marie, or Ontonagon.	James Chapman	I knew her; think the application was made at Ontonagon.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I knew her, she lived at Sault, and I saw her there; she was a mixed-blood; I don't know how much I paid for the application.
33	Boucher, Margaret	Ontonagon, Mich	James Chapman	I knew her.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I knew her; she was a mixed-blood.
34	Boucher, Angelic	do	James Chapman	*Testimony same as in case of Charlotte Boucher.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do.
35	Chart, Eliza	Grand Portage.....	James Chapman	I knew her at Grand Portage, and the application was taken there.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	
36	Chatlain, Isabel	do	James Chapman	Application taken at Grand Portage.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	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	Known as "Old Nip."
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	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	I knew him; the application was made at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	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	I think this application was taken at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I did not see Charlotte Cadotte; there are Cadottes at Mackinac, and I think Charlotte may belong to that family.
40	Cadotte, Archange	Sault Ste. Marie.....	James Chapman	She lives at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	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	Same as testimony in case of No. 40.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do.
42	Cadotte, Isabel	Sault Ste. Marie.....	James Chapman	Do.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do.
43	Contoix, Charlotte, (Con- toix, Catherine, in appli- cation.)	do	James Chapman	I do not recollect her.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	She is a mixed-blood, and was married at date of treaty; I paid her something for the privilege of making application, but do not recollect how much; I signed her name.
44	Contoix, Felicite.....	do	James Chapman	I think she lived at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I did not see her, but gave her name to Webb, and he ordered me to make out and sign the application, which I did, signing without authority of applicant.

45	Contoix, Lewis	do	James Chapman	Same as his testimony on No. 44.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
46	Contoix, Catherine	do	James Chapman	Do.
			Joseph Gurnoe	She is my cousin; I signed her name; do not know what I paid her; she was married at date of treaty.
47	Contoix, Julia	do	James Chapman	Same as his testimony on No. 44.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I think he lived near Mackinac, and that the application was made there.
48	Chevereux, Francis	Mackinac, probably	James Chapman	Same as his testimony on No. 44, except that she is not a relative of deponent.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I did not see him; did not go to Mackinac; I signed his name without his knowledge, by Webb's order; the application was made at Bayfield.
49	Chapman, Maria	Mackinac	James Chapman	Single, mixed-blood at time of treaty.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I did not see her, and signed the application without any authority.
50	Chapman, Belo J		James Chapman	I knew him; he was about forty years old when he was killed at Gettysburgh, in July, 1863.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Same testimony on No. 49.
51	Chapman, Mary	Mackinac	James Chapman	She is about thirty-five years old.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Same as his testimony on No. 49.
52	Chapman, James	Bayfield	J. L. Tyler	
			Joseph Gurnoe	I know him; he lives at Bayfield; is a mixed-blood, and was of proper age.
53	Chapman, John	Mackinac	James Chapman	I knew him as a mixed-blood, at Mackinac, of proper age.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Same as his testimony on No. 49.
54	Cullen, Susan	Grand Portage, Mich	James Chapman	Application taken at Grand Portage; mixed-blood.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I think she was not married at date of treaty, though she had children; she was a mixed-blood of proper age; I signed her name.
55	Cullen, John B	do	James Chapman	I recollect him, I believe, as living at Grand Portage.
			Joseph Gurnoe	He was a mixed-blood of proper age; I signed his name.
56	Crochiere, Charlotte		James Chapman	I do not recollect her.
			Joseph Gurnoe	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.
57	Cotte, Henry	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman	I do not recollect him.
			Joseph Gurnoe	He is my brother-in-law; I must have paid him something; do not recollect how much I paid; I signed his name.
58	Duvernay, Marie	Bois Blanc Island, Mich., (3 miles from Mackinac.)	James Chapman	I do not recollect that I ever knew her.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I knew her, but did not see her, and signed her name without her knowledge or authority.
59	Davenport, Henry	Mackinac	James Chapman	No testimony by Chapman.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I knew him; he died about ten years ago. I signed his name to the application; application is dated November 18, 1864.
60	Davenport, Joseph	do	James Chapman	I knew him at Mackinac.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I knew him, but did not see him, and signed this application without his knowledge. He was a mixed-blood.
61	Dufault, Augustus	La Pointe	James Chapman	(See affidavit numbered 6.)
			Joseph Gurnoe	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.
62	Dufault, Marie	Sault Ste. Marie, or Mackinac.	James Chapman	I do not recollect her.
			Joseph Gurnoe	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.
63	Dufault, Genevieve			

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

No.	Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
64	Davoit, Mary Ann	Grand Portage.....	James Chapman	I don't recollect her.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	She is a mixed-blood, and was married at date of treaty. I signed the application at Bayfield.
65	Davoit, Therese.....	.....do.....	James Chapman	Same as No. 64, (testimony.)
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do.
66	Douphinias, Mary.....	.....do.....	James Chapman	I think she lived at Grand Portage, and that the application was taken there.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I think she lived at Mackinac. I signed her name at Bayfield. L. E. Webb knew that these applications were being made without the presence, and often without the knowledge of the presumed applicants.
67	Douphinias, Hyacinthe .....	.....do.....	James Chapman	I think Hyacinthe Dauphinias lived at Bois Blanc Island, near Mackinac. I did not see her.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I think she lived at Grand Portage, and the application was made there.
68	Dauphinias, Theophile	Mackinac.....	James Chapman	She lived at Mackinac; I did not see her; signed the application.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I think she lived at Marquette.
69	Ermatinger, Genevieve	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman	She lived at the Sault; authorized me to sign her name.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I think she lived at Grand Portage.
70	Forcier, Charlotte.....	L'Anse, Mich.....	James Chapman	I saw her at Portage Lake. She was 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.)
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I do not know her.
71	Farris, Lucy A	La Pointe.....	James Chapman	She lives at La Pointe; wife of Montferrand, (see affidavit numbered 7.)
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I knew her; she lived near Mackinac. I think the application was taken there.
72	Graham, Mary	Near Mackinac	James Chapman	I knew 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.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Same as No. 72.
73	Graham, Henry .....	.....do.....	James Chapman	Same as No. 72, except marriage.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	NOTE.—Gurnoe testifies that he bought the "chance" for Webb in 1865; the application was dated November, 1864.
74	Gauthier, Charlotte.....	Chippewa River, Wis.....	A. Carpenter.....	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.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	
75	Gauthier, Sophia.....	.....do.....	A. Carpenter.....	Same testimony as in No. 74.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	I think this application was taken at Bayfield, (see affidavits numbered 8 and 9.)
76	Goslin, John Bte.....	Bayfield, Wis.....	James Chapman	Do not recollect; think he is a white man.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do not recollect applicant.
77	Gabeshcang, Margaret....	Fond du Lac, Minn.....	James Chapman	I saw her; she lived at Fond du Lac; was married at time of treaty; signed by me, but with her knowledge.
			Joseph Gurnoe.....	

78	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.
79	Gurnoe, Francis S.	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Testimony as in No. 78.
80	Gurnoe, Louis	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Testimony as in No. 78; applicant 48 years old. Testimony as in No. 78. He was my father; is now dead; living at time of application, (see affidavit numbered 10.)
81	Gurnoe, Jane	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I think she lived at the Sault.
82	Gurnoe, John B.	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	She is my sister; was married at date of treaty to an Indian chief. I think he lives at Bayfield.
83	Gurnoe, Simon	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	He is a brother of mine; lives at the Sault; over 40 years of age. If this be the son of Joseph Gurnoe, he lives at Bayfield; if his father, he lives at the Sault.
84	Hebert, Joseph	St. Croix River, Wis.	Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman	He is my brother; lives at the Sault; about 40 years old. I do not know him.
85	Herbert, William *	Bayfield	Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman	He lived on the St. Croix. I did not see him, and had no authority to sign his name.
86	Herbert, Catharine		Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman	I knew William Herbert, of Bayfield, but do not recollect signing this application. I knew William Herbert; had no authority to sign his name.
87	Jeasson, Jane	Sault Ste. Marie	Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman	I did not sign this application; the handwriting is not mine. I know no such person as Catharine Herbert. Do not recollect her.
88	Jackebear, Louis	Mackinac	Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman	She lived at Sault; I saw her; she was a widow and head of a family at time of treaty. I knew him; he lives at Mackinac.
89	Jackebear, Antwaine	Mackinaw	Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman	I did not see him. The application was made in Bayfield. Same as his testimony in No. 88.
90	Jackebear, Mary	do	Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman	Same as his testimony in No. 88; also, I signed his name without his authority, but by order of L. E. Webb, Indian agent. Same as his testimony in No. 88.
91	Jibway, Joseph	Sault Ste. Marie	Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman	Do. I knew him at the Sault.
92	Jibway, John	Bayfield	Joseph Gurnoe James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I saw him at the Sault; he is a mixed-blood. I signed his name to this application.
93	Jiroux, Charlotte	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I knew him. I did not believe he was old enough to be entitled to scrip, and protested against signing the application, but did so at Webb's dictation; don't think applicant knew anything about the transaction.
94	Johnson, Justine	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	I did not see her, and had no authority to sign her name; she is my cousin. Webb was to get the scrip, and then buy it of her. Do not recollect her.
95	Johnson, Sophia	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	See was married at date of treaty; I saw her; mixed-blood; signed her name to the application. Same as his testimony in No. 94.
96	Johnson, Polly	do	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Do. Do. Do.
97	Lord, Margaret	Mackinac, probably	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Do not recollect or know her.
98	Laloche, John Bte	Grand Portage	James Chapman Joseph Gurnoe	Did not see her; think I know a family of the name at Mackinac, and she may belong there. I signed her name to the application. I think I knew such a person at Grand Portage. I do not know him as I recollect. I signed the application in his name.

* As bearing on these two cases Nos. 85 and 86, see the affidavits of William Herbert, sr., filed herewith, and numbered 11 and 12.

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.
99	Laloche, 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, Angelic.....	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, Angelic.....	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	Laiserge, 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.) Saw him at Superior and thought he was old enough; signed his name.
105	Lessard, Marie.....	Ontonagon, (probably).....	James Chapman..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	Do not recollect her.
106	Lizer, Paul.....	.....	James Chapman..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I saw her; she was a mixed blood, married at date of treaty. Do not know her.
107	La Prairie, Susan.....	Chengwatana, Minn.....	James Chapman..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	He lived at the Sault; now gone to Red River; I signed his name. Do not know her.
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. 108. Do.
110	Louiseignant, Benjamin.....	.....do.....	James Chapman..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	Same as his testimony on No. 108. Do.
111	Meniclier, Joseph.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	James Chapman..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I knew him at the Sault. I saw him and paid him probably \$20 to \$25 for his claim; I don't think I paid him any more than \$25; Joseph Meniclear was an old man and a mixed-blood.
112	Marchaud, Joseph.....	Dead.....	James Chapman..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	I don't recollect him.
113	Madwagnon, Antoine.....	St. Croix, (formerly Bayfield).....	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	Madwagnon, Mathew.....	Dead.....	James Chapman..... Joseph Gurnoe.....	He was a full-blood Indian; I signed his application by Webb's order; I don't know what he was paid. He formerly lived at Bayfield; is dead. Testimony same as on No. 113.

115	Madwagnon, Joseph	Bayfield	James Chapman	I knew him at Bayfield.
			Joseph Gurnoe	He was a mixed-blood, (remainder of testimony same as on No. 113.)
116	Morringer, Marie	Fond du Lac, (probably)	James Chapman	Do not know her.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Do not remember seeing her; I signed her application at Webb's dictation; don't know how much she was paid, if anything.
117	Miron, Calastique	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman	Do not know her.
			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.
118	Nolin, Xavier	Sault Ste. Marie or Marquette, Mich.	James Chapman	I think I knew him at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I saw Julia Nolin at Marquette; did not see Xavier; signed his application by Webb's orders: I gave Webb the name; do not know how much if any money was paid Xavier Nolin; he lived then at Marquette, Michigan.
119	Nolin, Julia	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman	I knew her at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I did not see her and had no authority to sign her name, but did so by order of L. E. Webb, Indian agent, to whom I gave the name.
120	Ojibway, Angelic	do	James Chapman	Do not know her.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Lives at the Sault; she authorized me to sign her name; she was a mixed-blood, married at date of treaty. (She has been dead more than ten years.—John Jibway.)
121	Piquette, William	Dead	James Chapman	I knew him at Bayfield; he has been dead ten years.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I did not see him; signed his application by Webb's order.
122	Piquette, Mary	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman	I knew her at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Saw her but could get nothing out of her; gave the name to Webb, and he directed me to sign the application, the understanding being that Webb was to get the scrip and then buy it of the applicant.
123	Piquette, La Louise	do	James Chapman	Same as his testimony on No. 122.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
124	Piquette, Francis	do	James Chapman	Do.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
125	Piquette, John Bte.	do	James Chapman	Do.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
126	Pond, Augustus	Mackinac	James Chapman	Same as his testimony on No. 16.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
127	Pond, Louis	do	James Chapman	Do.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
128	Pelkey, Victoria		James Chapman	I think this application was taken at Marquette.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I think she lived at Mackinac; I did not see her.
129	Pe'a'te, Alexis	Little Traverse, (near Mackinac.)	James Chapman	I do not recollect him.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I did not see him. (Think he lived at Little Traverse.—Stevens.)
130	Pelette, Ignace	Mackinac	James Chapman	Same as his testimony on No. 128.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Do.
131	Roussain, Justine	Sault Ste. Marie, (dead)	James Chapman	I knew her at the Sault.
			Joseph Gurnoe	She lived at Sault; I did not see her; think she was then living; had no authority to sign her name; she was married at time of treaty; she has a brother at Marquette, Mich.
132	Ross, Margaret	Grand Portage	James Chapman	Do not recollect her.
			Joseph Gurnoe	She is a mixed-blood, and was married before date of treaty, but her husband was dead in 1854.
133	Ross, Jennie	do	James Chapman	Same as his testimony on No. 132.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Mixed-blood; married at date of treaty.

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	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.]
			Joseph Gurnoe	
135	Ricotte, Mary		James Chapman	Same as his testimony on No. 134. Do. She lived at Mackinac. (Morrison.)
			Joseph Gurnoe	
136	Reaume, Jean Bte	Fond du Lac, Minnesota	James Chapman	I saw him; signed the application. Do not know him.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
137	Reaume, William	do	James Chapman	I saw him; he was a mixed-blood, entitled to scrip, and authorized me to sign his application. Do not know her.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
138	Reaume, Susan	do	James Chapman	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. Do not know him.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
139	Reaume, Jean	do	James Chapman	He is a mixed-blood, and formerly lived at Fond du Lac; know nothing about his age. Don't remember.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
140	St. Germaine, James	Wisconsin River, or Fond du Lac, Minnesota.	James Chapman	He lived on Wisconsin River; I did not see him; I had no authority to sign his name. Same as his testimony on No. 140.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
141	St. Germaine, John Bte	do	James Chapman	Do. Do.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
142	St. Germaine, Joseph	do	James Chapman	Do. Do.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
143	St. Germaine, William	do	James Chapman	Do. Do.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
144	Shaw, Charlotte	Sault Ste. Marie	James Chapman	I do not recollect her. I saw her at the Sault; she was a married woman at date of treaty.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
145	Shaw, Marie	do	James Chapman	I knew her, I think at Marquette, Michigan. This application was taken at the Sault Ste. Marie.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
146	Sutherland, Julie	do	James Chapman	I do not know her. Saw her at the Sault; she was a married woman at date of treaty; I signed her application.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
147	Stafford, Mary J	do	James Chapman	I knew her at the Sault. She is my sister; was a married woman at date of treaty; do not remember what I paid her. She now lives somewhere in Minnesota.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
148	Slater, Alexander	Chippewa River, Wisconsin ..	James Chapman	I do not know him. I did not see him; signed the application.
			Joseph Gurnoe	
149	Sweet, Celie		James Chapman	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	I do not know her.
			Joseph Gurnoe	She lived at the Sault; I saw her there. She was married September 30, 1854.
			James Chapman	I think she lived at Grand Portage.
			Joseph Gurnoe	She lived at Point St. Pynaw, four miles from Mackinac, Michigan. I did not see her; signed this application without her knowledge or authority.
152	Williams, Isabel		James Chapman	I know no such person.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I can remember no such person; don't know that I saw her; signed this application.
153	Warner, Mary L.	Sault Ste. Marie	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.
154	Young, Peter	Bayfield	James Chapman	I had nothing to do with this except to sign it at Webb's dictation. (See affidavit of John Buffalo, filed herewith and numbered 16.) Peter Young was a full-blood Indian.
			Joseph Gurnoe	Same as his testimony on No. 140.
155	St. German, Mary	Wisconsin River, or Fond du Lac, Minnesota.	James Chapman	
			Joseph Gurnoe	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	Saint Louis reservation, Minn.	Joseph Gurnoe	She lives on Saint 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	I never bought his right ; I signed the application under Webb's dictation ; do not suppose he ever knew of this application.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I knew him to be a mixed-blood.
3	Chapman, Reuben	Sault Ste. Marie	John W. Bell	He was a brother of James Chapman ; did not see him ; I knew he could write his name, and I had no authority to write it. His signature is in my handwriting. He lived at the Sault ; I don't suppose he knew of the application.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I knew him to be a mixed-blood, living 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.
4	Cloutier, Josette	L'Anse, or Ontonagon	John W. Bell	I knew her to be a mixed-blood.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I think I saw her ; am not certain. She was married at date of treaty, and is a mixed-blood.
5	Cardotte, Susan	Sault Ste. Marie	do	She lived in Bayfield at this date, I think. I purchased her right to scrip on my return from Washington in 1865, after the date of the application. Not a married woman at date of treaty, but had children.
6	Gauthier, Margaret		John W. Bell	I knew the name. Daughter of Francois Gauthier, probably, and now about thirty years old.—V. Roy.
7	Lasseure, Josette, (widow)		Joseph Gurnoe	Do not remember whether I ever purchased the right to her scrip or not ; she was an old woman.
8	Moringer, Jane		John W. Bell	I do not know the name.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I do not know who she is. I signed this application at Webb's dictation, with no other authority.
9	Moringer, Michael		do	He is dead ; I did not see him. Signed his name at Webb's dictation.
10	Morin, Benjamin		John W. Bell	(See affidavits of D. George Morrison and Vincent Roy, jr., numbered 18.) Drowned in Saint Louis River ten years ago.—Vincent Roy, jr.
			Joseph Gurnoe	I supposed he was an old man. (Remainder of testimony same as on number 9.) (See affidavit numbered 19, of Benjamin Moran, who received scrip in 1856.)
			John W. Bell	I supposed Benjamin Moran, of La Pointe, was meant when I signed this application.
11	Marchand, David		Joseph Gurnoe	Dead now. (Remainder of testimony same as on number 9.)
12	Martin, Angelic	Mackinac	do	I don't think she knows that an application for scrip in her name was made. I signed at Webb's dictation.
13	Martin, Antoine	do	do	Same as his testimony on number 12.
			John W. Bell	Do not recollect the name.
14	Menicher, Nicholas, (now dead.)	Sault Ste. Marie	Joseph Gurnoe	Don't know anything about him ; he was dead when this application was signed, but I did not know it then. Signed because L. E. Webb told me to.
15	Menichler, Charles	do	Joseph Gurnoe	Don't think he knew of an application for scrip in his name. I signed the application in Washington at Webb's dictation.

16	McFarlain, Charlotte	do	Joseph Gurnoe	An old maid; cannot say I bought her right or had authority to sign her name. Signed the application in Washington at Webb's dictation.
			John W. Bell	She lives at Sault Ste. Marie; is about twenty-five years old at present time.— Joseph Riel.
17	McFarlain, Peter	do	Joseph Gurnoe	Same as his testimony on number 16.
18	Nolin, Louis	do	do	Son of Louis Nolin, sr., who died long ago; he is over forty years old; I did not see him; gave L. E. Webb, and he told me to sign the application.
			John W. Bell	Lived at the Sault, but died more than fifteen years ago.—Joseph Riel.
19	Nolin, Francois	do	Joseph Gurnoe	Testimony same as in case number 18.
			John W. Bell	Sault Ste. Marie. Never lived at Lake Superior.—Joseph Riel.
20	Roussain, Charles	do	Joseph Gurnoe	I think he is now in Canada; I did not see him; had no authority to sign his name; don't suppose he knew anything about it.
			John W. Bell	I am not acquainted with him. Resided at Sault; children gone to Red River.— Roy—Riel.
21	Robidoux, John Bte	Saint Croix	Joseph Gurnoe	Same as his testimony on number 15.
			John W. Bell	Know a person of the name now at La Pointe, and at present twenty-two to twenty-four years old.
22	Warner, Mary Ann		Joseph Gurnoe	Same as his testimony on number 15. Add she was married at date of treaty.
			John W. Bell	I do not know her.

I signed the above applications, twenty-two in number, in Washington. None of the applicants were in Washington at the time. Think I signed them in the Patent-Office.
J. W. BELL.

I signed the above applications, twenty-two in number, in Washington. None of the applicants were there. I wrote the signatures of the applicants, and my own name as witness. I gave the names to L. E. Webb, Indian agent, and made out and signed the applications by his directions. Said Webb administered no oath to me on any of the applications. I cannot swear as to the place in Washington where the applications were signed.

JOS. GURNOE.

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

SCHEDULE AB.—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	Bibilon, 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, Amable*			Same as 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	Jenereux, Angelic*			I believe she lives in Minneapolis. I did not see her. Do not suppose she knows about this application; am not certain.
9	Jenereux, Ilert*			I did not see her at all.
10	Marchand, 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, William*			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.

S. 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 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	Chenquay, Andrew	Near Bayfield, Wisconsin	Joseph Gurnoe	Scrip was issued to Luther C. Webb, United States Indian agent, without application being made; I refused to sign this application, knowing that he was a full-blood Indian. (see affidavit numbers 20, 21, and 22.) Same as in preceding case. Do. Do. Do.
2	Chenquay, Francois	do	do	
3	Chenquay, Margaret	do	do	
4	Chenquay, John Bte	do	do	
5	Chenquay, Augustus	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. He writes his own name; is a white man from Saint Lawrence County, New York; was not in Washington in 1855; never had Chippewa scrip.
8	Porter, Duane	Chengwatana, Wisconsin	Joseph Gurnoe, 2d	
			Joseph Gurnoe	
			Paul H. Beaubien	

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. NEAL, *Special Commissioner, Chairman.*
EDWD. 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, finding of the commission, and the evidence taken concerning each case, treaty of September 30, 1854.

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Attorney.	Finding.	Evidence taken by the commission.
1	Azure, Onazuni O	Oct. 12, 1869	Pembina County, Dak. Ter...	Wm. Lochren	Rejected..	Don't know him.—P. Roy. A mixed-blood of Pembina Band, (see Schedule B.)
2	Azure, Jenvieve	Oct. 12, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Belongs at Pembina.
3	Azure, Caroline	Oct. 12, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Belongs at Pembina.
4	Azure, Pierre	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood, (see Schedule B.) Belongs at Pembina.
5	Azure, Cecile	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Belongs at Pembina.
6	Azure, Gabriel, sr.	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Belongs at Pembina.
7	Azure, Antoine La Belle ..	Oct. 12, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood, (see Schedule B.)
8	Azure, Marie La Belle ...	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
9	Azure, Gabriel La Belle...	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood, (see Schedule B.)
10	Aiken, Ilda	July 1, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota.	do	do	I know her; not old enough. Is about one-eighth white.—P. Roy. She is about 30 years old and lives in Texas.—J. H. Fairbanks, C. H. Beaubien.
11	Aiken, Childa	May 31, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota	do	do	Not old enough. Is about one-eighth white blood.—P. Roy.
12	Agose, William	June 10, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota.	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is son of Agose Morrison, and is under 30 years of age.—I. G. Morrison.
13	Agose, Joset	June 10, 1869	do	do	do	Is not old enough. Is a mixed-blood.—P. Roy. Is daughter of Agose Morrison and is under 30 years of age.—I. G. Morrison.
14	Amlin, Jonace	Oct. 29, 1869	Pembina County, Dak. Ter...	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood, (see Schedule B.)
15	Amlin, Marie	Oct. 29, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood. Never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior. One Mary Amlin has had scrip issued on her application under this treaty.
16	Adam, Archange	Sept. 13, 1864	do	Isaac Van Etten	do	I know him, I think; lives in Saint Paul.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood and lives in Saint Paul, I think. I can't say what band or tribe belongs to.—Jos. Robert.

All the Azure family reside at Pembina and west of the Red River, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas. Never belonged to the Lake Superiors.

17	Anderson, Elizabeth	Jan. 4, 1869		Dana White	do	I know no such person in Lake Superior County.—P. Roy.
18	Archambeau, Mary	Feb. 4, 1869		do	do	I know her. Is a Lake Superior mixed-blood. Lives in St. Croix country; was married in 1854; is about 55 years old.—P. Roy. She is an old woman from Lake Superior; has been married 25 or 30 years.—J. Robert.
19	Augustin, Genvieve	March 27, 1869	Pembina County, Dak. Ter.	J. P. Wilson	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Know no such person belonging to Chippewas of Lake Superior.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison.
20	Allaire, Andrew	Aug. 24, 1868	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Same as evidence on No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison.
21	Allaire, Mary	Aug. 20, 1868	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as evidence on No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison.
22	Aloric, Autoine	Sept. 24, 1868	Pembina County, Dak. Ter.	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Same as testimony of Robert and Wilson on Nos. 20 and 21. Same as evidence on No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison.
23	Allen, Josephine	May 31, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota	W. Lochren	do	I know two persons of the name of Allen; don't know if one is Josephine or not; are white and are married to half-bloods.—P. Roy. I don't know her.—J. Robert.
24	Arnell, Charlotte	June 7, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	do	do	I know her; she is with her husband with the Winnebagoes; was formerly a Belonga girl; is about 40 years old and is half-blood Superior Chippewa.—P. Roy. Was probably married September 20, 1854.
25	Adner, Margaret	July 3, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not know her.—Jos. Robert, C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks.
26	Arkewase, Arbedash	June 3, 1869	do	do	do	I know him; is a full-blood Indian; lives at White Oak.—P. Roy. He is a full-blood Indian.—C. H. Beaubien and J. H. Fairbanks.

The last I saw of the Allaire family was at St. Joseph, Dakota Territory; the old man used to be guide west of Red River; I never knew them east of the Mississippi River.—J. Robert. The Allaire family lived at White Bear Lake, Polk County, some three or four years ago; I think I have heard that they are in Buker County now. They came to Polk County from the northwest on account of grasshoppers. I think they claim to be connected with the Lake Superior Chippewas through their father or mother. I don't know whether Mary is married or not, nor the ages of any of them.—J. P. Wilson.

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.
*27	Armstrong, Madeline	June 18, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota ...	Kerr & Collins.....	Rejected..	I don't know her.—P. Roy. I saved her from drowning, and she was afterward called Armstrong; she is an Indian girl and not 38 years old.—Benj. Armstrong. 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	Allaire, Michel.....	Aug. 24, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Same as testimony on No. 20.—J. P. Wilson.
*29	Adams, George	July 9, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. I recollect him; he claimed to belong to Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.
*30	Amiote, Mary.....	Oct. 14, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence same as on case of Mary Allaire.—J. P. Wilson.
*31	Blair, Mary Ann.....	July 20, 1869	.....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 Rock 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, 1868	Fort Gerry, Minnesota.....	.....do .....	.....do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Claims to belong to Saint Joseph or Pembina.—J. P. Wilson. All the Bird family 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	Bceland, Samson.....	July 3, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Never connected with Chippewas, Lake Superior, since our recollection.—Vincent Roy, jr., 33 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 a long time ago; about 40 or 45 years of age.—J. P. Wilson. Some 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.—Duane Porter.
35	Baker, Angelie	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, 1854.—Sophia Somber. I don't know Angelina Baker by that name.—Duane Porter.
36	Baker, John	Sept. 14, 1864	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. I do not know John Baker.—Duane Porter. I do not know him.—Nancy Gheen.

37	Baker, George	Sept. 14, 1864	do	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Do not know him by that name; his Indian name is Na-ba-geshik; he is about 50 years old; do not know him to be a mixed-blood; always supposed him to be a full-blood.—Duane Porter.
38	Bibo, Elizabeth	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Viele	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 Cheuvent. She is a sister of Mary Cheuvent, which see 142, this schedule.
39	Boyc, William	July 3, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	Kerr & Collins	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. I went out and overtook the train; applicant claimed to be from Saint Joseph, Dakota.—J. P. Wilson. Overtook him a little west of Saint Cloud; he had a train of carts from Red River.—J. P. Wilson. I knew one William Boyce lived 3 miles from Fort Gerry.—J. Robert.
40	Brunet, Ambrose	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Viele	Approved	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 a half-breed Chippewa; he is about 53 years old; father-in-law, Joseph Devereux.—Josephine Gongez.
41	Brunet, Louis	Aug. 20, 1870	Long Lake, Minnesota	Self	Rejected	I know him; is mixed-blood of Chippewas of Lake Superior and Mississippi, and is over 40 years old.—P. Roy. Has not been to Lake Superior in 1854, or since.—P. Roy. I have known him 21 years; he is over 30 years; I don't think he is 40; has lived between Little Falls and Vraun River since I came to the country.—J. Robert. Is son of Baptiste Brunet, born at Leech Lake; I think over 21 in 1854; mixed-blood of Mississippi bands.—C. H. Oaks. Is son of Joseph Brunet, from 30 to 35 years of age.—George Fairbanks.
42	Broconier, Sarah	Sept. 22, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	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 20 years ago.—J. Robert. Probably in the vicinity of Woods Mountain or Devil's Lake hunting; I knew the name over the live.—D. G. Morrison.
43	Brandconier, Pauline	Feb. 5, 1869	do	Dana White	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Robert and Morrison's evidence same as above.
44	Brandconier, Catharine	Feb. 5, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
45	Briere, Margaret	Aug. 6, 1868	do	do	do	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 Pembina bands if to any.—J. Robert.

* Evidence on cases 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 commission, 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	Bourcier, 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 20, 1868	Pembina, Dakota	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. There is a family of Beaucheminis at Pembina; no others heard of; 20 years ago a family by that name lived at the settlements, Manitoba.—J. R. R. 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	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.
53	Belonga, Joseph	July 6, 1869	Stearns County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	I only know one; is an old man and is a Pillager half-breed, (see Schedule B.)
54	Belongia, Levi	June 28, 1869	do	do	do	Is not old enough; is a son of Joseph.—P. Roy.
55	Bishop, John	June 9, 1869	.....	do	do	The only person of that name I know is a white man. P. Roy. (See John Bishop's letter with application.) 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.
56	Belongia, Mary	June 28, 1869	.....	do	do	Is a daughter of Paul, and is too young.—P. Roy.
56 ¹	Bell .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	Baptiste, Francoise	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.—J. 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 Etten	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, Emmay	Jan. 4, 1869	.....	Dana White	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. A Red River mixed-blood; not old enough.—H. S. Neal.
61	Brunelle, Angelie	Dec. 19, 1868	.....	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. From Red River; age 26.—Gray Cloud, H. S. Neal.
62	Brandconier, Josephine	Feb. 15, 1869	.....	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same testimony as case Sarah Brandconier, preceding page.

53	Branconier, Sarah	Feb. 5, 1869	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as above evidence. Probably same person as Sarah Broconier, preceding page.
64	Berger, Bernard	Oct. 25, 1869	Pembina County, Dak	William Lochren	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.
66	Berger, Judith	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Battineau.
67	Begore, Peter	May 29, 1869	Cass County, Minn	do	do	Is a full-blood Indian.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien.
68	Belles, James	July 31, 1869	do	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks, George Fairbanks.
69	Bird, Peter	July 3, 1869	do	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. All the Birds live in Canada.—R. C. Burdick, Jos. Robert.
70	Bernard, Elise	Feb. 23, 1869	Hennepin County, Minn	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy, J. B. Battineau. On list of R. F. Crowell.
71	Benoit, Antoine	Aug. 11, 1868	Stearns County, Minn	J. P. Wilson	do	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, D. G. Morrison.
72	Bonault, Marion	June 30, 1868	Pembina County, Dak	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Have heard of such family at Fort Gerry.—J. B. Battineau.
73	Beauchez, Francis M.	Sept. 29, 1869	do	William Lochren	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
74	Belonger, James	April 14, 1869	Stearns County, Minn	do	do	I know him—lives at Leech Lake; is not old enough.—P. Roy.
75	Berard, Julie	Oct. 9, 1868	Fort Gerry, Minn	Dana White	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Lives near Fort Gerry. See Schedule B for further evidence concerning this family.
76	Berard, Sarah	Oct. 9, 1868	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Lives near Fort Gerry.
77	Berard, Marie	Oct. 9, 1868	do	do	do	Do.
78	Belimeur, Elizabeth	Oct. 27, 1868	Pembina, Dak	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
79	Belemeur, Delphine	Oct. 27, 1868	do	do	do	Do.
80	Belhumeur, Catharine	Mar. 13, 1871	do	P. Beaurpré	do	Do.
81	Bourette, Marie	Dec. 10, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	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.
82	Belgard, Madeline	Mar. 22, 1869	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
83	Belgarde, Louise	Oct. 5, 1869	do	William Lochren	do	Do.
84	Berger, Arnab E.	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
85	Berger, Pierre, sr	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood. See Schedule B.
86	Bruna, Eliza	May 30, 1869	Cass County, Minn	do	do	I know one person of this name—is a full-blood Indian.—P. Roy.
87	Brunette, Battes	June 23, 1869	do	do	Dead	I don't know him. A family of Brunetts live on the Chippewa River.—P. Roy.
88	Bronea, Sophia	June 1, 1869	Crow-Wing County, Minn	do	Rejected	I know her; she is too young.—P. Roy.
89	Banae, Eliza	June 2, 1869	Cass County, Minn	do	do	Do.
90	Bellu, Peter	April 5, 1869	Saint Louis County, Minn	do	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy, 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.
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, Gurnoe, Morrison.
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, Angelie	Oct. 12, 1864	do	do	do	I know her; is daughter of Margaret; is about 45 years old; was married before the treaty of 1854.—P. Roy.
95	Blair, Alexander	Oct. 12, 1864	do	do	do	I know him; is son of Margaret; is, I think, between 35 and 39 years old.—P. Roy. His brother Edward told me Alexander was not over 36 years old.—H. S. Neal. His wife said the same thing.—Neal.
96	Blair, Edward	Oct. 12, 1864	do	do	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.
97	Brunet, Nalutt	June 22, 1871	do	H. C. Waite	do	I know him; lives near Saint Louis, I think; is not old enough.—P. Roy.
97	(Bruna)		Long Lake, Minn.			
98	Bruna, Mary	June 6, 1871	do	H. C. Waite	Rejected..	I know her; is daughter of Francois, and is not old enough.—P. Roy. Cannot say as to age.—J. R. Sloane.
99	Brunnit, Mary	June 7, 1871	do	do	do	Is the same person as Mary Bruna.—P. Roy. Cannot say as to age.—J. R. Sloane.
100	Belanger, Mary	July 29, 1869	Cass County, Minn., (Winnipeg Lake.)	Self	do	I know her; is not old enough if it is the daughter. If the mother, is a squaw full-blood.—P. Roy.
100	Belanger, Mary	June 7, 1871	Cass County, Minn.	H. C. Waite		Cannot say as to age.—J. R. Sloane.
101	Belanger, Paul, jr	July 30, 1869	Leech Lake, Minn.	C. H. Beaubien	ected..	Is a Pillager mixed-blood, and is not of age.—P. Roy.
102	Belanger, Paul, sr	Oct. 29, 1869	do	do	Approved.	I know him; is a Pillager mixed-blood, and is over 40 years old. Born at Fond du Lac.—P. Roy.
103	Belanger, Charlotte	{ June 6, 1871 July 29, 1869	do	{ H. C. Waite	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 18 years old when the census was taken.
105	Boier, Catharine	Sept. 24, 1868	.....	Dana White	do	
106	Boier, Angelie	Sept. 24, 1868	.....	do	do	
107	Boier, Mary	Sept. 24, 1868	.....	do	do	
108	Boier, Jennette	Sept. 24, 1868	.....	do	do	
109	Boier, Emily	Sept. 24, 1868	.....	do	do	
110	Boier, Susan	Sept. 24, 1868	.....	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.

111	Carle, Louisa.....	Dec. 26, 1868		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy.
112	Charron, Celia M.....	Dec. 26, 1868		do	do	I know one person of this name, living near St. Paul, married to a Frenchman; is mixed-blood of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, but probably not old enough.—P. Roy.
113	Charron, Emily.....	Dec. 15, 1868		do	do	I know her; is mixed-blood of Chippewas of Lake Superior; lives at Belle Prairie; is not old enough.—P. Roy. Saw her husband; says Emily is 28 years old.—H. S. Neal.
114	Cloathier, Catharine.....	Dec. 23, 1869		do	do	I don't know her; I know a family of same name of Chippewa River.—P. Roy. I know a family of same name that came from Red River.—P. Bottineau, J. B. Bottineau. Saw her mother in St. Paul; says Catharine is 36 years of age; mother, wife of George Sabot; they came from Red River.—H. S. Neal.
115	Comsolle, Jane.....	Dec. 9, 1871		do	do	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. Robert. Husband died, and she married again in 1859 or 1851.
116	Campbell, Mary.....	Dec. 26, 1868		do	do	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.
117	Charette, Joseph.....	Sept. 28, 1868	Pembina, Dakota	J. P. Wilson	do	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.—Armstrong, Roy, Gurnoe, Morrison.
118	Charette, Mary.....	June 7, 1869	Crow Wing	William Lochren	do	I know her; she is not 20 years old.—P. Roy.
119	Collin, Betsey.....	Mar. 6, 1871	Pembina, Dakota	P. Beauupré	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; I know a Betsey Collin now in Pembina, and always heard to be from Superior; she is over 40 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
120	Carriere, André Elie.....	Sept. 29, 1869	Fort Garry	J. P. Wilson	do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Red River mixed-blood; heard of him at Fort Gerry.—J. B. Bottineau.
121	Carriere, Genevieve.....	Oct. 15, 1869	do	Dana White	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Red River mixed-blood; heard of her at settlement.—J. B. Bottineau.
122	Collet, Philomene.....	Nov. 8, 1869		do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy, J. B. Bottineau.
123	Constantine, Elizabeth.....	Jan. 7, 1869		do	do	Do.
124	Cota, Peter.....	Jan. 30, 1869	Hart, Oceana County, Wis	E. H. Oakes	Approved	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.
125	Coplett, Isabella.....	Mar. 11, 1871	Pembina, Dakota	P. Beauupré	Rejected	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; don't remember of what band; she is now at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau.
126	Coplet, Seraphine.....	Mar. 8, 1871	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood, sister to Isabella.—J. B. Bottineau.
127	Chabbollez, Charlotte L.....	June 5, 1869		William Lochren	do	I know her; is about 30 years old.—P. Roy. Crow Wing is about 13 years old.—H. S. Neal.
128	Chabbollez, Rachel.....	June 7, 1869		do	Dead	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.	Chabbollez, 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	Chabosbilleyr, Nancy	June 7, 1869	.....	.....do .....	.....do	I know her; is under 30 years old.—P. Roy. Her mother says she is about 20 years old.—H. S. Neal.
131	Callone, Francois	June 23, 1869	.....	.....do .....	.....do	I know him; is mixed-blood of Red River Chippewas; over 50 years old.—P. Roy.
	Callombe, Francois	June 6, 1871	.....	J. R. Sloane & H. C. Waite .....	.....do	See Schedule B. Same as above.
132.	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	Convruité, 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 Chippewas of Lake Superior.
135	Charon, Marion	Aug. 24, 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	Cloutier, Marie.....	July 17, 1869	.....	.....do .....	.....do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Don't recollect her.—J. P. Wilson.
137.	Cakewash, Silca.....	May 29, 1869	.....	William Lochren .....	.....do	I don't know her; is a full-blood squaw.—P. Roy. Wife of Chief Paknuivash; formerly wife of a half-breed.—E. P. Smith.
138	Callin, Antoine	July 14, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota ..	Kerr and Collins .....	.....do	I don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood, over 38 years of age, of the Pembina Band; resided always on the American side prior to 1865; now on Canada side.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on cases 138, 139, 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 Camps live at Winnipeg. See Schedule B.
141	Collombe, Josephine.....	July 6, 1871	Cass County, Minnesota	H. C. Waite .....	.....do	I know her; she lives at Leech Lake; is the wife of François Collombe; is mixed-blood of the Pillager bands; 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 1863. See Schedule B.
142	Chcuvest, Marie.....	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin..	L. F. S. Viele .....	.....do	I don't know her.—P. Roy, P. Bottineau. Pembina mixed-blood; her father was James Reed; her mother a squaw belonging to Lake Superior; she (Marie) is 47 years old; never drew annuities any where; was a married woman September 30, 1854; has resided at Trempeleau and Prairie du Chien about 20 years; her husband is a white man.

143	Caya, Adeline	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin	L. F. S. Viele	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; was a married woman September 30, 1834; husband white man; she was born and raised in Prairie du Chien, and 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	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; wife of Francis; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
145	Courchaine, Francis	Oct. 25, 1869	do	do	do	I don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; over 35 years old.—J. B. Bottineau. Taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, 1870, as entitled under treaty of 1863.
146	Despallais, Constance	July 15, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Probably from Pembina.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. The Despalais family are Red River people, and belong to the Pembina Chippewas.
147	Dansett, Matilda	July 3, 1869	do	do	do	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.
148	Deval, Levi	April 26, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks. We could get no further information about this person.
149	Demaro, Levi	April 17, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
150	Defour, Alex.	June 10, 1869	Morrison County, Minnesota	do	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.
151	Delaney, Harriet	June 27, 1869	do	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. The Delonais family are from Red River.
152	Dufford, Rosalie	Dec. 23, 1868	do	do	do	I know her; is not of age; lives at Crow Wing, and is a full-blood, I think.—P. Roy.
153	Deakeaus, Maggie	June 7, 1869	do	William Lochren	do	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.
154	Deakeaus, Josette	June 10, 1869	do	do	do	Same as Maggie, I think.—P. Roy. Is under 30 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
155	Dawal, Elizabeth	June 7, 1869	do	do	do	I know her; think she is a full-blood Indian; is the Indian name for Johnson.—P. Roy.
156	Demarais, Joseph, 2d	Oct. 4, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood. Evidence same as on case No. 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison. The Demarais family are all Red River people, and belong to the Pembina Chippewas.
157	Demarais, Mary	Dec. 15, 1869	do	Dana White	do	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.
158	Demarait, Mary Ann	Jan. 12, 1871	do	do	do	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.

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, Michigan	C. H. Oakes	Approved.	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Sixty-four years old; belonged in 1854 to Pashashekayo band, and drew annuities at Detroit, Michigan. Statement of Henry L. Sayliss, 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	Davernay, 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, Michigan.
161	Des Louer, Angelie	Mar. 6, 1871	Pembina, Dakota	P. Beaupré .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; was a married woman September 30, 1854; 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. Pembina mixed-bloods. 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 were ever directly connected with or belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
164	Ducharme, Sarah	Nov. 3, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Do.
165	Ducharme, Rose	Dec. 29, 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 163, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, and 176, same as in case 19—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
169	Daphina, Josette	Sept. 23, 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, 1868	.....do	Dana White .....	.....do	Do.
171	Dauphinais, Marie	Mar. 30, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota	P. Beaupré .....	.....do	Do.
172	Delorme, Angelie	Jan. 24, 1869	.....do	J. P. Wilson .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect.—J. P. Wilson. Pembina mixed-blood.
173	Dumais, Josette	Dec. 10, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	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.
174	De Coteau, Josette	Sept. 18, 1868	Pembina, Dak .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. I do not recollect her.—J. P. Wilson. Same as before. The Decoteaus are all from Pembina, and are connected with the Pembina Chippewas.
175	Demotigny, Marie	Feb. 17, 1869	Pembina County, Dakota .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. J. P. Wilson's evidence same as in case of the Allairs.

176	Dufraigne, Isabella	Mar. 20, 1869	do	do	do	Do not know her—P. Roy. I do not recollect her; Pembina mixed-blood.
177	Ducharme, Madeline	Mar. 13, 1871		P. Beaupré	do	Do not know her—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
178	Desjardon, Paul	April 8, 1865		William Garcelon		I know him; I think is old enough, but belongs to Red Lake band—P. Roy. See below.*
178	Desjardon, Paul	July 5, 1870	Leech Lake	Self, (C. H. O.)	Rejected	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.—Geo. Bonga, Z. Deland. 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.
179	Deland, Angélique	June 19, 1868	Pembina County, Dak	Kerr & Collins	do	
180	Desjarlais, Gregorie	June 19, 1868	do	do	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy. Came from Red River.—J. P. Wilson. Pembina mixed-blood; evidence on Nos. 179, 180, 183, 185, 186, and 187, same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
181	Deneaux, Joseph	Aug. 19, 1871	Prairie du Chien, Crawford County, Wis.	L. F. S. Viele	Approved	Do not know him.—P. Roy. He was born at Lake Flambeau; 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.
182	Denman, Isabella	Sept. 5, 1864	Chisago County, Minn	L. W. Folsom	Rejected	Do not know her.—P. Roy. She is my sister; about 30 years old; I am 42, and there were two children between Isabella and myself.—Nancy Gheen. I have known her twenty-six years; she was a girl ten or eleven years old when I first saw her.—Duane Porter.
183	Emons, Josephine	Sept. 22, 1868	Stearns County, Minn	J. P. Wilson	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy.
184	Flat, George	Aug. 16, 1869	White Oak Point	C. H. Beaubin	do	Full-blood Indians.—Peter Roy, George Fairbanks. Always lived with the half-breeds and whites.—J. B. Bottineau.
184	Flat, George	April 14, 1869	Cass County, Minn	H. C. Waite	do	Do not know him.—P. Roy. Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to belong to Pembina or Saint Joseph.—J. P. Wilson.
185	Faulds, John	July 9, 1869	Pembina County, Dak	Kerr & Collins	do	
186	Fisher, Alexander	July 3, 1861	White Horse Plains	do	do	Do not know him.—P. Roy. Lives at White Horse Plains; belong to Prairie du Chien; they are Sac mixed-bloods.—J. Robert.
187	Fisher, Ambroise	July 3, 1861	do	do	do	Do not know him.—P. Roy. Robert's testimony same as above.
188	Ferguson, Rosalie	Oct. 25, 1869	Pembina, Dak	William Lochren	do	Do not know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Know one Rosalie Ferguson at Pembina; she is about 25 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
189	Fredericks, Joseph, sr	Oct. 14, 1868	Pembina County, Dak	J. P. Wilson	do	Do not know him.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Resided at Saint Joseph ten years; a Pembina mixed-blood; same as taken by Commissioner Crowell by the name of Sanger Frederick.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on Nos. 189, 191, 192, 193, and 194 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison. Has had scrip issued under treaty of 1854.

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 Schedule B; same as Joe Sanger 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 Sanger 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	Flamand, 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. Same testimony as on Virginia Fian.—J. Robert.
195	Flamand, Margaret	Mar. 11, 1871	do	P. Beaupré	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same testimony as on Louis Flamand; appears to have had scrip issued under this treaty; made a former application.
196	Freeman, Jane	Jan. 7, 1869	Ramsey County, Minn	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert.
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, Don't belong to our family; don't know her.—George Fairbanks.
198	Franks, John	June 19, 1869	Pembina, Dak	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
199	Fasau, Betsey	June 26, 1869	Cass County, Minn	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Know a Fasaw family in Red River settlement.—J. B. Bottineau.
200	Forster, 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. Fairbanks.
201	Gardner, Margaret	April 29, 1869	Pembina County, Minn	do	do	
202	Gardance, Salome	June 10, 1869	Crow Wing, Minn.	do	do	Is probably Lillonie Aikins; is about 33 years old.—P. Roy. Is a full-blood Indian.—C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks.
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. Beaupré	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 Amelia Grandbois, and neither entitled.—(S. N. C.) Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert. Evidence on 205 same as on case 19.—Morrison, Roy, Gurnoe, Armstrong.
206	Gardner, John	April 14, 1869	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, Antoine	Sept. 25, 1864	Ramsey County, Minn	J. Van Etten	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. See Antoine Gauban, Schedule B. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau.

208	Gabin, Margaret	Nov. 15, 1868	do	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is wife of Bazil Gervais, and is 25 years old; been married 9 years, and is from Red River.
209	Gauslin, 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, Roy, Morrison, and Gurnoe.
210	Guin, Susan	Sept. 15, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Claimed to be entitled under treaty of 1854; wife of a Frenchman; don't know where she was from; she must have been 38 or 40 years of age.—J. P. Wilson.
211	Gillian, Hellene	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wis.	L. F. S. Viele	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—S. N. Clark. I investigated her case.—S. N. Clark.
212	Geneaux, Madeline	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.
213	Gonyez, Josephine	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	do	Do.
214	Gremor, Josephine	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	do	Do.
215	Grotier, Angélique	July 9, 1869	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	do	
216	Gardipper, Genevieve	Aug. 15, 1868	Fort Garry; Ramsey County, Minn.	Dana White	do	
217	Guardipper, Philomene	Aug. 15, 1868	Fort Garry	do	do	} Don't know her.—J. Robert. Pembina mixed-blood.
218	Guardipper, Elizabeth	Aug. 15, 1868	do	do	do	
219	Goulet, Sophia	Oct. 13, 1868	do	do	do	
220	Gonyez, Herbert, or Albert	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wis.	L. F. S. Viele	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; 26 years old.—S. N. Clark.
221	Gabin, Louise	Nov. 15, 1868	Ramsey County, Minn.	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—S. N. Clark.
222	Gladue, Isabella	Mar. 7, 1869	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood; wife of John Dease.—J. Robert. She is about 45 years old; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on cases Nos. 222, 223, 224, 225, 229, 230, and 231 same as on case 19.—Armstrong, Gurnoe, Roy, and Morrison.
223	Gladue, Josette	Mar. 22, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
224	Gladue, Marie	Mar. 22, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina or Canadian mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
225	Gladue, Madeline	Mar. 22, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
226	Gervais, Angelle	Nov. 22, 1868	Ramsey County, Minn.	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
226	do	Sept. 25, 1864	do	J. Van Etten	do	Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert. Wife of Alphonse Gervais; 40 years old; been married 24 years; husband a white man; is from Red River; not connected with the Lake Superior Chippewas.—J. B. B.
227	Gervais, Mary	Jan. 7, 1869	do	Dana G. White	do	Don't 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	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—Robert.
229	Gonroite, Theophile	Sept. 30, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	do	Don't 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 Gouroite, (Gervoust,) 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.
331	Godon, Joseph	July 14, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood.—J. Robert.
231	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	Fort Garry .....	.....do .....	.....do	Do.
233	Gaulet, Louise	Oct. 13, 1869	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Do.
234	Guertin, Emily	Dec. 26, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Mr. White declined to furnish any evidence, although often requested, and W. H. Grant, one of the witnesses, refused to testify. The other witnesses were absent.
235	Gaugier, Margaret	Jan. 11, 1869	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert.
236	Hood, Margaret	Sept. 22, 1869	Minnesota	J. P. Wilson .....	.....do	Don't 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.
237	Henry, (Henrie,) Julie ...	Sept. 7, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota ..	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy, J. Robert. Pembina mixed-blood family.—J. B. Bottineau.
238	Huot, Eleanor	Apr. 25, 1869	Hennepin County, Minnesota.	William Lochren .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. She is a mixed-blood; I don't know what band; parents came from Canada; I understood they formerly lived on Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau.
239	Hanks, John	June 5, 1869	Crow Wing, Minnesota .....	.....do .....	.....do	Full-blood Indian.—E. P. Smith, Roy, Fairbanks.
240	Haynes, Eliza	June 22, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota ..	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. J. B. Bottineau says that he heard of such parties at Pembina.
241	Houle, Josette	Mar. 22, 1869	Minnesota .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina or Canadian mixed-blood, probably.—J. B. Bottineau.
242	Harkness, Emily	Dec. 29, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota ..	Dana White .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Heard of Harkness, known by the name of Arkennince, at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.
243	Hogg, Joseph	Sept. 22, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota ...	J. P. Wilson .....	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy, J. B. 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	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.
245	Hamlin, Louis	Aug. 25, 1868	Dakota .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. The whole Amlin or Hamlin family are from Red River; must live there now, either at Pembina or Saint Joseph, or in Manitoba; old Louis came from there to Centreville, Ramsey County, where he now lives.

246	Hamlin, Margaret	Feb. 4, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota	Dana White	do	} Don't know her.—P. Roy. Know the two Margaret Hamlins; both over 35 years; mixed-blood; but don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
247	Hamlin, Margaret	Oct. 14, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	
248	Hamlin, Amable	Oct. 14, 1868	Dakota	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See 245.)
249	Hamlin, Mary	Feb. 14, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. (See 245.)
250	Holet, Nancy	June 12, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B, for further information about this family.)
251	Holet, Mary	June 17, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
252	Isbister, Marie	Jan. 16, 1869	Fort Garry, Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Lives at Fort Garry; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
253	Jordane, Peter	Jan. 10, 1869	Morrison County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	I know him; belongs to Red Lake band.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.)
254	Jerome, Joseph	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dakota	do	do	Don't 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. Sloane 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 pen to make my mark, and J. R. Sloane did not administer the oath to me.—Mary Johnson. The Indians are all connected with the Red Lake band of Chipewas.
256	Jordan, Charlotte	June 6, 1871	Red Lake, Minnesota	do	do	Never belonged to Lake Superior.—E. P. Smith, P. Roy.
257	Jordan, 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	Jordan, Margaret	June 16, 1871	do	do	do	Never belonged to Lake Superior.—E. P. Smith. Twenty-four years old.—E. P. S.
260	Kepenauga, Saint Pierre	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dakota	William Lochren	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Over 30 years of age; a mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
261	Lagimoniere, Elyear	July 9, 1868	{ Stearns County, Minn. } { Pembina County, Minn. }	Kerr & Collins	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Remember of Lagemonier family at Fort Gerry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on cases Nos. 261, 262, 263, 264, same as on No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, J. Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison. Received scrip under treaty of September 30, 1854.
262	La Point, Francois	No date.	Stearns County, Minn.	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Came here with a Red River train, (to Saint Cloud;) he resided, as he claimed, at Saint Joseph, or Pembina, and claimed to come from Lake Superior, from La Pointe.—J. P. Wilson.
263	Livingston, Catharine	July 14, 1868	do	do	do	Don't 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.
264	Ladon, Margaret	Aug. 3, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. The application is defective. She was a married woman September 30, 1854; claimed to be a Lake Superior mixed-blood.—J. P. Wilson.

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	Lafond, Mary	Mar. 17, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minn	William Lochren	do	Don't know her.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, P. Roy. Same family of Benjamin Lafond; mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau. Benjamin Lafond stated to commission he was from Red River.
267	Lavat, Gustaus	June 28, 1869	Cass County, Minn	do	do	I don't know him.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, P. Roy.
268	Leazy, Paul	June 16, 1869	Morrison County, Minn	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, Dak	P. Beauvré	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of Frank La Rose, at Pembina, Dak.—J. B. Bottineau.
270	La Plant, Isabella	Mar. 8, 1871	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of Oliver La Plant, at Pembina; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
271	La Piere, Antoine	Mar. 6, 1871	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Evidence on cases Nos. 271, 272, 273, 274, and 275, same as on No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe.
272	Laprire, 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. 28, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Don't know where he lives. Carriere, one of the witnesses, lives at White Horse Plains; I knew him well.—J. P. Wilson.
275	Leprire, Cecil	Sept. 30, 1868	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
276	L'Equier, Marie	Mar. 28, 1871	do	P. Beauvré	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of François L'Equier, at Pembina; mixed-blood of Superior and Pembina; over 37 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
277	Le Sarte, Louis	Sept. 23, 1869	do	William Lochren	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Know a Louis La Certe, at Red River, formerly from Saint Joseph, Dak.; over 40 years old; Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau.
278	Le Sarte, Josette	Oct. 21, 1864	do	I. Van Etten	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. I think she is Lonis La Certe's wife; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
279	Leith, William	July 8, 1864	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; never belonged to the Lake Superior Chippewas.
279	Leith, William	Sept. 23, 1864	Lakeland	do	do	Do not 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	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Mother of above, and a married woman September 30, 1854; may have been a widow; is a Red River mixed-blood.
281	Laderonte, Fillier.....	Sept. 28, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence in cases 281, 282, 283, 284, and 285, as in case No. 19.—V. Roy, B. Armstrong, D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe.
282	Laderonte, Joseph, 2d.....	Sept. 30, 1868		do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy.
283	Lambut, Joseph.....	Sept. 28, 1868		do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.)
284	Louley, James.....	Sept. 22, 1868		do	do	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.
285	Londrey, Pierre.....	Sept. 30, 1868 June 10, 1869	Morrison County, Minn.	do	do	Don't know him.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks, P. Roy. We could get no information concerning this man.
286	Loudrey, Louis.....	June 10, 1869	Morrison County, Minn.	do	do	Do.
287	Legurye, Michael.....	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina, Dak.	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Knew him at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau.
288	Lombu, Sophia.....	June 16, 1864	Taylor's Falls, Minn.	L. W. Folsom	do	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 under this treaty.
289	Larrivere, Sophia.....	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wis.	L. F. S. Viele	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Of Pembina descent; born near Prairie du Chien; married to a creole; about 37 years old.—Alphonse Larrivere.
290	Lapointe, Catharine, by her son John.	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	Approved.	Don't know her.—P. Roy. *Pembina mixed-blood; born Prairie du Chien; about 34 years old; single.—Josephine Le Franche. (Foregoing evidence pertains to case of Elizabeth Le Franche, 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 Theresa Larrivere, of Praire du Chien, and we recommend that scrip be issued to them as said heirs.—H. S. Neal, R. F. Crowell, S. N. Clark.
291	La Franche, Elizabeth.....	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	Rejected..	Don't know her.—P. Roy. *(See above.)
292	La Pointe, Margaret.....	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do	do	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 Franche.
293	Le Franche, Marie.....	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wis.	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Pembina mixed-blood about 32 years old; born at Prairie du Chien.—Josephine La Franche.

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 Franche, Charles	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wis.	L. T. S. Viele.....	{ Approved and transferred to schedule of Pem- bina Red Lake mixed-bloods. }	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is my son; was born at Red River, and is a mixed-blood of that band; is about 50 years old.—Josephine La Franche.	
295	Le Franche, Paul.....	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do		Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is my son; Pembina mixed-blood, about 32 years old; was born at Prairie du Chien.—Josephine La Franche.	
296	La Roque, Andrew.....	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do		Don't know him.—P. Roy. Heard of him on Minnesota River; a Pembina mixed-blood, over 35 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau, Josephine La Franche. He lives at Prairie du Chien.	
297	La Franche, Louis	Aug. 19, 1871	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 Larrains.	
298	Laramie, Peter.....	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do		Don't know him.—P. Roy. He is a mixed-blood; I knew him when very small on Red River; afterward he lived between the Red and Mississippi Rivers; is over 40 years old.—Josephine Gougez.	
299	La Roque, James	Aug. 19, 1871	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 Gougez.	
300	Le Franche, Peter	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do		Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood related to Pembina bands; was born at Prairie du Chien, and is 39 years old.—Josephine La Franche.	
301	Larriviere, Therese	Aug. 19, 1871	do	do		Rejected	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 Franche, 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 & Rolette, but never heard anything from it.—Josephine La Franche.
303	La Rock, La Rose.....	July 3, 1868	Yellow Medicine.....	Kerr & Collins.....		do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence cases Nos. 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, and 308 same as that on No. 19.—V. Roy, jr., B. Armstrong, D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnee. From Red Lake and Pembina; never saw Lake Superior that I know of.—I. Robert.
304	La Rock, Antoine.....	July 14, 1868	Pembina, Dak.....	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Knew one Anthony La Roque, or La Rock, of Pembina, a Pembina mixed-blood, over 40 years of age, known by name of Ficaie mais.—J. B. Bottineau.	

305	La Rock, Margaret	Sept. 22, 1868	..... do	J. P. Wilson .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. La Rocks are a large family; don't remember the woman.—J. B. Bottineau.
306	La Rock, Margaret 2d	Sept. 22, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. The La Rocks are all on Red River, about Pembina and Saint Joseph.
307	La Rock, Elizabeth (or Eliza.)	July 8, 1869	Pembina, Dak .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
308	La Rock, Oliver	Aug. 16, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas, and never belonged to the Lake Superior bands.
309	La Roque, Julia	Aug. 6, 1868	..... do	Dana White .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. The La Roques are connected with the Pembina Chippewas; never belonged to those of Lake Superior.
310	La Roque, Pierre	Oct. 12, 1869	Pembina County, Dak	William Lochren .....	..... do	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. B. Bottineau.
311	La Roque, Marie	Aug. 6, 1868	..... do	Dana White .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. See 309.
	Do	Mar. 17, 1871	Pembina, Dak	P. Beanpré .....	..... do	Do.
312	La Roque, Sophia	Mar. 6, 1871	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Do.
313	La Roque, Josette	Oct. 12, 1869	..... do	William Lochren .....	..... do	Do.
314	Lesperance, Sarah	July 4, 1868	..... do	Dana White .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Heard of the Lesperance family at Fort Garry.—J. B. Bottineau For further evidence in regard to this family see Schedule D.
315	Lesperance, Margaret	July 8, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as Sarah.—J. B. Bottineau.
316	Lesperance, Julia	July 18, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Do.
317	Lesperance, Louisa	July 8, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Do.
318	Lesperance, Madeline	July 8, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Do.
319	Lesperance, Sophia	July 8, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Do.
320	Le Duc, Elizabeth	Dec. 9, 1868	..... 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.
321	La Pointe, Rosalie	Oct. 27, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as above.
322	Laviallet, Genevieve	Sept. 30, 1868	Fort Garry .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. For history of this family see Schedule B; they all live in the settlements.
323	Laviallet, Philomen	Sept. 30, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Same as 322.
324	Longtill, Delima	Jan. 4, 1869	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Mr. White refused to furnish us any evidence, and William H. Grant, the witness, refused to testify.
325	Lavalle, Ursulus	Oct. 6, 1868	Fort Garry .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Every one of the Lavalles are at the settlements.—J. J. Hill.
326	Lavalle, Marie	Oct. 6, 1868	..... do .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Every one of the Lavalles are at the settlements.—J. J. Hill. Some on the American side, but don't remember the names.—J. B. Bottineau.
327	Letendre, Marie	June 1, 1868	Pembina County .....	..... do .....	..... do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Daughter of Louis Letendre and Baptist; connected with the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas; never belonged to the Chippewas 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.
328	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, Angelique	June 1, 1868	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Niece of Louis Letendre; same as 326.—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	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
335	Mixer, Margaret G.	Aug. 21, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	Self	Dead	Do.
336	Morrison, Jean Baptiste ..	July 17, 1869	White Oak Point, Minnesota ..	.....do	Rejected ..	Don't know him.—P. Roy. I think same person as is known as Agise Morrison.—C. H. Oakes. I know him well; he is about 40 years old; lives at White Oak Point; think he was born there.—W. A. Wakefield. Don't know him.—G. A. Morrison.
337	McGillis, Sarah	June 7, 1871	Red Lake, Minnesota	H. C. Waite .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was not 21 years of age September 30, 1854; was the head of a family.
338	McGillis, Charlotte	June 9, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	William Lochren .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was born in October, 1834, and was not the head of a family September 30, 1854.
339	McGillis, Angeline	May 31, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota .....	.....do .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was born in December, 1845, and was not the head of a family September 30, 1854.
340	Megan, Charles	Jan. 24, 1864	Polk County, Wisconsin	L. W. Polson	Approved.	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Examined and found to be entitled.—S. N. Clark.
341	Menard, Mary	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wisconsin ..	L. F. S. Viele	Rejected ..	Don't know her.—P. Roy. She is my daughter; is related to Pembina band; is a mixed-blood, and is 48 years of age.—Josephine Gonyez.
342	McDowell, Betsy	June 6, 1871	.....do	H. C. Waite .....	.....do	Is probably Betsy McDougal, who is about 30 years old.—P. Roy.
343	Mangedelard, Daniel	June 5, 1869	Crow Wing County	William Lochren .....	.....do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. He is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake band, about 40 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, sr., and John H. Fairbanks. Known as Andre Vasseur, Mangedelaed Porkeater being a nick-name. (See Schedule B, Andrew Vasseur or Baptiste.) Know Andrew Vasseur or Mangedelaed, also heard of Baptiste Vasseur, and know that they are two different persons.—J. B. Bottineau.
344	Montown, Angelique	Dec. 10, 1868	.....do	J. P. Wilson .....	.....do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Evidence on cases 344, 345, 346, and 353 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.

345	Michelle, Antoine	Aug. 9, 1868		do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy.
346	Marsienla, Louis	Sept. 27, 1868	Lives at Pembina	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. He lives about Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.
347	McNabb, Louisa	June 20, 1868		Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Know a family of McNabs who live in the settlements; know none on the American side.—R. C. Burdick. For further evidence in regard to this family see Schedule F.
348	Monette, Mary Ann	Dec. 1, 1868		do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Mr. White refused to furnish evidence, and William H. Grant, one of the witnesses, refused to testify, and the other was absent.
349	Montour, Mary M.	Feb. 16, 1869		do	do	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.
350	Moore, Josette	Jan. 30, 1866	Oceana County, Michigan, Hart post-office.	C. H. Oaks	do	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 sheriff of Oceana County, herewith filed.
351	Meyers, Susan	Aug. 3, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	I know her; is about 18 or 20 years old.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, and John H. Fairbanks.
352	McCay, Francis	June 19, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	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 not to be over 38 years of age.—Asa Libby.
353	McKay, Michelle	July 9, 1868		Kerr & Collins	do	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. Same evidence in this case as in No. 19—by Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
354	McGillis, Elisha	April 14, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. The oldest child of this family was born in October, 1834, if of the family of John McGillis; if not, the most diligent inquiry failed to discover any other person of the name of McGillis anywhere.
355	McGillis, Elioze	June 13, 1869	do	do	do	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.
356	Marion, Louis	Sept. 28, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Evidence same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison. For further evidence see Schedule F.
357	Marion, Elise		Pembina County, Dakota	William Lockren	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of Maxime Marion; about 30 years old.—J. B. Bottineau. Same, see Schedules B and F.
358	Marion, Maxime	Oct. 5, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy, (see Schedule B.) Over 35 years old.—J. B. Bottineau, (see Schedule F.)
359	Martelle, Jean Bte.	Oct. 5, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B.) Pembina half-breed; either the father or the son; both over twenty-eight years.—J. B. Bottineau. Is an applicant for scrip under treaty of 1863.

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, Minn	William Lockren	Rejected..	I know her. Is about eighteen years.—P. Roy. Is a half-breed, not over thirty years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. Belongs to Mississippi bands.
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, Jonase	Oct. 5, 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. Bottineau.
363	Morrow, Cecile	Oct. 5, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Think she is the wife of Jonase Morrow.—J. B. Bottineau.
364	Montreille, Josephine	June 4, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minn	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is not over thirty-two or thirty-three years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
365	Montrail, 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. Bottineau.
366	Montrail, 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 North America	I. Van Etten	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Was a married woman September 30, 1854, and was connected with the Pembina Chippewas.
368	Marchaud, Goodwin	Sept. 28, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Brother of Benjamin Marchaud; knew him at Pembina and Fort Garry; is over thirty years of age, and mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence on cases 368 and 370 same as on No. 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
369	Michaud, Philomen	Jan. 8, 1869	do	Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is connected with the Pembina Chippewas, and not the Lake Superiors.
370	Marchaud, Benjamin	July 20, 1868	do	Kerr and Collins	do	Don't him.—P. Roy. Is an applicant for scrip under the 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. Bottineau.
371	McDougall, John R.	Aug. 27, 1869	Todd County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks
372	McDuggle, Catharine	Jan. 7, 1871	Otter Tail County, Minnesota.	H. C. Waite	do	Know no one of this name except Duncan McDougall's daughter, now about twenty years old.—C. Ruffe. I know her; is too young.—P. Roy.

373	McDonald, Mary	Sept. 1, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minn	William Lochren	do	I know her; had scrip.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. Never belonged to Lake Superior.
374	McDonald, Mary A.	Aug. 27, 1869	Todd County, Minnesota	do	do	Is the same person as Mary McDonald.—P. Roy. Should be McDougall.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. Never belonged to Lake Superior.
375	McDonald, Peggie	Aug. 24, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minn	do	do	I know her; is about 25 years old.—P. Roy. Not 30 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. Never belonged to Lake Superior.
376	Noka, James	June 1, 1869	do	do	do	I know him; is a full-blood Indian.—P. Roy, E. P. Smith, C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
377	Noka, John	June 1, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
378	Noka, Akiwana	June 4, 1869	do	do	do	I know him; is a full-blood Indian; might be one-sixteenth white; is too young.—P. Roy, G. Morrison. Is dead.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
379	Nolin, Duncan	Oct. 14, 1868		J. P. Wilson	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Heard of Duncan Nolin at Fort Garry.—J. B. Bottineau. I knew him; he lived close to Fort Garry; I left there three years ago—Louis Girard. Evidence on cases 379, 380, 381, same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
380	Nous, Andrew	Sept. 28, 1868		do	do	Don't know him.—P. Roy, (pronounced "No") live at settlements; do not know of the family elsewhere.—R. C. Burdick.
381	Oleson, Marie	Dec. 21, 1868		do	do	Saw her husband at Pembina; she is 29 years of age and a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.—H. S. Neal. I don't know her.—P. Roy.
382	Pecan, Margeritte	Sept. 1, 1869	Pembina County, Dak. Ter	William Lochren	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Wife of Paul Picard or Pican, a mixed-blood over 40 years old, but don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
383	Pecan, Paul, jr.	Sept. 1, 1869	do	do	do	Is an applicant under the Red Lake treaty of 1863, see Schedule B. Don't know her.—P. Roy. Son of Paul Pican, sr.; over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
384	Pepin, Maryance	Feb. 4, 1868		Dana White	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. This family are all connected with the Pembina Chippewas, and never belonged to the Lake Superior Chippewas.
385	Peppin, Mary	Dec. 15, 1868		do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
386	Parisien, John Bte.	Jan. 29, 1866	Oceana County, Michigan	C. H. Oaks	Approved.	Don't know him.—P. Roy. Heard of him at Fort Garry.—J. B. Bottineau. In 1854 he belonged to Pashonkay's band; was 21 years of age and drew his annuities at the Detroit Agency; see letter of the sheriff of Oceana County, Michigan, herewith filed. (Non-concurred in by S. N. Clark, for the reason that it appears from this testimony that the applicant belonged, on September 30, 1854, to a band of Michigan Chippewas, and participated in their annuities and other benefits.)
387	Payan, Josette	June 5, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	William Lochren	Rejected	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is the same person as Josette Chabollietz.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks. And an old married woman, who has already had scrip.
388	Patoan, Peter	June 16, 1869	Stearns County, Minnesota	do	do	Don't know him.—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.
389	Patwell, Margaret	Sept. 6, 1864	.....	I. V. Etten	Rejected ..	Don't know her.—P. Roy. A very old woman; was born at Green Bay; her father, "Menaga," 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 Potrell in 1855 or 1856; she is cousin to the late chief of the Mississippi Chippewas—"Hole-in-the-Day." (R. C. Crowell thinks her entitled.)
390	Pickard, Paul	Oct. 14, 1868	Dak. Ter	J. P. Wilson	do	Is an applicant for scrip under the treaty of 1863, and is a Pembina mixed-blood; don't know him.—P. Roy. (See Schedule B) Same as Paul Picard.—J. R. Bottineau. Evidence on cases, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, and 395, same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
391	Peumteau, François	Aug. 17, 1868	.....	do	do	Is an applicant under treaty of 1863, 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	Pager, Adelaide	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 Pichaie, (see Schedule D—Van Etten's payments.)
396	Pichet, Nesett	Aug. 15, 1869	White Oak Point, Minnesota ..	Self	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
396½	Pichet, Jean Bte	Aug. 15, 1869	do	do	do	Is younger than George.
397	Pichet, George	Aug. 15, 1869	do	do	do	Is now 34 or 35 years of age.—George A. Morrison.
397½	Pichet, Nancy	Aug. 15, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
398	Pichet, Susan	July 17, 1869	do	do	do .....	.....
398½	Pichet, Paul .....	.....	.....	.....	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Is younger than George.—George A. Morrison.
399	Pichet, Mary	Aug. 16, 1869	White Oak Point, Minnesota ..	Self	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy.
400	Roy, Lalie	June 16, 1869	Morrison County, Minnesota ..	William Lochren	do	Don't know her.—P. Roy. Daughter of Peter Roy, (Crow Wing Crossing); 22 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
401	Roy, James	July 29, 1869	Sandy Lake, Minnesota	C. H. Beaubien	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.

402 ¹	Roy, Nancy	May 24, 1871	do	do	do	Probably a squaw; we could find no half-breed of that name; don't know.—George A. Morrison, (who lives in Cass County.) No such person of that name is a mixed-blood of the Lake Superiors.—Peter Roy.
403	Roi, Julia	Mar. 8, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota	P. Beaupré	do	Is connected with the Pembina Chippewas; does not belong to the Lake Superiors.
403 ¹	Roy, George	Aug. 17, 1869	do	do	do	Don't know him.—George A. Morrison. No such man; probably an Indian.—P. Roy.
404	Rowee, John	June 22, 1869	Pembina County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	Same as 403.
405	Rice, John	Jan. 27, 1864	Chisago County, Minnesota	L. W. Folsom	Approved.	
406	Rice, Sarah	Sept. 14, 1864	do	do	Rejected	
407	Roshon, Charlotte	Mar. 8, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota	P. Beaupré	do	Married September 30, 1854.
408	Russell, Sarah	Mar. 30, 1869	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	Knew her at Pembina; over 50 years of age; a mixed-blood of Superior, I think.—J. B. Bottineau. But has been long connected with the Pembina bands.
409	Roncleau, Caroline	Dec. 9, 1868	do	do	do	Came to Saint Cloud from about Pembina.—J. P. Wilson. Evidence on 408, 409, and 410 same as in case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
410	Robiare, Felix	Sept. 30, 1868	do	do	do	Came to Saint Cloud from about Pembina.—J. P. Wilson. This family are connected with the Pembina Chippewas, and do not belong to the Lake Superiors.
411	Rinville, Baptiste	Oct. 12, 1869	Pembina County, Dakota	William Lochren	do	Heard of him at Fort Garry; don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau.
412	Reoux, Julia	Oct. 11, 1868	Ramsey County, Minnesota	Dana White	do	(See Schedule B.) A mixed-blood of Pembina band; over 50 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. Is an applicant for scrip under the treaty of 1863.
413	Sare, Susan	Mar. 11, 1871	Pembina County, Dakota	P. Beaupré	do	Mr. White declined to offer any evidence in this case, and William H. Grant, one of the witnesses, refused to testify. The other witness was absent.
414	Sare, Josette	Mar. 8, 1871	do	do	do	Is connected with the Pembina Chippewas, and never belonged to those of Lake Superior, and was a married woman September 30, 1854.
415	St. Dennis, Jacque	Sept. 27, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	Do.
416	St. Denis, Rosalie	Jan. 4, 1869	Ramsey County, Minnesota	Dana White	do	Has lived at the settlements since 1839.—Burdick. Evidence in cases 415, 418, and 419 same as in case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
417	Six, Jane	Jan. 16, 1864	Chisago County, Minnesota	L. W. Folsom	do	Do.
	Same as Adakam Shagoba.		"Chengawatwny"			I know her; was married in 1854; mixed-blood of Lake Superior band of Chippewas.—P. Roy.
418	Swan, Marie	Oct. 18, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota	J. P. Wilson	do	Same as Adakam Shagoba.—P. Roy. Don't remember her.—J. L. Taylor.
419	Swan, Catharine	Sept. 18, 1868	do	do	do	(See evidence of J. P. Wilson in regard to the Oleries.) The only Swan we heard of lived at Fort Garry.—Neal.
420	Sauntware, Catharine	June 26, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minnesota	William Lochren	do	Do.
421	Sharlouro, Mary Ann	June 7, 1869	do	do	do	Born on Mississippi; is 31 or 32 years old.—P. Roy.
422	Smith, Ellen	May 24, 1869	Stearns County, Minnesota	do	do	Not over 30 years old.—C. H. Beaubien, J. H. Fairbanks.
423	Smith, James	Sept. 20, 1868	do	J. P. Wilson	do	We could get no satisfactory information in regard to this person; all the Smiths connected with the Chippewas lived at Pembina or Red River.—Neal.
						Evidence same as in case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison. Witnesses to this application live on Red River; we have no doubt he is from there.—Neal.

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 at all; we heard of no such person or name among any of the mixed-bloods; the McCay 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 ages, &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 claimed to be a single person, 21 years of age; a mixed-blood from Lake Superior.—Asa Libby.
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	Sinclar, Josett	June 10, 1869	do	William Lochren	do	Is mixed-blood; was married in 1854.—P. Roy. She appears to have had scrip under the provisions of this treaty.
429	Sinclare, Amelia	June 3, 1869	do	do	do	Is too young.—P. Roy.
430	Sinclare, Louisa	June 7, 1869	do	do	do	Was a married woman in 1854.
431	Sagetous, Shebarkom	May 29, 1869	do	do	do	Same as Charlotte Tanner.—P. Roy.
432	Sagetous, Sheboude	June 10, 1869	do	do	do	Not over 25 years of age.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
433	Sansan, Baset	June 28, 1869	Cass County, Minnesota ..	do	do	Is probably an Indian boy, living at Leech Lake.—P. Roy. Don't know him.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
434	Senulten, 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	Sbagoba, Adakam	June 1, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minn ..	William Lochren	do	Same person as Jane Six.—P. Roy.
436	Shuyea, Peter	July 29, 1864	Ramsey County, Minnesota ..	Isaac Van Etten	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 about this person.
438	St. Peters, Francis	July 13, 1868	Stearns County, Minnesota ..	Kerr & Collins	do	(See Schedule B.) Known as François St. Peters, who resided at Saint Joseph, D. T.; an old man; mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence in cases 438, 439, 440, 442, and 443 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, 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	The St. Germaines are all from Pembina or the Red River settlements.
441	Faugo, (Mulloo,) 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. B. Bottineau.

442	Thomas, Margaret	Sept. 4, 1868	Stearns County, Minn	J. P. Wilson	do	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. She is of the family of Francis Thomas.—J. P. Wilson.
443	Thomas, Francis	Oct. 3, 1868	Dakota	do	do	do	Claims to come from Pembina or St. Joseph.—J. P. Wilson. The Thomas family are about Pembina and the settlements; we heard of no mixed-bloods elsewhere.
444	Tourond, Jean Bte	Sept. 29, 1868	Stearns County, Minn	do	do	do	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 packer for the fur company; was quite an old man.—J. P. Wilson.
445	Taylor, Alexander	Sept. 20, 1868	Dakota	do	do	do	Claims to belong to Saint Joseph or Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.
446	Turpin, Josette	Jan. 7, 1869	Ramsey County, Minn	Dana White	do	do	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.
447	Tate, John	July 6, 1869	Cass County, Minn	William Lochren	do	do	The Tates are all "Crees."—C. H. Beaubien. They are from the Red River region, and not from Lake Superior.
448	Tate, Peter	May 18, 1869	Pembina County, Minn	do	do	do	Same as 447.
449	Toulirsho, Louisa	Sept. 25, 1864	Ramsey County, Minn	Isaac Van Etten	do	do	Is of a Red River family, and never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
450	Tifault, Veronie	Mar. 11, 1871	Pembina County, Dak	P. Beaupré	do	do	Heard of her at Pembina, but don't remember her.—J. B. Bottineau.
451	Trambly, Mary	Oct. 7, 1869	Sandy Lake, Minn	do	do	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. Her husband was an Indian. Belongs to the Mississippi and Pillager Indians.
452	Tanner, Charlotte	Aug. 15, 1869	White Oak Point, Minn	do	do	do	Same as Shebarkom Sagetons.—P. Roy. Is the wife of a Frenchman at White Oak Point; is a full-blood Indian.—E. P. Smith.
453	Unsine, Parpiere	July 3, 1868	Stearns County, Minn	Kerr & Collins	do	do	Evidence same as case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison. Came to Saint Cloud with a Red River train; claimed to be entitled under the treaty, and Pembina as his residence.—J. P. Wilson.
454	Uber, Madeline	Aug. 19, 1871	Crawford County, Wis	L. F. S. Viele	do	do	Is my daughter; was born at Red River; is a mixed-blood; 44 years old and has been married 20 years.—Josephine Gonyez.
455	Vasseur, Jane	June 22, 1871	Stearns County, Minn	H. C. Wait	do	do	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 Battisè Vendron.—C. H. Beaubien.
456	Vivier, Angélie	Mar. 11, 1871	Pembina County, Dak	P. Beaupré	do	do	Heard of her at Pembina, but don't remember her.—J. B. Batteneau.
457	Valle, Marie	Mar. 11, 1871	do	do	do	do	Is a Pembina mixed-blood; probably wife of Joseph Valle.
458	Vallez, Louisa	{ Sept. 1, 1869 Mar. 8, 1871	do	{ Wm. Lochren P. Beaupré	{ do do	{ do do	Is a Pembina mixed-blood, wife of Louison Valley, who is an applicant for scrip under treaty of 1863; probably not 30 years of age.
459	Vallez, Madeline	Sept. 1, 1869	do	Wm. Lochren	do	do	Is a Pembina mixed-blood, and never belonged to the Chippewas 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.
460	Vallez, Louis.....	Sept. 29, 1869	Pembina County, Dak.....	Wm. Lochren.....	Rejected..	Think is same as Louissou Valley; is a mixed-blood, over 30 years old, and of Pembina bands.—J. B. Bottineau.
461	Vallez, Phillomene.....	Sept. 1, 1869	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Daughter of Joseph Vallez, sr; she is about 30 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
462	Vallez, Jennette Failey ..	Sept. 1, 1869	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Is a Pembina mixed-blood, and was a married woman September 30, 1854; a little over 30 years of age.
463	Vandue, Peter.....	April 5, 1869	St. Louis County, Minn.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Don't know her.—P. Roy, C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
465	Vandue, Battice.....	April 5, 1869	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Same as 464.
466	Vayant, Madeline.....	Aug. 31, 1868	Fort Garry.....	Dana White.....	.....do.....	Same as 705 of Schedule B.
467	Vayant, Mary.....	Aug. 31, 1868	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
468	Vayan, Louisa.....	Aug. 31, 1868	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
469	Vayant, Theresa.....	Aug. 31, 1868	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
470	Villeneuve, Josette.....	Oct. 5, 1868	Pembina County, Minn.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Is a Pembina mixed-blood, and never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
471	Villenieuf, Angeliqne.....	Dec. 8, 1868	.....do.....	J. P. Wilson.....	.....do.....	Think she is wife of Francois Vilneufe, sr.; over 50 years old; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau. Evidence same in cases No. 471, 473, 475 as in case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, Morrison.
472	Villeneuve, Cuthburt.....	Sept. 1, 1869	Pembina County, Dak.....	Wm. Lochren.....	.....do.....	See Schedule B; about 25 or 26 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
473	Villeneuve, Margaret.....	June 18, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.....	Kerr & Collins.....	.....do.....	Don't remember well if Margaret or either Angelic to be the wife of Francois Vilneufe.—J. B. Bottineau.
474	Villandrier, Cecilia.....	Jan. 11, 1869	Ramsay County, Minn.....	Dana White.....	.....do.....	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas. Don't remember her.—J. B. Bottineau. White refused to furnish evidence, and W. H. Grant, one of the witnesses, refused to testify; the other witness was absent.
475	Victory, Ursule.....	Dec. 10, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.....	J. P. Wilson.....	.....do.....	Taken at Abercrombie, Dakota Territory; her husband a teamster at the fort; is of a mixed-blood family from Red River; never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
476	Vermet, Margaret.....	Mar. 13, 1871	Pembina County, Dak.....	P. Beaupré, Dak.....	.....do.....	We heard of this family only at Pembina and St. Joseph; the men claimed to connection with the Pembina band of Chippewas.
477	Vandalle, Rosalie.....	Aug. 24, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.....	J. P. Wilson.....	.....do.....	They lived on the Red River.—J. P. Wilson. We heard of them only about Pembina and St. Joseph.—H. S. Neal. Evidence on case 477, 478, 479, and 480 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and Morrison.
478	Vandalle, Josette.....	Aug. 25, 1868	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Heard of her at Pembina.—J. B. Battineau. Same as Rosalie.

479	Vandalle, Peter	Aug. 24, 1868	do	do	do	See Schedule B. Know both father and the son Peter; same names; both over 30 years old; a Pembina mixed-blood; resided at St. Joseph, Dakota Territory, over 10 years to my knowledge.—J. B. Bottineau. Is an applicant for scrip under the treaty of 1863. (See Schedule B.)
480	Whitney, Josephine	July 20, 1868	do	Kerr & Collins	do	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.
481	Warren, Henry	June 23, 1869	Pembina County, Minn.....	Wm. Lochren	do	The application states he lives in Pembina County, if so is connected with the Chippewas of Pembina or Red Lake; we heard of no such person there.
482	Warren, Joseph	June 16, 1869	Morrison County, Minn	do	do	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.
483	Warren, Edward	June 12, 1869	do	do	do	Not old enough.—C. H. Beaubien, John H. Fairbanks.
484	Warren, Julia A.	Sept. 11, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minn	do	do	She has had scrip under the name of Julia A. Spurs.—P. Roy.
485	Warren, Anna B.	Sept. 11, 1869	do	do	do	Is very young; probably not born September 30, 1854.
486	Warren, Amanda T.	Aug. 27, 1869	Todd County, Minn	do	do	Daughter of Wm. Warren; 20 or 25 years old.—P. Roy, P. Beauré.
487	Warren, John B.	Jan. 2, 1866	Cook County, Ill.	C. H. Oaks	Approved.	
488	Warren, Sophia A.	June 7, 1871	White Earth Reservat'n, Minn	H. C. Wait	Rejected..	Is 34 years old and wife of James Warren.—Truman A. Warren.
489	Wells, Mary	Oct. 14, 1868	Stearns County, Minn.	J. P. Wilson	do	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 their father or mother; don't know whether married or their ages.—J. P. Wilson.
490	Wells, Louisa	Aug. 20, 1868	Pope County, Minn	do	do	Evidence on cases 489, 490, and 494 same as on case 19.—Roy, Armstrong, Gurnoe, and D. G. Morrison.
491	Willson, Sabage	June 1, 1869	Crow Wing County, Minn....	Wm. Lochren	do	Full-bloods.—P. Roy.
492	Westast, Clarica	June 7, 1869	do	do	do	Do.
493	Young, Harriet	Oct. 3, 1864	Ramsey County, Minn.....	Isaac Van Elten	do	Was a married woman in 1854.
494	Zac, Cognac	Sept. 23, 1868	Stearns County, Minn	J. P. Wilson	do	He claimed to come from Pembina.—J. P. Wilson.
495	Zenardance, Obesone	June 10, 1868	Crow Wing County, Minn	Wm. Lochren	do	Full-blood; is wife of Roger Aitken.—P. Roy.

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 not the slightest evidence that the witnesses told the truth. In many instances the certificates were made to parties whom the certifying officer did not ever 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 rates of construction laid down in the report.

HENRY S. NEAL,
Commissioner.
 S. N. CLARK,
Special Commissioner and U. S. Indian Agent.

SCHEDULE E.—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; taken on the Red River.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Allard, Ambroise .....	.....	Albert Sargent, Theophile P. Trempe.	
Amlin, Josette .....	.....	Paul De Laronde, 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 B. Amlin, a brother of Solomon, at Fort Garry; very old; now dead.—Pierrie 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 1865, 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.	Know Andre Beauchmain, an old hunter of the Dakota plains, resided at Fort Garry for the last 15 years; a mixed-blood, originally from Superior; about 70 years old.—P. Bottineau. Know Andre Beauchmain to be a mixed-blood of Chippewa; don't know of what band; about 45 years old.—Joseph Robert.
Belgarde, Margaret	Pembina County, Dak. Ter.	do	Know Belgarde family, but don't remember Margaret.—Joseph Robert. (See affidavit No. 1, Schedule E.)
Belgarde, Elizabeth .....	.....	Albert Sargent, Charles Grant.	Both these witnesses lived in the northwest, about Pembina and Fort Garry.
Belgarde, Margaret	Holy Cross, Clay County, Minn	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.—J. B. Bottineau.
Belgarde, Louis	do	do	Resided at Saint Joseph for 10 years, prior to 1865, now reside 25 miles west of Holy Cross; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over 35 years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Boyer, Lizette .....	.....	Albert Sargent, Narcisse Marion.	Know Boyer family, but don't remember Lizette.—P. Bottineau. This family is now to be found about Fort Garry. (See Schedule B for Boier and William Boyer.)
Bruce, Catherine .....	.....	Paul De Laronde, Narcisse Marion.	Know James Bruce at Fort Garry, and think Catherine is of that family.—P. Bottineau.
Bruce, Françoise .....	.....	.....	Same as stated for Catherine.—P. Bottineau.
Bruce, James	Fort Garry, B. N. A. ....	.....	Know James Bruce; residing for the last 15 years at Fort Garry; also knew him about 30 years ago, 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.
Bruce, Elizabeth .....	.....	.....	Think same family of James Bruce.—P. Bottineau.

Brosseau, Margaret.....	Saint Paul, Minn.....	Has resided in Saint Paul over 10 years, and mixed-blood of Red Lake Band; over 40 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Beauprie, Josette.....	.....	Was formerly from Lake Superior; her name was Josette Cadotte, and she lived at Red River, at Pembina, for 40 years past; is now in Becker County, Minn.
Bushi, François.....	Pembina, Dak. Ter.....	Has resided in Pembina for 10 years, since I have known him.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 2, Schedule E.)
Bushi, Josette.....	do.....	Wife of François, sr.; has resided at Pembina for 10 years and over.—J. B. Bottineau.
Beauchamp, Angélic.....	Centerville, Minn.....	Wife of Antoine Beauchamp, now dead; has resided in Anoka County for 10 years past.—J. B. Bottineau.
Beauchamp, Antoine.....	do.....	Now dead; husband of Angélic, a mixed-blood of Pembina band; would be now over 45 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Bird, Izabella.....	.....	.....
Bird, James.....	Fort Garry, B. N. A.....	Know James Bird well; resided at Fort Garry always; also know another, Levi Bird, who had a large family, who resided on Minnesota River, and died there. James is about 55 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 F.)
Berard, Ellen.....	.....	.....
Berard, Margaret, (daughter.)	Fort Garry, B. N. A.....	Daughter of Margaret Berard, at Fort Garry; don't remember her.—P. Bottineau.
Berard, Margaret, (mother)	do.....	.....
Blondin, Paul.....	do.....	Wife of late Jeune Berard at Fort Garry; and also known <i>breu</i> or old Berard. Both Jeune and old brother had large families; mixed-blood; don't know of what band. She is over 50 years.—P. Bottineau.
Blondin, Esther.....	do.....	Heard of him at Fort Garry; don't know him.—P. Bottineau.
Breneau, Margaret.....	do.....	Same as Paul Blondin.—P. Bottineau.
Beauchmain, Marie.....	do.....	Is at Fort Garry, but don't know her.—P. Bottineau.
Beauchmain, Plulavite.....	.....	Wife of Baptiste Larence, now dead; a sister of Andrel Beauchman; about 40 years of age.—P. Bottineau.
Bottineau, Mary.....	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	The witnesses to this application resided at Fort Garry when it was taken.
.....	.....	Wife of Isadore Walette; 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.
Bottineau, Charles.....	Hennepin County, Minn.....	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.
Bottineau, John B.....	Osseo, Hennepin County, Minn.....	Son of Perrie Bottineau, sr.; a mixed-blood of Superior and Pembina band; over 34 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. Never had any immediate connection with Lake Superior Chippewas.
Bottineau, Mary R.....	do.....	Wife of J. B. Bottineau; mixed-blood of Pembina band; over 30 years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Batosh, Louis.....	Pembina, Dak.....	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.)
Batosh, Julie.....	Pembina County, Dak.....	(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.
Blow, Margaret.....	Holy Cross, Clay County, Minn.....	Known by the name of Rosegnole; has resided about Holy Cross for 4 years past, and a mixed-blood, but don't know of what bands.—J. B. Bottineau. The witness to this application resided at Pembina at date of application.
Blow, John B.....	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.
Blow, Antoine.....	Red Wood, Minn.....	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.

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.
Bovie, 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.—P. Bottineau.
Bovie, 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 Co., Dak.		Now wife of J. Bte. Charette; 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. Bottineau.
Baunerman, Mary	Fort Garry, B. N. A.		Think she is the wife of Trusaint Bonoma. Same as Bounomince. A mixed-blood; don't know what band.—P. Bottineau.
Boiesvert, Susan	Saint Joseph, Pembina Co., 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			Know a family of Breneau at Fort Garry; don't remember their names.—P. Bottineau.
Baireaux, Susan			
Brown, Isabella			
Bercie, Baptiste	White Horse Plains, B. N. A.		Resided there off and on; he is an old hunter of the Dakota plains, now toward Wood's Mountain; he is about 70 years of age; mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—P. Bottineau.
Colin, Jean B.	Pembina, Dak		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.
Colin, Elizabeth	do		Wife of J. Bte. Colin; over 50 years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band. Resided with her husband.—J. P. Bottineau.
Campbell, Nancy			
Canada, Margaret			
Charrette, Baptiste	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dakota.		Know a family of Canada at Fort Garry; don't remember their names.—P. Bottineau. I think he is the same as John Bte. Charet, who has and is now residing at St. Joseph, Pembina County, Dak., a mixed-blood of Pembina band I think, and over fifty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 5, Schedule E.)
Charrette, Angelie			
Carabeau, Antoine	Becker County, Minn		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 thirty-five years of age.—P. Bottineau.
Carabeau, Ellen			Think she is the wife of Antoine Carabeau, who is over fifty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Carabeau, Mary			Think she is the mother of Antoine Carabeau, wife of Francois Baptiste, sr., now dead; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior; I think; over sixty-five years.—J. B. Bottineau.
Carabeau, Joseph			
Charboneau, Victoria	Fort Totten, Dakota Ter.		Wife of J. Bte. Charboneau, a mixed-blood of Lake Superior, of over forty years of age.—P. B. Bottineau.
Carboneau, John B.	do		Now dead; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, over forty years of age, who has resided in St. Joseph, Pembina County, Dakota Territory; for over ten years a citizen.—J. B. Bottineau.
Contoi, Etienne			
Carrigal, Hannah			Have heard of such name at Fort Garry, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.
Cook, Josette			
Cairer, Susan			Know a large family of Carrier at Fort Garry, but don't remember Susan.—P. Bottineau.

Cairer, Josette		Same as Susan.—P. Bottineau.
Cairer, Thirese.....		Same as Susan and Josette.—P. Bottineau.
Cairer, François	Fort Garry, British N. A.	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.—P. B. Bottineau.
Caplet, Paulet.....		Knew a family of Caplet at Pembina, and also a family at Fort Garry, but don't remember their names.—P. Bottineau.
Caplet, Margaret.....		Same as Paulet Caplet.—P. Bottineau.
Caplet, Dennis.....		Think she is the wife of Lewis Caplet; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
Caplet, Louise	Saint Joseph, Dakota Ter.	Same as Paulet.—P. Bottineau.
Caplet, Joseph.....		Resided at St. Joseph over ten years; a mixed blood of Pembina band; about fifty years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Caplet, John B.....		Same as Paulet.—P. Bottineau.
Caplet, Madeline.....		Do.
Caplet, Angelle.....	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dakota Ter.	
Coque, Alexis.....	do	
Coque, Josette	do	Has resided at Saint Joseph for ten years and over; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; over seventy years of age.—P. Bottineau. (See affidavits, Schedule E, No. 27.)
Cadotte, Mary Ann		Wife of Alexis Coque, a mixed-blood; don't know of what band, but over sixty-five years of age.—P. Bottineau.
Champaigne, Madeline.....	do	I think she is old Mrs. McHeron or Mrs. Beanprrie; 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.)
Champaigne, Jean B.....	Saint Joseph, Dakota Ter.	Think she is the wife of John B. Champaigne; over forty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Champaigne Minuel	do	Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavits No. 7, Schedule E.)
Champaigne, Isabella	do	A brother of John or Jean B. Champaigne; 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.)
Champaigne, Mary	Pembina County, Dakota Ter., or Hood Mountain.	Think she is the wife Mennel Champaigne; don't know her. (See affidavit No. 7, Schedule E.) (See affidavit No. 7, Schedule E.)
Champaigne, Margaret.....		
Champaigne, Pierre.....	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dakota Ter.	A brother of Jean B. and Meneue Champaigne resided in Saint Joseph, Dakota, for ten years past, a mixed-blood of Pembina band, over thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Cumming, Margaret		
Cumming, Malcolm.....		
Cumming, Cuthbert.....	Fort Garry, British N. A.	Know a family by name of Cummings; don't remember the members.—P. Bottineau.
Cumming, Charles		Same as Cuthbert.—P. Bottineau.
De Larondy, Etienne.....		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.
De Larondy, Louis.....		Think he is of the same family of Etienne La Ronde of Fort Garry; don't know him.—J. B. Bottineau.
De Larondy, Margaret		Same as Louis La Ronde.—J. B. Bottineau.
De Larondy, Paul.....		Brother of Etienne; I think at Fort Garry.—J. B. Bottineau.
Dagneau, Madeline.....		Know two families of Dagnon at Fort Garry; don't remember their names.—P. Bottineau.
Dagneau, Geneive.....		Same as Madeline.—P. Bottineau.
Dagneau, Joseph.....	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dakota Ter.	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.

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, Severe			Know Severe 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, (daught) Demarais, Marg't, (mother).			I think she is the wife of François Demarais, known by Papanau; don't know 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, Francois, jr	do		Son of François Demarais, sr.; about thirty-five years of age; mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Done, Catherine	Fort Garry, B. N. A		Heard of Done at Garry; don't know them.—P. Bottineau.
Dufriene, Mary	Fort Abercrombie, Dak.		Resided there for four years past; over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know from what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Dumain, Pierre	do		Wife of Pierre Dumain; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Dumain, Josette	do		Has resided at Saint Joseph, to my knowledge, over seven years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Dease, John	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.		A brother of John Dease, now on Canada side; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band, but over forty years of age.—P. B. Bottineau.
Dease, William	Fort Garry, B. N. A		Resided in Saint Joseph for over ten years, and known by nickname of Michellack; a mixed-blood of Pembina band, of about forty years of age.—J. P. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 28, Schedule E.)
Ducept, Michael	Saint Joseph, 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. P. Bottineau. (See Schedule E, affidavit No. 8.)
Ducept, Pierre	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.		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. P. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 8, Schedule E.)
Ducept, Madeline	do		Heard of him at White Horse Plains, but don't remember him.—P. Bottineau.
Delorme, Norbert	White Horse Plains, B. N. A		Heard of him there.—J. B. Bottineau. Knew Urbine Delorme at White Horse Plains; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band, and about seventy years old.—P. Bottineau.
Delorme, Urbain			I think she is the wife of Urbain Delorme.—P. Bottineau.
Delorme, Adelaïd			I think she is the wife of Bazil Delorme; she is about sixty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Delorme, Margaret	Saint Joseph, Dak		Has resided at Saint Joseph for ten years past; a mixed-blood, think of Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Delorme, Bazil	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.		
Desjarlin, Josette			
Desjarlin, Michel			
Desjarlin, Marie			
Desjarlin, François	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.		Being François Desjarlin, jr., nephew of François Desjarlin, 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.

Desjarlin, Baptiste	Fort Garry, B. N. A.	Know her well; she is the wife of John B. Desjardin; about forty-eight years old; a mixed-blood of Superior bands.—P. Bottineau.
Desjarlin, Margaret	do	Don't know of what band, but about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Desjardin, Margaret	do	Heard of Derolixer at Garry, but don't know them.—P. Bottineau.
Desjardin, John B.	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.	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.
Derosier, Marie	do	
Dumas, Adelia	do	
Decheneau, Peter	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Dak.	
Ducharme, Sophia	do	
Demett, Mary	do	
Delarout, Jean	do	
Fidler, Nancy	Fort Barry, B. N. A.	Don't know about her, only that she was there.—J. B. Bottineau.
Fidler, William	do	Heard of him there.—J. B. Bottineau.
Fidler, François	White Horse Plains, B. N. A.	Resided there for the last five years; a hunter about; over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood of Superior.—J. B. Bottineau.
Fagnaud, Cuthbert		
Fagnaud, Isabella		
Ferguson, John	Fort Garry, B. N. A.	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.
Frederick, Louise		
Frederick, Mary Ann	Holy Cross, Clay County, Minn.	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.
Frederick, Joseph	do	Has a claim in Becker County, Minnesota; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, over forty years of age, and has resided at Holy Cross, Minnesota.—J. B. Bottineau.
Fain, John B.	Saint Joseph, Dak.	Has resided there for ten years and over; mixed-blood of the Pembina band, over thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Fain, Josette	Saint Joseph, Dak.	Think she is sister to John B. Fain.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 9, Schedule E.)
Flemaud, Margaret	Pembina County, Dak.	(See affidavit No. 10, Schedule E.)
Flemaud, Anette		
Frike, Josette	Fort Garry, British North America.	I think she is the widow of Paul Frike, who lived between Pembina and Fort Garry; she is a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Faustneauf, Baptiste		
Foy, Josette		
Gingras, Margaret	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Minn.	A sister of Antoine Gingras, merchant at Saint Joseph; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior, over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Goulet, Rodger	Fort Garry, British North America.	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.
Goulet, Elizard	Pembina, Dak.	Has resided at Pembina to my knowledge for ten years up to the time he was killed during the late Red River rebellion; his widow is there now; he was over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Goutier, Rosalie		
Gibson, Francis		
Gladeau, Pierre, (3)	Fort Garry, British North America.	Have lived there for ten years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gladue, Genevieve		
Gladue, Charles	Saint Joseph, Dak.	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.
Gladue, Pierre, (3).....	St. Joseph, Dak .....	.....	Resided at Saint Joseph; a son of Charles Gladue, 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. (See affidavit No. 11, Schedule E.)
Gagnon, Marie	do .....	.....	The wife of Joseph Gagnon, and 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 .....	.....	Do. Don't know her personally.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grandbois, Margaret	do .....	.....	Do.
Gambois, Isabella	Saint Joseph, Dak .....	.....	Wife of Malamin Granbois; resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; she is an Amlin, daughter of Baptiste Amlin; over forty years of age; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grandbois, Pierre .....	.....	.....	.....
Grandbois, Michel	Pembina, Dak .....	.....	Has resided at Pembina for many years; over fifty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Goddon, Louis	do .....	.....	Resided at Pembina for ten years past; over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 12, Schedule E.)
Gondrie, Amable	Fort Garry, British North America .....	.....	Resided there to my knowledge for ten years and over; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gondrie, Andre	do .....	.....	A brother of Amable; not acquainted with him.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gondrie, Madeline	do .....	.....	Resides at Fort Garry, don't remember her.—P. Bottineau.
Galarneau, Marie	do .....	.....	Heard of her there.—P. Bottineau.
Grant, Margaret	Chippewa Station, Minn .....	.....	Wife of Narciss 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.
Grant, Julia	White Horse Plains, British North America .....	.....	Sister 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, Schedule E.)
Grant, Narcisse	Chippewa Station, Minn .....	.....	Resided for many years at Saint Joseph; a cousin of Charles Grant; he is over forty years of age; a Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grant, Charles	Saint Joseph, Dak .....	.....	Resided at Saint Joseph over ten years; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grant, Marie	do .....	.....	Wife of Cuthbert Grant; she is a Gingrass; resided at Saint Joseph; she is about thirty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Grant, Frizine .....	.....	.....	.....
Grant, Cathbert	Saint Joseph, Dak .....	.....	A son-in-law of Antoine Gingrass and brother of Charles Grant; about thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gruet, Theophilus	Fort Garry, British North America .....	.....	I have known Gruet residing at Red settlement, Canada side, a place known as Point-a-Gruet; don't know them personally.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gruet, Madeline	do .....	.....	I think she is of the family of Theophilus.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gruet, Augustin	do .....	.....	Same as Theophilus.—J. B. Bottineau.
Gruet, John B.	do .....	.....	Know them, but cannot recollect the different members of the family; they are mixed-blood of Superior band; resides at Fort Garry.—P. Bottineau.
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.—P. Bottineau.
Henrie, Josette	Fort Garry, British North America.	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 up to the last four or five years.—P. Bottineau.
Henrie, Antoine	do	Resided there to my knowledge over ten years; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Henrie, Michel	Pembina, Dak	A brother of Michael, I think; resided at Pembina over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Henrie, Andre	do	The wife of Andre Henrie, resided at Pembina; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Henry, Marie	do	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.
Henry, Mary Ann	Saint Joseph, Pembina County, Minnesota.	The son of Salamon Hamlin; over thirty years of age; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band, I think; resided, to my knowledge, ten years and over at Red River settlement, Canada side.—J. B. Bottineau. Same as "Amlin."
Harman, Edward	Fort Garry, British North America.	Over sixty years of age, and same as his son Joseph Hamlin.—J. B. Bottineau. Is a counselor of the Manitoban government.
Hamlin, Joseph	do	I think she is the wife of Salamon Hamlin; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
Hamlin, Salamon	do	I think resides at Fort Garry; he is a Scotch half-breed; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.
Hamlin, Isabella		Same as James Inkster.—J. B. Bottineau.
Hulcrow, Elizabeth		
Inkster, James		
Irbister, Mary		
Irvin, Louise		
Jenton, Josephite		
Johnson, Mary	Fort Garry, British North America.	Heard of him at Fort Garry; don't know him.—P. Bottineau.
Jenvien, Peter	do	A son of Mrs. Marion; over thirty-five years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Jervais, Francis	do	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.)
Jerome, Jerome	Pembina, Dak	I think she is the wife of Jerome; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
Jerome, Elizabeth	do	A brother of Jerome; 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.)
Jerome, David	do	I think she is of the Jerome family at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau.
Jerome, Margaret		Same as Margaret Jerome.—J. B. Bottineau.
Jerome, Margaret, jr.		Same as Margaret.—J. B. Bottineau.
Jerome, Angelic		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.
Jerome, Louis	Pembina, Dak	
Jondron, Angelic		
Jondron, Francois		
Kittson, Elise		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.
Klyne, Angelic	Fort Garry, Dak	Resided at a point called Scratching 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 to persons represented as mixed-bloods, &c.—Continued.

Name.	Residence.	Witness.	Evidence taken by the commission.
Klyne, Margaret.....	Fort Garry, Dak.....	.....	Same as Angelie Klyne.
Klyne, George.....	do.....	.....	Resided at Seratching 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.
Le 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.
Laraunt, Marie.....	do.....	.....	Wife of Paul Laurant, at Pembina; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band, nor age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lejennes, Therese.....	.....	.....	.....
Letendre, Margaret, sr.....	.....	.....	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, jr.....	.....	.....	Same as Margaret, sr.—J. B. Bottineau.
Letendre, John B.....	.....	.....	Same.—J. B. Bottineau.
Le Roque, Charles.....	Pembina, Dak.....	.....	Resided at Pembina for ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over thirty-five and less than forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lagamonier, Marie.....	.....	.....	Resides at Red River settlement; don't know them personally.—J. B. Bottineau.
Legemognier, Josette.....	.....	.....	Same as Marie.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 16, Schedule E.)
Legamnier, Marie.....	.....	.....	Same as Marie.—J. B. Bottineau.
Legimonier, Isiard.....	.....	.....	Heard of such parties at Fort Garry.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lagimonier, Sara.....	.....	.....	Same.—J. B. Bottineau.
Leframboise, Marie.....	.....	.....	Think she is of the Laframboise family at Saint Joseph, Dakota Territory.—P. Bottineau.
Leframboise, Louis.....	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	.....	Resided at Saint Joseph over ten years; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; about thirty-eight years of age.—J. P. Bottineau.
Laframboise, 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.
Laframboise, Mary Ann.....	do.....	.....	Resided at Pembina and Saint Joseph over ten years; now a widow; known by Mary Ann Mash-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.
Laframboise, Josette.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesperance, Marie.....	.....	.....	.....
Lesperance, Andre.....	.....	.....	.....
Levelet, Pierre.....	.....	.....	.....
Levelet, Marie.....	Hennepin County, Minn.....	.....	I know only one Pierre Lavellet, who now resides in Hennepin County, Minnesota, a Frenchman from Canada.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lepoint, Madeline.....	.....	.....	I think she is the wife of Pierre Lavelet, the Frenchman; she is a mixed-blood, the daughter of Bissanett; she is about thirty years of age; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.

Lafontaine, Francois.....	Saint Joseph, Dak	Resided at Saint Joseph and Pembina about ten years, and prior to that time resided in the Fur Company, on the Missouri, as an interpreter; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is about fifty years of age; known by name of Lesparnaix.—J. B. Bottineau.
Ledonsier, Bazil		
Lerance, Marie	Saint Joseph, Dak	Wife of late Baptiste Larence; 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.
Larauce, Agatha		
Lucie, Josette	Saint Joseph, Dak	She is the wife of late Louis Laudrie; resided at Saint Joseph over ten years; she is of the Walette family; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; I think about thirty-eight years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Laundrie, Marie		
Leque, Francis	do	Same as Francois Lequier; resided at Pembina for ten years, to my knowledge; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; about thirty-five or six years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 31, Schedule E.)
Leque, Mary		I think she is the wife of Francois Lequier, a mixed-blood of Lake Superior and Pembina; both over twenty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Lepiant, Madeline		
Lepiant, Isabella	Saint Joseph, Dak	Wife of Oliver Laplante; resided at Saint Joseph over ten years; a mixed-blood of Superior; I think about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 17, Schedule E.)
Lyons, John		
La Deux, Louise		
Le Pine, Julia		
La Derout, Julia		
La Derout, Joseph		
Logan, Thomas	Fort Garry, British North America	Know La Derouts; resided at Fort Garry; don't remember their given names; don't know of what band; mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau.
McKay, John B		Same; Julie La Derout.—J. B. Bottineau.
McKay, Julie		Resided there for forty years and over; he is a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; about sixty-five years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Milcoin, Madeline		Know McKay family; don't remember them.—P. Bottineau.
Morrisette, Arsene	Saint Joseph, Dak	
Morrisette, Julia		Resided at Saint Joseph for ten years and over; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Morrisette, Baptiste		I think to be the late wife of Arsene Morrisette; don't know to what band she belonged; she would be now about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Monkman, Mary		
Mire, Jean B		
Marion, Edward	Fort Garry, British North America	Knew Monkman family at Fort Garry; don't know the members.—J. B. Bottineau.
McGillis, Alexander	White Horse Plains, British North America	Resided at Saint Joseph prior to 1862 for over ten years; a son of Narcisse Manor; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; he is over thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
McGillis, Margaret	do	Resided at White Horse Plains; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior; don't know his age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Montrieul, Izabella	Pembina, Dak	Wife of Alexander McGillis; don't know how old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Montrieul, John B	do	Wife of Joseph Montrail, sr.; resided at Pembina to my knowledge over twenty years; a mixed-blood of Lake Superior and Pembina bands both; she is over sixty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 8, Schedule E.)
		Son of Isabella and Joseph Montrail; a mixed-blood of the Pembina and Superior bands both; belonged to the Pembina band over twenty-eight years.—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.
Montrieul, Margaret	Pembina, Dak		Daughter of Joseph Montrieul; she is about thirty-six years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. Husband of Isabella Montrieul; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; over sixty years of age; resided in Pembina for twenty years past.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 18, Schedule E.)
Montrieul, Joseph	do		
Montrieul, Catherine	do		Wife of John B. Montrieul; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; about thirty-six years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Montrieul, Joseph, jr	do		Son of Joseph Montrieul, sr.; resided at Pembina and Grand Forks; a mixed-blood of Pembina and Superior bands, but for the last twenty years belonged to Pembina band; he is over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Montrieul, Margaret	do		Wife of Joseph Montrieul, jr.; a mixed blood of Lake Superior; about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Martel, Baptiste .....	.....		I know two Baptiste Martel, the father and the son; resided at Pembina and Saint Joseph over ten years, and mixed-blood of Pembina bands.—J. B. Bottineau.
Martel, Josette .....	.....		I think she is the wife of Baptiste Martel; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; she is about forty years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Morin, 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 .....	.....		I think she is the wife of Narciss Marion, at Fort Garry; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Marion, Marie .....	.....	
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 .....	.....		I think she is the wife of Pascal Montour; about forty years old; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Mousné, Therese .....	.....		I think Duncan is a nephew of Thomas Harrison; mixed-blood of Superior.—P. Bottineau.
McDonald, Duncan	Fort Garry, B. N. A		
McDonald, Philip	do		Brother of Duncan; middle age; mixed-blood of Superior; always lived on Canada side.—P. Bottineau.
McDonald, Eliza .....	.....		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, Charles, jr .....	.....	
McDonald, Mary .....	.....	
McDonald, William	Otter Tail City, Minn		
McDonald, Nancy .....	.....		She is the wife of François 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.
McDonald, Hanuah	Becker County, Minn		
Meme, Mary .....	.....		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.
Meme, François	do		
Murray, Jane Mary .....	.....	
Maxwell, Elizabeth .....	.....	

Neau, Isabella			
Nolin, Angelic			
Nolin, John	Georgetown, Minn.		Resided at Saint Joseph prior to 1862, 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 there.—J. B. Bottineau.
Nolin, Margaret, sr.			I think she is of the Nolin family of Fort Garry; two families of Nolans, brothers of Joseph, sr.; resides at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.
Nolin, Julie			
Nolin, Joseph	Saint Joseph, Dak		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.
Nolin, Charlotte			
Nolin, John B.	Georgetown, Minn.		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.
Nolin, Margaret			
Nolin, Angelic	Saint Joseph, Dak		A daughter of Joseph Nolin, sr., by that name; about twenty-five years old.—J. B. Bottineau.
Nolin, Francis	do		Son of Joseph Nolin; a mixed-blood of Pembina; about twenty-eight years of age, when he died, three years ago, this 1871; resided at Saint Joseph with his father.—J. B. Bottineau.
Nolin, Augustine			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.
Nolin, Genveive			Same as Margaret Nolan.—J. B. Bottineau.
Nolin, Margaret			Same as Margaret, sr.—J. B. Bottineau.
Paranteaux, Celestie			Know Paranteaux on both sides of the line, but don't remember them.—P. Bottineau.
Paranteaux, Josette			
Pereaux, Monique			
Parks, Julie			
Patras, Ellen			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.
Primeau, Joseph, jr.			Heard of Joseph Bruce at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.
Primeau, Joseph			Same as Joseph above.—J. B. Bottineau.
Petter, Marie			Heard of Pettier family.—J. B. Bottineau.
Petter, Susan			Same as Maria Pettier.—J. B. Bottineau.
Pariscien, Pascal			
Peranteau, Joseph, sr.	Saint Joseph, Dak		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.
Peranteau, Isabella			Thinks she is the wife of Joseph, sr.; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
Peranteau, John B.			Resided in Saint Joseph over ten years; a son of Joseph Peranteau, sr.; known by name of Baptiscence; a mixed-blood of Pembina; received annuities with Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Peranteau, Marie	Saint Joseph, Dak		Wife of John B. or Baptiscence Paranteau; don't know her age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Peranteau, Joseph, jr.	do		Son of Joseph Paranteau, sr.; about thirty-two or three years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Peranteau, Louis	do		Oldest son of Joseph, sr.; he is about thirty-eight or nine; resided at Saint Joseph for ten years.—J. B. Bottineau.
Peranteau, Susan			

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.
Peranteau, Angelic			I think belong to Joseph Parenteau, sr., family; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau. Same as Angelle.—J. B. Bottineau.
Pireaux, Catherine			
Plant, Marie			
Pepin, Margaret			Wife of Paulet Picard; resided at Saint Joseph for ten years prior to 1868; she is over forty years of age; a mixed-blood of the Superior.—J. B. Bottineau.
Picard, Louise	Becker County, Minn.		
Picard, Margaret	do		
Picard, Paulet	do		Resided ten years at Saint Joseph prior to 1868; mixed-blood of Pembina band; over forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 19, Schedule E.)
Richard, Margaret	Pembina County, Dak.		Do. Know one Francois Roi about Leech Lake, Minnesota; a fur-trader; a mixed-blood of Superior band; over thirty-five years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Richard, Joseph, jr	do		
Roi Francois	do		
Roy, Therese			(See affidavit No. 20, Schedule E.)
Rassett, Marie			
Rassette, George			
Richard, Rosalie	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.		(See affidavit No. 20, Schedule E.)
Richard, Charlotte			
Richard, Joseph	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.		
Richard, Susan			Resided at Pembina and Saint Joseph, to my knowledge, over ten years; a mixed-blood of the Pembina band; about fifty-nine years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Renville, Francoise, sr.	Pembina, Dak.		
Renville, Margaret	do		
Rainville, Francoise, jr	do		Wife of Francoise Renville, sr.; she is of Dumas family; over fifty years of age; mixed-blood of Superior band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Roudo, Louis	Saint Paul, Minn.		Son of Francoise Renville, sr., of Pembina; resided at Saint Joseph and Pembina for ten years and over.—J. B. Bottineau.
Roudo, Catherine			Born in Minnesota; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; is now about thirty-two or three years of age.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 22, Schedule E.)
Ross, Margaret			(See affidavit No. 22, Schedule E.)
Rousaint, Francois			
Sanderson, David			
Sinclair, James			Heard of Sanderson at Fort Garry; don't know them.—J. B. Bottineau.
Sinclair, Thomas			
Sinclair, Catherine			
Sutherland, James R.			
Slater, William			
Slater, Marie			
Slater, William			
Slater, Thomas			
Strobier, Antoine			
Shaboyer, Louise			Heard of Shayboyer at Red Lake; don't know Louis.—J. B. Bottineau.
Sire, Madeline	Fort Garry, B. N. A.		
			Think she is the wife of George Sire, at Scratching River; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.

Sire, George	do	Resided at Scratching River, Canada, for ten years past; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band; is about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Sire, Marie		
Sayard, Joseph, jr.		He is Joseph Saweyard, Fort Garry; over forty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Sayard, Joseph		Same family as Joseph Saweyard, I think.—J. B. Bottineau.
Sayard, Louise, sr.		
Sayard, Louise		
Sayard, Peter, jr.		
Sayard, Peter, sr.		
Sayard, Madeline		
Small, Nancy		
Small, William		
Smith, Mary		
Smith, Joseph	Pembina, Dak	
Smith, Louis	do	Resided at Saint Joseph ten years and over; known by name of Joseph Cabrie; a mixed-blood of Pembina band; about forty years of age.—J. B. Bottineau.
Smith, Emily	do	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.)
Sayies, François		Wife of Louis Smith; about sixty years of age; mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavits Nos. 23 and 24, Schedule E.)
Sayest, Joseph		Know 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. B. Bottineau.
Sayest, Louis		Mixed-blood of the Chippewas of Pembina and Red Lake. (See affidavit No. 32, Schedule .)
St. Jermaine, Josette ..		
Tibault, Ellen		
Taylor, William		
Taylor, Mary		
Turcotte, Vital	Fort Garry, B. N. A.	Resided in Canada side, to my knowledge, ten years past; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Vondrie, Tousaint		
Vondrie, Mary Ann		
Vandau, Margaret		
Vilneuve, Angelic	Fort Abercrombie, Dak	Wife of Francis Vilneuve; about forty-five or fifty years of age; a mixed-blood; don't know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Valé, Joseph		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.
Valé, Tousaint		His widow is at Fort Garry; Tousaint is a son of Joseph Valé; about forty years; now dead; a mixed-blood of Pembina band on his mother's side, according to the rolls of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Valé, Louise		
Vincent, Marie		
Vincent, François		
Vivier, Josette	Pembina, Dak	(See affidavit No. 25, Schedule E.)
Vivier, Geneueve		
Vivier, Francis	Saint Joseph, Dak	Resided at Saint Joseph for over ten years; known by name of Ti-tash; over forty years of age; a mixed-blood of Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau. (See affidavit No. 26, Schedule E.)
Vivier, Louis	Fort Abercrombie, Dak	Son of François Viviar; about thirty-four or five years of age; resided the last ten years at Saint Joseph.—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.
Vandall, Isabella.....			I think she is the wife of Pierre Vandall, sr.; if so, she is an Amlin; about forty years of age and over.—J. B. Bottineau.
Vandall, Louis.....			
Vandall, Marie.....			
Vandall, Margaret.....			
Vandall, Benjamin.....	Fort Garry.....		Lives at the settlement.
Vandal, Antoine.....	do.....		Do.
Vilbrin, Louise Plouf.....	Saint Joseph, Dak.....		The Vilbrin family reside at Saint Joseph. The witnesses to this application resided at Fort Garry when it was taken.
Vilbrin, Louis.....	do.....		
White, Julia.....			
Wells, Edward.....			Resided in Saint Joseph and Pembina prior to 1868; Edward Wells, sr., and Edward, jr., his son; one about seventy and over and the son about thirty-eight; mixed-blood of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau.
Wells, Isabella.....			I think she is Edward Wells's, sr.'s, wife; don't know her.—J. B. Bottineau.
Wray, F. Anne.....			The witnesses to this application, Narcisse Marion and John T. Putnam, lived at Fort Garry when this application was taken; Marion still resides there; Putnam is doing business in Saint Paul.

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 Abercrombie 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. M. CLARK,
Special Commissioner and United States Indian Agent.
EDWD. 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.
Adam, Joseph	Crow Wing, White Earth	Mixed blood; he is from Red River country; never lived on Lake Superior to my knowledge.—J. B. Bottineau. I knew 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.
Aitkins, 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.
Amelin, Mary	Centerville, or Saint Paul	Was a married woman in 1854, and immediately connected with the Pembina band of Chippewas. (See affidavit No. 38, Schedule D.)
Amelin, Cecilia .....	.....	Was a married woman in 1854, and immediately connected with the Pembina band. (See affidavit No. 1, of Schedule D.) Her name is now Cecilia Paul.
Amelin, Louis	Centerville	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 .....	.....	Before marriage, was Margaret McCoy; was married September 30, 1854, and came from Red River; never was connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Bibo, Margaret .....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Bastien, Margaret .....	.....	Is of the Red River family of Rondeau; came from Red Lake, and was a married woman September 30, 1854; is 43 years of age. So says her brother, Joseph Bondeau, living in Saint Paul.
Barette, Marguerite	Little Canada	Was, before marriage, Margaret Rasignole; is about 48 years of age; was married September 30, 1854; connected with the Pembina Chippewas and not with the Lake Superior; came from Red River. (See affidavit No. 8, Schedule D.)
Baldwin, Margaret .....	.....	Was connected immediately with the Chippewas of the Mississippi. (See affidavit No. 2, of Schedule D.)
Bellair, François .....	.....
Brisette, Louise .....	.....
Bouchea, Peter F.	Probably Grey Cloud or Hudson, Wisconsin.	Came from Red River; was immediately connected with the Pembina Chippewas; the husband of Margaret Bush, or Busha.
Bellefeuille, Sophia	Belle Prairie	Was under the age of 21 years, September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 3, Schedule D.)
Brunette, Catherine .....	.....
Brunette, Francis .....	.....
Brunette, Josette .....	.....
Brunette, Batise .....	.....
Brunette, Joseph .....	.....
Brunette, Jean Bte .....	.....
Brunette, François .....	.....
Bounet, Margaret .....	.....

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.
Brunette, Josette	Grey Cloud	Formerly Josette Turpin, a mixed-blood from Red River; never had any connection with the Lake Superior Chippewas; was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband is Peter Brunelle. (See affidavit No. 4, Schedule D.)
Brunelle, Joseph	do	Mother from Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 4, Schedule D.)
Brunelle, Louise	do	Mother from Lake Superior; is now 38 years old; left there before September 30, 1854. ((See affidavit No. 5, Schedule D.)
Brunelle, Peter	do	Mother from Lake Superior; is now 38 years old; left there before September 30, 1854. ((See affidavit No. 5, Schedule D.)
Brunelle, Louis	Hudson, Wisconsin	Mother from Lake Superior; is now 45 old; left there before September 30, 1854.
Brunelle, Josephine	do	Formerly Josephine McCoy; a mixed-blood from Red River; never had any connection with the Lake Superior Chippewas; was a married woman September 30, 1854; wife of Joseph Brunelle also. (See affidavit No. 4, Schedule D.)
Burcheneau, Margaret	do	Was the wife of Basil Barcheneau, (Bottineau,) and of the Red River family of Basignole; never belonged to the Lake Superior Chippewas.
Burcheneau, Bazile	Washington Territory	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas; born somewhere on Red River. This family have received annuities with the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas.
Burcheneau, Pierre	Bottineau Prairie	Is mixed-blood; born on Red River; his connection has always been with the Pembina Chippewas and never with those of Lake Superior; is 53 years old; mother was sister of—
Burcheneau, Sever	do	Brother of above, and has always had similar connections.
Bruce, Marion	do	Was a Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa. (See affidavit No. 20, Schedule D, of Angelique Detour.)
Bruce, Susan	do	do
Bruce, Peter	Hudson, Wis.	Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas. (See affidavit No. 2, Schedule D, of Angelique Detour.)
Bruce, Margaret	do	do
Bonga, George	Leech Lake	do
Bonga, Stephen	Fond du Lac	Mother a Lake Superior squaw; father a negro. Now lives at Leech Lake; never received his scrip, nor knew that it was issued. (See affidavit No. 6, Schedule D.)
Bonga, Elizabeth	Gull Lake	Brother of above. (See affidavit No. 7, Schedule D.)
Bonga, Jack	do	Sister of George Bonga; I know her to be entitled.—E. P. Smith.
Bellanger, Augustus	White Earth	Entitled.—E. P. Smith.
Bellanger, Joseph	do	About 60 years of age. } These Bellangers, Augustus and Joseph, are brothers to Paul Bellanger. (See No. 2, Schedule I, whom the commission approved.) They came from Lake Superior, and are
Bellanger, Henry	do	About 50 years of age. } entitled.—Edw. P. Smith.
Bellanger, John Bte	do	Son of Augustus; about 35 to 40 years of age. } Children of the above, entitled.
Bellanger, Pierre	do	(See affidavit No. 9, Schedule D.)
Beaulieu, Clement H.	Crow Wing	About 40 years of age. } Born at Fond du Lac, Wis.; left there about 1845, and was afterwards connected with the Chippewas of the Mississippi.
Beaulieu, Maria	White Earth	Wife of Paul H. Beaulieu; sister of George Fairbanks, (which see;) was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Beaulieu, Henry H.	do	Same as Clement H. Beaulieu.
Beaulieu, Elizabeth	Crow Wing	Wife of Clement H. Beaulieu; was a married women September 30, 1854.
Beaulieu, Paul H.	White Earth	Same as Clement H. Beaulieu.
Belcourt, Therese	do	(See Schedule D, affidavit of No. 13 of the same.)
Belcourt, Margaret	do	do
Belcourt, Jean B.	do	(See affidavit No. 10, Schedule D.)
Belcourt, Eustache	Near Faribault	(See affidavit of Baptiste Turpin, No. 47, Schedule D.)
Bisson, Antoine F.	Belle Prairie	This is the same person as Antoine Bisson below. (See affidavit No. 17, of Peter Roy, of Schedule D.)
Bisson, Margaret T.	do	This is the same person as Margaret Bisson below. (See affidavit No. 17, of Peter Roy, of Schedule D.)

Bison, Margaret .....	.....	Sister of Clement H. Beaulieu; was a married woman September 30, 1854, her husband being a white man. (See affidavit No. 11, Schedule D.)
Bison, Antoine	Belle Prairie	Son of Margaret Bisson; was absent from home, so that we could not see him.
Brouhaud, Archange	do	This is the same person as next below. (See affidavit No. 17, of Peter Roy, of Schedule D.)
Brauchaud, Archange .....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; daughter of Margaret Bisson. (See affidavit No. 12, Schedule D.)
Cerbtier, Margaret .....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Cloutier, Angelic	Saint Paul	Was from Red River; never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 18, Schedule D.)
Cormick, Julia	do	Is a white woman, and don't pretend to have one drop of Indian blood in her veins; was also a married woman September 30, 1854.
Comptois, Mitchell	Gull Lake	An old man, mixed-blood, from Sandy Lake.
Charrette, Elizabeth	Crow Wing	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 13, Schedule D.)
Charrette, Charles	do	Husband of Elizabeth; has left her since the treaty. He was born (probably) at Sandy Lake.
Chouinard, Leflett	Little Falls, Brainard, Minn	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; is probably a Canadian Frenchwoman; now wife of Charles W. Darly, of Brainard; her former husband's name was Louis Chounard. Inquire of George W. Sweet, South Rapids. (See affidavit No. 14, Schedule D.)
Chouinard, John Bte	Little Falls	
Choninard, Peter	Dead	
Chabino, Margaret	Saint Cloud	Was married. Left September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 15, Schedule D.)
Chabino, Margaret R	do	Probably the same as above. (See affidavit No. 15, Schedule D.) Her married name is Cotte.
Chaboles, Margaret .....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Claremont, Mary Ann .....	.....	Daughter of Mrs. Delenais: came from Red Lake; never were immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; is 34 years of age; her husband a white man; may have been married September 30, 1854.
Champlin, Sophia E	Saint Paul	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Callie, Mary .....	.....	Do.
Courrette, Joseph .....	.....	Has since made application for scrip under the treaty of Old Crossing of Red Lake River, 1863.
Cardotte, Agate .....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Cardotte, Alice .....	.....	Do.
Corbin, Margaret .....	.....	(See affidavit No. 16, Schedule D.)
Cressy, Almira	Saint Paul	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; daughter of Moses Bissino, who was a Desgales, from Red River; never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Chabailleze, Josette	Crow Wing	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 19, Schedule D.)
Dona, Elizabeth	Minneapolis	
Dugas, Susan	Dayton	Is one of Reasche family; married woman September 30, 1854.
Dalona, John	Centreville, or Rich Lake	If same as John Baptiste, is about 50 years of age, and is from Red River, having no connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Du Rosha, Josephine .....	.....	Application is defective, in not being signed by either applicant or witnesses.
Dufort, Sophia	Crow Wing	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Daurelle, Mary .....	.....	Application defective, in not stating she was a single person over the age of 21 years or the head of a family.
Detour, Angeliqne	Saint Paul	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; is from Red River, and never had any immediate connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior. (See Schedule D, affidavit No. 20 of the same.)
Demarais, Victory .....	.....
Demarais, Zavier	Traverse de Sault	Is a mixed-blood, from Pembina or Red River; never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Demarais Louis	Saint Paul	Is a mixed-blood, of the Red River Chippewas; never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Demarais, Xsiver .....	.....	Son of Zavier above. Died in the Army of the Union; never received his scrip. So informed by Louis Demarais, his uncle.
Demarais, Gabriel .....	.....	Sometimes known as Gabriel Amelin or Hamlin, because he lived with Solomon Amelin, who resides at the "settlement;" never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Daniel, Peter	Hennepin, County	A white man. (See Schedule B.)
Daniels, Mary .....	.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; and, if the wife of Peter above, is a squaw, (pure Indian,) from Sandy Lake.
Desjardon, Robert .....	.....	Son of Baptiste; is about 38 years of age.
Desjardon, Joseph	Winnipegish Lake, Minn	Must be about 40 years of age; think the "old man" came from Lake Superior.

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.
Deajardon, Batiste	Winnipegish Lake, Minn. . .	The "old man" probably came from Lake Superior.
Deajarlais, David	Hennepin County	Came from Red River; has drawn annuities with the Pembina Chippewas.
Deajarlais, Louis	do	Do.
Deajarlais, Francis	Pembina County, Dak	Do.
Ely, Catherine	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, Catherine	White Earth	A married woman in 1854; sister of C. H. Beaulien, 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.
Fairbanks, George	Leech Lake	Is forty-two years of age, brother of above; sold scrip for \$100.
Fairbanks, Benjamin	Red Lake	Is thirty-eight years of age, brother of above.
Folstrom, John	Dead	
Folstrom, Margaret R	do	
Folstrom, Nancy	Lake Land	(See affidavit No. 23, Schedule D.)
Folstrom, Margaret	do	Was a married woman September 30; came from Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 23, Schedule D.)
Furnear, Sarah	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her father was white, her mother a half-breed from Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 49, Schedule D.)
Gheen, Nancy	do	(See affidavit No. 24, Schedule D.)
Gervais, Sophia	do	She states she was born at Saint Joseph; was married September 30, 1854; her husband was a white man; she never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Holman, Susan	do	A married woman September 30, 1854.
Huot, Margaret	Saint Anthony	Do.
Hamelle, Josette	do	Do.
Jourdain, Bazil	Red Lake	Is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake Chippewas, and not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Jourdain, Eustache	Dead	Brother of Bazil.
Killoal, Jane	Traverse des Sault	Daughter of Killoal, an Irishman, and Cecile Turpin, from Red River; Pembina Chippewa; she never had any immediate connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Kling, Lucy	Near Saint Cloud	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband is white; she is from the Red Lake family of Jordains; not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Labat, Genevieve	do	Was formerly Genevieve Turpin; married to Joseph Labat, and is only thirty-one years of age at the present time, according to her brother, Baptiste Turpin; they are from Red River, and have no connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 48, Schedule D.)
Leasee, Paul	do	Has applied for scrip under the treaty of 1863; came from Lake Superior; mixed-blood.
Le Grue, Joseph	do	Has applied for scrip under the treaty of 1863.
Le May, Margaret	Centreville	Is a mixed-blood of the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas; was married September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 26, Schedule D.)
Le May, Madeline	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; is of the Red River family of Demarais, and never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
La Sarte, Mary	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
La Sarte, Raphael	do	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas. (See Schedule B.)
La Sarte, François	do	Do.
La Sarte, Louise	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.

La Rock, Andrew	Yellow Medicine	Was from Red River; over forty years old; connected with the Pembina Chippewas and not those of Lake Superior.—J. Roberts.
La Rock, Madeline	do	Sister of Andrew and wife of David Eboe; was a married woman September 30, 1854; not connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
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, Eunice	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; she states that she never received any scrip; her husband died eight years ago.
Larne, Julia E.	Fort Abercrombie	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Lerne, Francis	do	Was a—
Leniville, Mary	do	do
Larivee, Charlotte	Centreville	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina or Red Lake Chippewas; was a married woman September 30, 1854; had no connection with the Lake Superior Chippewas. (See affidavit No. 29, Schedule D.)
Laundry, Margaret	Dead	Daughter of Mrs. La Bissina, of the family of Desjarlais; had no immediate connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Latterell, Mary Ann	St. Paul	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; related to the Red River Chippewas; saw her mother.
La Chapelle, Julia	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
La Fond, Benjamin	St. Paul	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band from Red River; never had any immediate connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; sold his scrip for \$40 to Isaac Van Ettan. (See affidavit No. 51, Schedule D.)
La Fond, Margaret	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; saw her; she never received her scrip, but sold it for \$40 to Isaac Van Ettan; she was of the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas. She agreed to pay \$20 for getting the scrip, or sell for \$40. She did not have the \$20 when the scrip came, so was forced to take the \$40 offered.
Legrue, Mary Ann	St. Croix	Was probably a married woman September 30, 1854.
L'Eveque, Mary E.	do	do
La Count, Antoine	Hennepin County	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina Chippewas.
La Count, Amable	do	Has applied for scrip under the treaty of 1863. (See Schedule B.)
Leith, Francis	Lakeland	(See affidavit No. 30, Schedule D.)
Lambert, Sophia	Taylor's Falls	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
La Bissina, Mary Frances	do	Do.
La Bissina, Isaac	do	Was son of Mrs. La Bissina, who was a Desjarlais of the Red River or Pembina Chippewas.
McCoy, Francois	Dead	Was connected with the Pembina band of Chippewas, (he came from Red River, and not with the Lake Superiors.
McCoy, Joseph	Lakeland	Brother of above.
McCoy, Jane	do	Was formerly of the Brunnelle family. She came from Lake Superior; was under the age of 21 years September 30, 1854. (See affidavit 31, Schedule D.)
McCoy, Margaret	do	Was from Red River, Pembina band of Chippewas. (See affidavit No. 31, Schedule D.)
McCoy, Antoine	do	Was from Red River, Pembina band of Chippewas; not connected with the Lake Superior Chippewas. (See affidavit 31, Schedule D.)
Morrison, James	Otter Tail	Know by his Indian name of Azare; was entitled.
Morrison, Charlotte L.	Crow Wing	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; husband a white man.
McDonald, Genevive	Otter Tail	Wife of Donald McDonald; was a married woman September 30, 1854.
McDougall, Betsey	Swan River	Wife of James McDougall, and daughter of Donald McDonald; is 45 years old, and was a married woman September 30, 1854.
McDougall, Mary	Otter Tail	Wife of Duncan McDougall, and daughter of Donald McDonald; about 35 years of age at this time; was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Mickley, Betsey	St. Cloud	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Moran, Lizzie	do	Do.
Monchamp, Elizabeth	Little Rock	(See affidavit No. 32, Schedule D.) Never received her scrip, or any condition for the same.
Martin, Mary	do	Was probably a married woman September 30, 1854.
Moore, Ann	Near Fort Ripley	Was under the age of 21 years September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 33, Schedule D.)
Massey, Francis	St. Croix	Probably married September 30, 1854.
McArthur, Nancy	Crow Wing	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; wife of David McArthur; husband a white man.

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.
McGillis, Francoise.....	Crow Wing.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 34, Schedule D.)
McGillis, John.....	do.....	(See affidavit No. 33, Schedule D.)
Montraille, Susan.....	White Earth.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; wife of Joseph Montraille, who was dead in 1865.
Montraille, Antoine.....	Dead.....	Son of Joseph Montraille.
Meyou, Antoine.....	.....	.....
Meyou, Elizabeth.....	.....	.....
McBoal, Angelic.....	.....	.....
Newage, Lozette William.....	Superior City, Wis.....	Her mother was a Brunnelle, from Lake Superior; was a married woman September 30, 1854. Isaac Van Etten paid her \$15 for her scrip.—Angelique Quinn.
Nulan, Joseph.....	.....	.....
Osanga, Catharine.....	Superior City.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 36, Schedule D.)
Oakes, Julia B.....	St. Paul.....	Was a full-blooded Indian, and a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit 37 of Charles Lad, Schedule D.)
Oakes, George H.....	Dead.....	Wife of C. H. Oakes, of Saint Paul, and sister of Clement H. Beaulieu, of Crow Wing; was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband a white man.
Pepin, Joseph.....	Near St. Paul.....	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band of Chippewas; never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Pepin, Stephen.....	St. Cloud.....	Is a mixed-blood of the Pembina band of Chippewas; never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 38, Schedule D.)
Paron, Charlotte.....	St. Croix.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Purdon, Jean Bte.....	.....	.....
Pelland, Mary.....	.....	.....
Pechale, Francois.....	White Oak Point.....	I think his people came from Lake Superior; don't think he ever lived there, although he may have done so in former years.—James Whitehead.
Pellcan, Louise.....	Anoka County.....	Is a white woman.
Price, Charlotte.....	.....	Sister of Trueman A. Warner, Government interpreter at White Earth; mixed-blood of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and was married September 30, 1854.
Price, Margaret.....	.....	.....
Quinn, Mary L.....	St. Paul.....	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; was connected with the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina; never had any connection with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Quinn, William L.....	.....	Son of above.
Roy, Peter.....	Little Falls.....	Son of Vincent Roy, sr., of Lake Superior. (See affidavit No. 40, Schedule D.)
Roy, Alexis.....	White Earth.....	The Roy family came from Lake Superior.
Roy, Cecile.....	.....	.....
Roy, Michael.....	.....	.....
Roy, Sophia.....	White Earth.....	Married woman September 30, 1854; wife of Francis Roy.
Roy, Joseph A.....	.....	.....
Roy, Margaret E.....	.....	.....
Roy, Margaret.....	.....	.....
Roy, Philomon.....	Little Falls.....	Married woman September 30, 1854; wife of Peter Roy.
Roy, Pierre.....	Crow Wing Crossing.....	Came from Lake Superior.—(E. P. Smith.) I know him.—E. P. S.
Rashe, Siver.....	Dead.....	Born in Minnesota, of white father; a mixed-blood Chippewa mother, who was probably born at Lake Superior; he would be near (not over) 35 years of age if living.
Rashe, Mary.....	Hennepin County.....	Wife of John B. Rashe; she was from Lake Superior, and is over 35 years of age.
Rashe, Peter.....	do.....	Born at Pembina or Grand Forks, on Red River; brother of Sever; about 37 years of age.
Reashe, Joseph.....	do.....	Born somewhere on Red River; near 50 years of age; this family drew annuities with the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas.

Roashe, Susan	Dayton, Minn.	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; was born in Lake Superior country; husband's name, Joseph Rasche. Sister of Peter La Pointe; a Red River family. (See his affidavit No. 27, Schedule D.)
Roashe, Emily	Bottineau Prairie	Daughter of C. H. Oakes, of Saint Paul; married September 30, 1854.
Russell, Sophia	Sauk Rapids	
Rogers, James		
Rivier, Elizabeth	St. Paul	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; came from Red Lake, and not immediately connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Rondo, Rosette .....	.....do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; is a Brunelle born at Lake Superior. (See affidavit of Charles Rouleau, No. 41, Schedule D.)
Rolean, Theresa .....	.....do	(See affidavit of D. George Morrison, No. 47, Schedule D.)
Rossasin, Charles E.	Dead	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Steet, Mary	Hudson	Daughter of Emily Sheryea, (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 \$80; was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Shearer, Theresa	St. Paul	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.
Sheryea, Emily .....	.....do	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 \$20 each for procuring scrip, or sell to him for \$40; neither had the money, so both sold.
Sheryea, Oliver .....	.....do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854, and probably daughter-in-law of Emily.
Sheryea, Madeline .....	.....do	
Souve, Edward		
Shoumard, Julia	Little Falls	Married woman September 30, 1854.
Spears, Julia A.	White Earth	Married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 43, Schedule D.)
Sweet, Eliza V.	Near Sioux Rapids	Daughter of Charles E. Oakes, and wife of George W. Sweet, and was married woman September 30, 1854; her husband is a white man.
Sayre, Elizabeth		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.
Sansosis, Michael	White Earth	Is too infirm to interview.—H. S. Neal.
Sansonce, Pierre	Dead	Same as one below; never knew but one.—James Whitehead.
Sansosis, Pierre		There is but one person of this name.
Sansosis, Augustine		Do not know her.—George Fairbanks.
Stilwell, Nancy B.	Little Falls	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See affidavit No. 44, Schedule D.)
Spence, William		Used to live in Saint Paul; was mixed-blood from toward Red River.
St. Clair, Josette	White Earth	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; wife of Henry St. Clair; mixed-blood; died after the date of the treaty, probably; dead now.
Sloan, Mary	Saint Cloud	Was a married woman September 30, 1854. (See Schedule D, affidavit No. 45 of the same.)
Thompson, Matilda	Near Fort Ripley	(See affidavit No. 46, Schedule D.) Isaac Van Etten paid her twenty dollars for her scrip.
Tanner, Mary	White Oak Point	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Tanner, John		Came from Lake Superior here.
Tanner, James	Dead	
Tanner, Margaret		Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Turpin, Mary	Grey Cloud	Wife of Zavier Turpin; daughter of Brunelles, from Lake Superior; was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Turpin, Genevieve .....	.....do	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.)
Turpin, Cecilia		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.
Turpin, Angelique		? Is sister of Cecilia; is now twenty-six years of age, if I am correct in the person; a brother of Baptiste, below.—Neal.
Turpin, Josette	Near Fairbault	? Is mother of Cecilia and is from Red River; not connected with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Turpin, Batise	Grey Cloud	Wife of Eustache Belcour; was a married woman September 30, 1854, and from Red River; never belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.
Turpin, Joseph .....	.....do	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.)

SCHEDULE D.—Showing the applications upon which scrip was issued to persons represented as mixed-blood, &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 Pembina bands; is forty-one years old.
Travers, Jenette.....	.....	Daughter of Donald McDonald, and wife of Maxime Vanasse; was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Vanase, Nancy	Onimet 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 .....	.....
Visner, Isabel	do .....	.....
Wren, Louise.....	.....	.....
Walcott, Marianne .....	.....	.....
Warren, Truman A.....	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. P. Smith.
Warren, Sophia.....	do	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; wife of James Warren, a white man.

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

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.
Amlin, Louis.....	Contreville.....	\$40 00
Amlin, Cecile.....	do.....	40 00
Amlin, Mary.....	do.....	40 00
Bonga, Elizabeth.....	Gull Lake.....	75 00
Bonga, Jack.....	Dead.....	75 00
Brunnelle, John Bto.....	do.....	45 00
Belonger, Pierre.....	White Earth.....	75 00
Belonger, Augustus.....	do.....	75 00
Brunnelle, Joseph.....	Grey Cloud.....	40 00
Brunnelle, Joseite.....	do.....	40 00
Brunnelle, Peter.....	do.....	20 00
Baldwin, Margaret.....	Near Red Lake.....	40 00
Chabine, Margaret*.....	Saint Cloud.....	.....
Dufour, Angeliue.....	Saint Paul.....	40 00
Dufort, Sophia.....	do.....	100 00
Clothier, Angeliue.....	Saint Paul.....	40 00
Charrette, Charles.....	do.....	85 00
Brunnette,.....	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
Fornear, Sarah.....	do.....	45 00
Fairbanks, Robert.....	do.....	75 00
Chenia, Emily.....	Saint Paul.....	40 00
Chenia, Oliver.....	do.....	40 00
Demerais, Louis.....	do.....	100 00
Gervais, Sophia.....	Little Canada.....	30 00
Jourdain, Bazil.....	Red Lake.....	30 00
La Fond, Margaret†.....	Saint Paul.....	40 00
Latourrelle, Mary A.....	do.....	40 00
Morrison, James.....	do.....	30 00
McGillis, Françoise.....	Crow Wing.....	50 00
McGillis, John.....	do.....	150 00
La May, Margaret.....	Contreville.....	80 00
Lavarie, 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.....	.....
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
Rouleau, Charles, for Theresa.....	Saint Paul.....	40 00
Rondo, Lou s.....	Centreville.....	50 00
Rondo, Catherine.....	do.....	50 00
Spence, Julia A.....	White Earth.....	30 00
Stilwell, Nancy B.....	Little Falls.....	30 00
Sarrosonsis, Pierre.....	Dead.....	30 00
Roy, Cecile.....	do.....	30 00
Roy, Margaret, (Frank's wife).....	do.....	80 00
Roy, Peter.....	do.....	.....
Roy, E. or M.....	Crow Wing Crossing.....	100 00
Sayer, E.....	do.....	60 00
St. Clair, Josette.....	do.....	50 00
Vanasse, Nancy.....	Otter Tail.....	30 00
Thompson, Matilda.....	Near Crow Wing.....	100 00
McCoy, Genevieve.....	Grey Cloud.....	30 00
Turpin, Baptiste.....	do.....	40 00
Turpin, Joseph.....	do.....	25 00
Labat, Genevieve.....	do.....	25 00
Belcourt, Baptiste.....	do.....	40 00
Turpin, Zavier.....	Near Fairbank.....	25 00
	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 Paul. 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 \$40 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.

SCHEDULE F.—Showing the names of mixed-bloods of the Lake Superior Chippewas who located land by personal application at the land-office at Saint Cloud, Minnesota, 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 Chippewas of Lake Superior.

No.	Name.	Residence.	Evidence taken by the commission.
1	Amiste, Isabella.....	.....	No persons of that name ever connected or belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Benjamin G. Armstrong and Vincent Roy, jr. Never knew her.—P. Beaupré and Peter Roy. Lived at one time at White Bear Lake, Pope County; claims to be related to Chippewas of Lake Superior through their mother.—J. P. Wilson. B. G. Armstrong has been acquainted with the Chippewas of Lake Superior for twenty-two years, and Vincent Roy for thirty-three years, Peter Roy for many years.
2	Amiote, Françoise.....	.....	No person of this name ever belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—B. G. Armstrong and Vincent Roy. Is a mixed-blood of Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas.—John B. Wilkie, Antoine Azure. Never knew him.—P. Beaupré, Peter Roy. Lived at Saint Joseph (Pembina) some years back; don't know where he now is.—Joseph Robert. Claims to be related to Lake Superior Chippewas 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. Beaupré. 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 Chippewas of 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 Chippewas through mother.—J. P. Wilson.
5	Amiote, Louisa.....	.....	Same as above.—V. Roy and Armstrong. Same as Francis.—Joseph Robert. Family lived at Saint Joseph.—R. C. Burdick. Claims to be Lake Superior through the mother.—J. P. Wilson.
6	Alars, Michel.....	.....	Same as above.—V. Roy and Armstrong. Don't know such man.—P. Roy and P. Beaupré. Such a family at settlements, (Canada side); never knew any this side.—Joseph Robert. Claims to be related to Lake Superior Chippewas 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. Beaupré. Has lived at Pembina for twenty-five years past.—Burdick. One of this name died at Hudson, Wisconsin, more than five years ago.—Joseph Gurnoe.
8	Bellguard, Sophia Decotan.....	.....do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know such a family.—P. Roy. Knew the name only in Red River country.—P. Beaupré. Lived at Saint Joseph since 1853.—Burdick.
9	Bosquet, Henry.....	.....do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Never knew him.—P. Roy. Have known him at Red River for fifteen or eighteen years.—P. Beaupré. Know a man by this name at settlement (Canada) since 1859 certain.—Burdick. 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 Chippewas of Lake Superior through mother.—J. P. Wilson.
10	Bird, Thomas.....	Fort Garry.....	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.
11	Bellguard, Gilbert.....	Pembina, Dak.....	No such family ever connected with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Roy and Armstrong. Have known one or two of the family as they came through from Pembina.—P. Roy. Bellguards all live on Red River and at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Don't know him.—Joseph Robert.

12	Bewvault, Louis.....	Fort Garry.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Roy and Beauprés. Don't know him.—Joseph Robert. One man of that name lived at Pembina in 1853, others, large family, live at settlements, (Canada).—Burdick.
13	Breland, Pascal.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong and P. Roy. Know him; lived in Canada.—P. Beauprés. Lived at settlements, Canada, since 1853, 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 \$15 for his application.—Joseph Robert. Old man lives at White Horse Plains, so did young man, 1862.—D. G. Morrison.
14	Berrian, Louis.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong, P. Roy. Don't know him.—P. Beauprés. Belongs on Canada side.—Morrison. Know him at settlements, Canada, 1859-62.—Burdick.
15	Burchmain, John Bte.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy, Armstrong, and P. Roy. Know two families of that name, one at Fort Garry and one on American side.—P. Beauprés. Large number at settlements.—Burdick. Originally from settlements, now scattered.—Joseph Robert. Belongs at Fort Garry.—D. G. Morrison.
16	Bird, Thomas, 2d.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy, Armstrong, and P. Roy. Don't know him.—P. Beauprés. 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.
17	Bruce, Joseph.....	do.....	One Joseph Bruce at Stillwater, Minnesota, but only a boy in 1854.—Armstrong. Never knew a Joseph Bruce.—Vincent Roy. I know a Joseph Bruce, old man with three or four sons, on the St. Croix.—Joseph Gurnoe. Knew several in Canada by name of Bruce.—Morrison and Burdick. Used to live at settlement twenty years ago.—Joseph Robert. Don't know him.—P. Roy, P. Beauprés. Claims to belong to Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
18	Chorette, John Bte.....	Pembina, Dak.....	Lives at Pembina.—Morrison. Has lived there to my knowledge over twenty years.—P. Beauprés. Lived at Saint Joseph, Pembina, since my recollection.—Burdick.
19	Cook, Joseph.....	Fort Garry.....	No person of that name ever belonged to Chippewas of Lake Superior within our recollection.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—Beauprés, 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.
20	Ceutois, Caroline.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong, Beauprés and P. Roy. A family of that name live at settlement, Canada side; none on this side.—Burdick. Such family used to live at settlement; don't know where they now are.—J. Robert.
21	Cachrane, Catherine.....	do.....	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 Gurnoe.
22	Champaigne, David.....	do.....	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 entitled under treaty of 1863 are John Bte, Pierre, and Miruel; all the others are on the other side of the line and too young.—Joseph Robert. Know him; lives at Pembina.—D. G. Morrison.
23	Coutois, Aitkin.....	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauprés, 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 Gerry.—Joseph Robert. Some of that name at Red River.—D. G. Morrison. Some of that name at Sault.—Joseph Gurnoe.
24	Cariere, Charles.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Cariere family is large; part live on Canada side and part on American; 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.
25	Cyr, George.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong, George Sayette, at Grand Portage. Mixed-blood and entitled; do not know George Cyr.—Joseph Gurnoe. Do not know him.—D. G. Morrison, P. Beauprés. I know John and George Sayer who lived at Grand Portage.—P. Roy. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I knew the whole family at the settlements; where they are now, I don't know.—Joseph Robert. I know George Sayer living at settlement.—Burdick.

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.
26	Cyr, John.....	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as above.—J. P. Wilson. I know a John Sayer living at settlements; never came down here.—Burdick. Same as George.—D. G. Morrison, P. Beaupré, P. Roy, and Joseph Robert.
27	Carrier, Soloman.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know him; lives over about Fort Garry.—P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Same as Charles.—Burdick. Same as Charles Carrier.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—Joseph Robert. Know him; lives on Canada side of Red River.—D. G. Morrison.
28	Derrick, Maria.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy, Joseph Robert, D. G. Morrison, and Joseph Gurnoe.
29	De Cotteau, Louis.....	Pembina.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know François, Pierre, and Antoine, but not Louis.—P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. A family of Decoteaus lived at Saint Joseph and Pembina; old man, Joseph, called Batton, had sons Joseph, Baptiste, and Alexis. Another family called Tempcouvert lived at Saint Joseph; I know of them all belonging on American side.—Burdick. Claim to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I know him; about two years ago he was living about forty miles from Saint Cloud; he was a Chippewa mixed-blood from the Red River country.—Joseph Robert. I know him; lives at Pembina.—D. G. Morrison. Has made application for scrip under treaty of 1854.
30	De Lorme, Antoine.....	do.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. The family are Red Lake and Pembina people.—P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Family settled all along Red River and Saint Joseph.—Burdick. On Canada side Red River.—D. G. Morrison. Married to my cousin; was born near Red Lake.—Joseph Gurnoe. 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 John.—J. Robert. Claim to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
31	Desjarlin, Gregorie.....	White Horse Plains.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Persons of name of Desjarlins live on Red River.—P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Family Desjarlins live at White Horse Plains, Saint Joseph, Pembina, and Devil's Lake.—Burdick. Know all the family are mixed-blood Chippewas from Red Lake and Pembina County.—J. Robert. Claim to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. I know them; live on Red River.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew them.—Joseph Gurnoe.
32	Dauphina, Joseph.....	Red River.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know him; lives at Pembina; lived there and born there, I think.—P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Lived at Pembina.—Burdick. Know Michel (Maxime dead) and two others, but not Joseph; one Lespiot was in Manitoba, Canada, last year; they are all Red River mixed-bloods.—J. Robert. Joseph lives at White Horse Plains; been living there since I knew him; met him there this spring.—J. J. Hill. There is only one who has any appearance of being a mixed-blood, (Lespiot, Lesperance); I don't believe the others are.—J. J. Hill. The others are Louis, Maxime, (dead,) and a one-legged man living at Rice Lake; Louis lives at White Horse Plains; lives at Pembina; I know him.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Joseph Gurnoe. Has made application for scrip under treaty of 1853. (Red Lake and Pembina.)
33	Delorier, Narber.....	White Horse Plains.....	No person of that name was connected with or belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré; 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 (Frenchmen) of that name.—D. G. Morrison. Some of this name (Delorier) mixed-bloods; live at Saint Croix and Taylor's Falls, called Lago.—Joseph Gurnoe.
34	Delarais, Angelle.....	Pembina, Dak.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Half-breed of this name at Pembina.—P. Beaupré. 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	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know him; lives at Saint Joseph ever since I recollect.—P. Beaupré. Never knew him.—P. Roy. Same as Antoine.—Burdick. Family scattered all along Red River and Saint Joseph.—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.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Joseph Gurnoe.
36	Delorme, Joseph	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as William.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy, Burdick, J. Robert, D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe.
37	Decoteau, Isabella	Saint Joseph, Dak	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Family on Red River.—P. Beaupré. 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. Beaupré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Same as William.—Burdick, J. Robert, D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe, and J. P. Wilson.
39	Dupine, John Bte	Pembina, Dak	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Roy, P. Beaupré. 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.
40	De Montigny, Mary	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. This family came from Red River, as far as I know.—P. Beaupré. 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.
41	Durrand, Thomas	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy, D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected through his mother with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
42	De Montigny, Nancy	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Mary.—Beaupré, P. Roy, J. Robert, D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
43	De Montigny, Charles	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know him pretty well; over 50 years old; writes his name; claims to have been born on Lake Superior; was living in Polk County, where I knew him.—P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—R. Boy.
44	De Montigny, Charles, jr	do	Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, 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.—P. Beaupré.
45	De Montigny, Josette	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior, and is a sister of Charles.—J. P. Wilson.
46	Emmons, Seraphim	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. Beaupré, P. Roy. I know a man called Seraphim, a Frenchman.—Burdick. Don't know him.—D. G. Morrison.
47	Flett, Margaret	Winnipeg	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beaupré, 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.
48	Fleurie, Margaret	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Have heard the name at Fort Garry.—P. Beaupré. Don't know her.—P. Roy. Flouries 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.
49	Fleurie, Louis	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Margaret.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy, J. Robert, Burdick, and J. P. Wilson.
50	Fortier, Michel	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Have heard the name about Red River and Devil's Lake.—P. Beaupré. 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.
51	Gagnon, Edward	Pembina, Dak	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Knew the family on Pembina River since my recollection of that country.—P. Beaupré. 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. Knew him on Pembina ever since I have been in the country.—P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Lives at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. One Cathbert Grant is in the Hudson Bay service, a half-breed; lives in the north; I know no other.—J. 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 treaty.
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. Beaupré, P. Roy. All I know are Red Lake half-breeds.—Burdick. There are several Gurnoes live at Fort Garry.—J. J. Hill. I have relations 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 Bte	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know a family of this name (Goulet) at Fort Garry, nowhere else.—P. Beaupré. 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. Same as John Bte.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy, J. P. Wilson. I knew an Alexis Goulet; been dead twenty years; don't know any other.—Burdick.
56	Houle, Charles.....	Red River	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. Knew family on Red River.—P. Beaupré. 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.
57	Houle, Eliza	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Charles Houle.—Beaupré, P. Roy, Burdick, J. P. Wilson, Joseph Gurnoe.
58	Hupe, Anthause	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy. A boy 24 or 25 years old, always lived at settlement.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
59	Jarvais, Paul	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, 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.
60	Isbister, Mary 2d	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know one Mary Isbister; came to Saint Cloud from Red River; moved there about 15 years ago; was raised at Raning Lake; married there; lived there 20 or 25 years; her name before marriage was Mary McGilvery; she is my cousin; could have no daughters 38 years old.—P. Roy. Knew them here, same mother and son, no daughter.—P. Beaupré. I know 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.
61	Kennedy, James	Run off	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. There is a Sioux mixed blood at Saint Cloud, of this name.—B. Armstrong. He is a Chippewa half-breed, of the Pembina band; I think was chopping at Pembina for me and ran off.—P. Beaupré. I knew him here; worked in the mill.—P. Roy. I knew him in the settlements 3 years ago; I knew him before here.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
62	Keplin, Peter.....	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Several families of this name above Fort Garry, about Assinaboine River; don't know any on our side.—P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—P. Roy. Lives on Assinaboine River, and is an English half-breed; claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

63	Keplin, Angélie.....	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Peter.—Beaupré, Roy. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior; lived at one time in Stearns County.—J. P. Wilson.
64	Klyne, Adam, (Adams)	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. They are Red River half-breeds.—Vincent Roy. The Klyns all live about Fort Garry, or above on Sachatawan River.—P. Beaupré. I have seen some though they came from 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. Never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe.
65	Kennedy, Mary.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Wife of James Kennedy, mixed-blood, married over 18 years.—P. Beaupré. 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.—J. P. Wilson.
66	Leaperance, John.....	Red River	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Live below Fort Garry, north of our line.—P. Beaupré. 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. Never knew him.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
67	Lagemoniere Elzeare.....	do	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. Beaupré, 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.
68	Lucier, Bazil.....	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, 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. B. Bottineau.
69	Lucier, Angélique.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Bazil.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy and J. P. Wilson, J. B. Bottineau.
70	Lucier, Amable.....	do	Do.
71	Londré, John Bte.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré. 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.
72	Logemoniere, Modeste	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Elzeare.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy. Lives at settlements; 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.—J. P. Wilson. I knew her on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew the name on Lake Superior.—Joseph Gurnoe.
73	Laverdure, Margaret.....	Saint Joseph	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy. Laverdures lives at Pembina and at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
74	Laverdure, Francis.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Knew the name on Red River; don't know this one.—P. Beaupré. 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.
75	Ladoux, Pierre.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know no mixed families of that name.—P. Roy, P. Beaupré. Don't know him.—Burdick. Know a French family (not mixed) around Lake Superior.—D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe.
76	La Pointe, Francis.....	do	A boy 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; know of no other.—D. G. Morrison, Joseph Gurnoe. I know one half-breed of that name.—P. Beaupré. I know the family which lived at La Pointe; no boys old enough.—P. Roy.

SCHEDULE F.—Showing the names of mixed-bloods of the Lake Superior Chippewas who located lands 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. Beaupré. 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	Laudrie, Pierre.....	Red River	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, 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	Lagemoniere, Joseph.....	Winnipeg.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Elzear.—P. Roy, P. Beaupré. Always lived at settlement; 24 or 25 years old.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
80	Ledoux, John Bte.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Know no mixed family of that name.—P. Beaupré, 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. Beaupré. 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 Forte, Francis.....	Red River	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Many of the same name live in Pembina and in Red River country.—P. Beaupré. Never knew him.—P. Roy. Don't know him.—Burdick, D. G. Morrison, and Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior; is about 40 years old.—J. P. Wilson.
83	La Forte, Louis.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Francis.—Beaupré, 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. Beaupré. 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.—Beaupré, P. Roy, Burdick, and J. P. Wilson.
86	Malette, Diamue.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy. I know Guillaume Walette, who lives at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. He claims to be from Saint Joseph, and connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
87	Millier, Joseph.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beaupré, 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	Marion, Narcisse.....	do	Never knew the Marion 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. Beaupré. 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.—D. G. Morrison. Do not 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. Beaupré. I knew her at settlement.—Burdick. Claimed to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.

90	Marion, Amab	Red River	Same as Narcisse.—Roy and Armstrong, Joseph Gurnoe, D. G. Morrison. Son of Narcisse, sometimes on one side of line and sometimes on the other; came from Fort Garry; wintered at Otter Tail; has gone back to Fort Garry.—P. Roy. Is a son of Narcisse; knew him at settlements.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Is about 25 years of age.
91	Marion, Francis, (McGillivary.)	do	Same as Narcisse; may be daughter of Therese; married to Marion.—Roy. Wife of Amab, daughter of Therese McGillivary; born on Red River; always lived, until two years ago, there; she was at Otter Tail; gone back to Fort Garry; is 30 or 35 years old.—P. Roy. Don't know her.—P. Beauré. Same as R. Roy.—Burdick. Same as Narcisse.—Morrison, J. Gurnoe, and J. P. Wilson.
92	Marisette, Francis	do	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.
93	Marion, Roger	do	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. Not over 22 or 23 years old.
94	Martin, Laurant	Winnipeg	No one of this name was ever connected with or belonged to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, within our knowledge.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. Know a family at settlement of same name; I know none this side.—Burdick. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
95	McDougal, Daniel	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know him.—P. Beauré, P. Roy. One born on Saschatawan 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.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
96	Nous, Joseph	Fort Garry	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.
97	Paranteau, Moses	St. Joseph	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Paranteau family always lived at Saint Joseph ever since I knew them; knew Moses well.—Burdick. I knew 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.
98	Paranteau, Antoine	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong, Burdick, D. G. Morrison, Jos. Gurnoe, and J. P. Wilson.
99	Paranteau, Pierre	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know them; lives at Pembina; son of Joseph, a half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—J. Gurnoe. Same as above.—Burdick and J. P. Wilson.
100	Richard, Michel	Pembina	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Family on both sides of the line on Red River and Pembina; if Richard, he lives at Saint Joseph.—Burdick. Lives at Pembina; I know him.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew them.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
101	Rockburn, Oliver	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. I know Oliver Rockburn from the Red River country; is a half-breed.—P. Beauré. I never knew him.—P. Roy. Worked for Murphy & Co., Saint Cloud, in 1870; claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior; came from Red River.—J. P. Wilson. I know no person of that name.—D. G. Morrison, Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
102	Rascette, Moses	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.
103	Sinclair, Samuel	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be entitled under Lake Superior treaty with Chippewas on account of being connected by blood.—J. P. Wilson. A Chippewa half-breed at Rainy Lake; born and lived in Canada.—D. G. Morrison.
104	Sayers, John	Pembina, Dak	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. An uncle of mine of this name lives at Grand Portage; has had scrip; his brother George lives on Red River; may have son of that name.—Vincent Roy. I knew him at settlements; never came down here.—Burdick. 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 lands 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; Criá half-breed.—D. G. Morrison. I never knew him.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with the Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. He is the same person as Jerome Jeneve, who had scrip issued on his application under the treaty of 1854, La Pointe. He is about 35 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 Swammy lives on Red River, over the line.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew him.—Jos. Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas.—J. P. Wilson.
107	Smith, John Bte .....	.....	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. Never knew him.—D. G. Morrison, Jos. Gurnoe. I think I have heard people speak of him; claims to be entitled; may live on this side.—J. P. Wilson. Don't know him.—J. Robert.
108	St. Math, Eli.....	Pembina, Dak	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Son of old man Jerome.—D. G. Morrison. Claims to be entitled, on account of connection by blood, with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson. The old man was Jerome St. Math, (or St. Mathew;) he lived at Pembina, and his family were born and have always lived. Eli is thirty-four years of age.
109	Sheo, Josette.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. If Chevoe lived at Saint Joseph.—Burdick, P. Beaupré They claim to live at Saint Joseph and to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
110	Sheo, John Bte	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as above.—Burdick and J. P. Wilson.
111	Sayers, Henry	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Lives at Pembina; I know him.—D. G. Morrison. I know old man at Sault of this name, and his boys went West.—J. Gurnoe. Claims to be entitled, on account of connection by blood, with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
112	Vivier, Charles	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Some of this name lived on Red River.—D. H. Morrison. Never knew them.—Joseph Gurnoe. Claims to be connected by blood with Chippewas of Lake Superior.—J. P. Wilson.
113	Vermette, Antoine	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Claims to be connected with Chippewas of Lake Superior, and to live at Saint Joseph or Devil's Lake.—J. P. Williams. Family lives on Red River, mostly over the line.—D. G. Morrison. Never knew them.—J. Gurnoe.
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 Gurnoe. I know Edward and Edward, jr.; they are Chippewa half-breeds; they used to be at Saint Joseph Mountain, Dak., about eighteen years ago. Four or five years ago they were down here about Paynesville. I hear that they are at Wood Mountain now. They belong to Pembina mixed-blood.—P. Beaupré. I don't know them.—P. Roy. The old man Edward has had scrip 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.
115	Wells, Edward, jr.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Same as Edward, sr.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy, D. G. Morrison, and J. P. Wilson.
116	Wells, Marie.....	do	Same as above.—Roy and Armstrong. Don't know her.—P. Beaupré, P. Roy, D. G. Morrison, J. Gurnoe. Claim 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 \$40. We do not believe that in any single instance has the persons applying retained the lands for themselves.

Copy of certificate of C. A. Gilman, register at the land-office at Saint Cloud, in reference to these applications.

LAND-OFFICE, SAINT CLOUD, MINNESOTA, August 19, 1871.

I hereby certify that all the applications for land under the treaty of September 30, 1854, with the Chippewas, at La Pointe, Wisconsin, 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 said treaty; and that each of said claimants were duly sworn by me to the statements, to which they affixed their names; and the statement of each claimant was substantiated by the sworn testimony of two witnesses, who were, in most cases, known by me to be reliable. And, further, that the action of this office in receiving such applications was considered by this office to be entirely in accordance with the rulings of the Department proper in such cases.

C. A. GILMAN, *Register.*

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 trails from Pembina and the settlements.

HENRY S. NEAL, *Commissioner.*

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. NEAL,
Special Commissioner, Chairman.

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

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Special Commissioner, United States Indian Agent.

SCHEDULE G.—Showing the names of the mixed-bloods of the Lake Superior Chippewas who located land by personal application at the Du Luth, Minnesota, 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.
Cadotte, Marie, (now Mrs. Berard)	Unmarried at date of treaty.
Cadotte, Therese	Was a married woman September 30, 1854, to whom (her husband) scrip was issued under this treaty.
Cadotte, 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.
Dufault, Marie	Same as in case of Josette Dufault, except that her husband did not receive scrip under this treaty.
Guraoe, Charlotte	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Gaudin, Marie	Do.
Kozeaneau, Adam	Is a mixed-blood of Lake Superior Chippewas, about 40 years of age.
Lesage, Marie	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Lagardo, Joseph	Was 21 years old September 30, 1854; received scrip issued to Webb on a forged application.
Lendrie, Joseite	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Lendrie, Louise	Was a married woman September 30, 1854.
Lefevre, Joseite	Do.
Morrison, William. (Application now made by his heirs for scrip.)	Dead. See Schedule I, Commissioner's Schedule No. 18.
Morrison, Richard	Died about two months since.
Morrison, Louise	She was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Potel, Margaret	No certain information about her.
Roy, Elizabeth	Was a married woman September 30, 1854; her husband received scrip under this treaty.
Roussain, Zoe	Do.
Roy, Lizette	Same as Elizabeth Roy.
St. John, Angelique	Do.
Trottschaud, Louise	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 entered, 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 the Lake Superior should receive as favorable a consideration as the wives of half-breeds who never did belong to said bands, and who are only remotely connected by ties of blood with the same; and in the event these entries are sustained, the ignorance of these parties is so great that they ought not to be permitted to dispose of these lands until the agent of the bands to which they belong is satisfied they are receiving a reasonable consideration therefor. 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.*
S. N. CLARK, *Special Commissioner and Indian Agent.*
EDWARD P. SMITH, *Special Commissioner and Indian Agent.*

SCHEDULE I.—Showing the applications taken by the commission, and their finding upon the same, under the treaty of La Pointe, Wisconsin, September 30, 185 .

No.	Name of applicant.	Date.	Residence.	Finding.	Remarks.
1	Anlin, Mary.....	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.	Rejected....	Belongs to the Pembina band.
2	Belonger, Paul.....	June 22, 1871	White Earth.....	Approved....	
3	Bunga, George.....	June 26, 1871	Leech Lake.....	Rejected....	Appears to have had scrip issued on his application, which he swears he did not receive.
4	Belgarde, Margaret.....	June 14, 1871	Near Pembina, Dak.....	do.....	Belongs to the Pembina band.
5	Batoshe, Julia.....	June 8, 1871	Pembina, Dak.....	do.....	Do.
6	Cadotte, Mary Ann.....	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.....	do.....	Do.
7	Cologne, Josette.....	June 29, 1871	Twenty-four Mile Creek, near Leech Lake.	do.....	Belongs to Red Lake or Pembina band.
8	Caplette, Isabella.....	June 11, 1871	Pembina, Dak.....	do.....	Belongs to Pembina band.
9	Dejardon, Paul.....	June 27, 1871	Leech Lake, Minn.....	do.....	Belongs to the Mississippi or Pillager bands.
10	Flamand, Margaret.....	June 8, 1871	Pembina, Dak.....	do.....	Belongs to the Pembina band.
11	Fain, Josette.....	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.....	do.....	Do.
12	Grant, Julia.....	June 13, 1871	do.....	do.....	Belongs to Pembina band; had scrip issued to her on her application.
13	Johnson, Josette.....	June 4, 1871	Pembina, Dak.....	do.....	Probably belongs to Pembina; taken at Pembina.
14	Le Roche, Mary.....	June 10, 1871	do.....	do.....	Belongs to Pembina band.
15	La Pierre, Antoine.....	May 29, 1871	Abercrombie.....	Approved....	
16	La Prairie, John.....	July 13, 1871	Chingwatona, Minn.....	do.....	
17	Mason, Margaret.....	June 4, 1871	Grand Forks, Dak.....	Rejected....	Do.
18	Morrison, D. Geo., heir, &c.	July 29, 1871	Superior City, Wis.....	Approved....	
19	Montriel, Margaret.....	June 4, 1871	Pembina, Dak.....	Rejected....	Do.
20	Morrison, Maggie, heir, &c.	Aug. 11, 1871	Saint Cloud, Minn.....	Approved....	
21	Sperry, Joseph.....	July 3, 1871	Little Rock.....	Withdrawn..	
22	Sayer, Josette.....	June 8, 1871	Pembina, Dak.....	Rejected....	Do.
23	Vermot, Margaret.....	June 8, 1871	do.....	do.....	Do.
24	Valley, Lozette.....	June 9, 1871	do.....	do.....	Do.
25	Wilkey, Amab.....	June 12, 1871	Near Saint Joseph, Dak.....	do.....	Do.
26	Aitkin, William.....	Aug. 5, 1871	Leech Lake.....	do.....	Has had scrip issued on a prior application; he says he never received his scrip, or made application.
27	Provost, Joseph.....	Aug. 16, 1871	Otter Tail.....	do.....	Belongs to the Mississippi and Pillager bands.

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

SCHEDULE K.—Showing the applications taken by R. F. Crowell, special agent, in 1870, under the treaty of La Pointe, Wisconsin, 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 from Lake Superior; have known her a year or so.—J. B. Bottineau. First saw her on Mississippi about 20 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 15 years; first saw her in Dakota; about 40 years old; do not know what band.—P. Bottineau.
4	Azure, Mary.....	Nov. 3, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Cannot identify her; the Azure family lives in Pembina County; have lived there 10 years to my knowledge; Azures of the Pembina band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
5	Azure, Isabel.....	Oct. 7, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Same as evidence on above case.—J. B. Bottineau, Peter Bottineau.
6	Bernard, Elise.....	Dec. 21, 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 Fort Garry.—P. Bottineau. Grandmother from Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.
7	Buley, Isabella.....	Dec. 17, 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.
8	Brunelle, Louisa.....	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.
9	Belcourt, Shegna.....	Dec. 10, 1870	.....	do.....	do.....	Cannot identify her.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
10	Brunette, Josett.....	Dec. 9, 1870	Otter Tail County, Minn.....	do.....	On list; withdrawn.	Over 40 years old; don't know where she is from; toward Sandy Lake or Lake Superior, I think; married now.—J. B. Bottineau.
11	Baton, Margaret.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Becker County, Minn.....	do.....	Rejected..	About 39 or 40 years old; now married; now belongs to Red River bands; maiden name, Frederick.—J. B. Bottineau.
12	Beauregard, Susan.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Pembina or Georgetown, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Wanderer; married; over 40 years old; she is a mixed-blood; don't know what band.—J. B. Bottineau. Grandmother from Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.

13	Bushey, Josette.....	Oct. 27, 1870	Pembina, Minn.....	do	do	Over 45; lives at Pembina; married; mixed-blood; don't know whether she ever belonged to Lake Superior or not.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her over 40 years; she has been married about 30 years.—P. Bottineau.
14	Baptiste, Madeline.....	Oct. 27, 1870	do	do	do	Pretty near 38; would not swear that she is more or less married; grandmother from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. She is over 30; don't know her exact age; born at Pembina.—P. Bottineau.
15	Boisvert, Susan.....	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minn.; Saint Joseph, Dak.	do	On list; rejected.	Over 50; married about 15 to 20 years; she claimed that her parents live on Lake Superior; know only what she stated.—J. B. Bottineau. Don't know how long she has been married; lived at Pembina since I knew her.—P. Bottineau.
16	Boisquet, Margaret.....	Oct. 19, 1870	do	do	Rejected	Over 30—hardly 35—years old; maiden name, Wilkey; don't know that she belonged to Lake Superior band.—J. B. Bottineau. (See above.) Over 30.—P. Bottineau.
17	Beaupres, Marie.....	Oct. 6, 1870	do	do	do	Cannot remember her very well.—J. B. Bottineau. Lives at Fort Abercrombie; have known her about 45 years; widow for many years; always lived on Red River since I knew her; probably born on Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.
18	Chouinard, Tousaint.....	Dec. 16, 1870	do	do	Approved	Know nothing about him.—J. B. Bottineau. Lives at Little Falls; have known him about 20 years; first knew them at Saint Anthony; the family belonged to Lake Superior, I think; is related to Red Lake and Pembina bands.—P. Bottineau. About 38 or 39 years old. (I dissent from the finding.—S. N. Clark.)
19	Chouinard, John.....	Dec. 16, 1870	do	do	do	About 50 years old; have known him about 20 years; I think he was born on Lake Superior.
20	Cocrane, Annie.....	Dec. 14, 1870	do	do	Rejected	I think it is a half-breed woman in the neighborhood of Leech Lake; cannot identify her.—J. B. Bottineau. Known her over 20 years; first at Pembina; been married several times.—P. Bottineau.
21	Cavret, Madeline.....	Dec. 19, 1870	Otter Tail County, Minn.	do	do	Mixed-blood; 38 or 39 years old; don't know whether she lived on Lake Superior or not.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her about a year; they used to live at Leech Lake and Red Lake, I think.—P. Bottineau. Woman must be near 50.—P. Bottineau.
22	Cullen, Lizzie.....	Dec. 8, 1870	do	do	do	An old woman; have seen her at payments; do not know where she is from.—J. B. Bottineau. Cannot identify her.—P. Bottineau.
23	Campbell, Margaret.....	Dec. 8, 1870	White Earth or Otter Tail	do	do	Old woman; single; have known her for some time; she claims to be from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Do not remember her.—P. Bottineau.
24	Cook, Margaret.....	Dec. 8, 1870	Becker County, Minn.	do	do	Over 40 years old; have known her 6 or 7 years; she claims to be from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Remember the family, but not the several members; lived in Minnesota; don't know where they came from.—P. Bottineau.
25	Cook, Josette.....	Nov. 17, 1870	do	do	On list	Had scrip.

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 ..	Past middle age; testimony same as on Margaret Cook.—J. B. Bottineau. Same as on No. 24.—P. 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	Colin, Angelle	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota ..	.....do .....	.....do	Wife of J. Bte. Colin; married; neighborhood of 40 years old; known her 10 years; she stated that her parents were from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Saw her for first time that I remember last fall; don't know where from.—P. Bottineau.
30	Colin, 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 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 Lake Superior; mother's name, Rushong.—J. B. Bottineau. Do not 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; her father came from there.—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-bloods.—P. Bottineau.
35	Courcharme, Marie.....	Oct. 6, 1870	Clay County, Minnesota .....	.....do .....	.....do	Married about 10 years; nearly 40 years old; claims under Superior because she says her mother came from there.—J. B. Bottineau. Do not know her age; 40 or more; have known her 20; always at Pembina.—P. Bottineau.
36	Delonais, Helen.....	Jan. 18, 1871	.....do .....	.....do .....	.....do	Cannot remember her.—J. B. Bottineau. Know her several years; cannot identify her.—P. Bottineau.

37	Dugas, Susiana	Dec. 17, 1870	Hennepin County, Minnesota	do	On list...	Over 45; married; her grandmother came from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Had scrip.
38	Daniel, Marie	Dec. 14, 1870	.....	do	Rejected.	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 for 20 years; don't know where she came from.—P. Bottineau.
39	Davis, Mary.....	Dec. 8, 1870	.....	do	do	Do not recollect her.—J. P. Bottineau. I know several at Pembina and in Dakota; don't know which one this is.—P. Bottineau.
40	Decoteau, Isabella	Nov. 9, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	Old woman; lived at Pembina since I have known her; says her mother came from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her 30 years at Pembina; she was born there, I think.—P. Bottineau.
41	Demerais, Margaret	Nov. 4, 1870	.....	do	On list...	Had scrip; on list.
42	Demerais, Margaret	Nov. 4, 1870	.....	do	do	Had scrip; on list.
43	Demerais, Margaret	Nov. 3, 1870	Becker County, Minnesota	do	Rejected.	Wife of Francois Demerais, jr.; nearly 40; married; her husband draws annuities with Red Lake Band; she claims to belong to Lake Superior, because, as she says, her parents came from there.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau. Known her 30 years; always Red River country.—P. Bottineau.
44	Du Charme, Madeline	Oct. 24, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	Married and over 45; she claims to be from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Know the family for 40 years; cannot identify her; always in Red River country.—P. Bottineau.
45	Delorme, Margaret	Oct. 24, 1870	.....do	do	On list...	Married, and over 50; she claims to be originally from Superior; belongs to the McGillis family.—J. B. Bottineau. Always lived in Dakota; have known her 15 years.—P. Bottineau.
46	Delorm, Angelie	Oct. 22, 1870	.....do	do	Rejected.	Over 40; married; she claims that her mother came from Lake Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Lived at Saint Cloud till last year; have known her 12 years; about 40 years old.—P. Bottineau.
47	Du Charme, Margaret	Oct. 21, 1870	.....do	do	do	Cannot identify her.—J. B. Bottineau. Know two families of this name in Red River country; cannot identify this one.—P. Bottineau.
48	Dauphina, Marie.....	Oct. 21, 1870	.....do	do	On list...	Cannot identify her.
49	Dease, Isabella.....	Oct. 19, 1870	Dakota Territory	do	Rejected.	Over 40 years old; married; her mother claims to be from Lake Superior; her father Red Lake.—J. B. Bottineau. About 50 years old; do not know how long married; don't know what band.—P. Bottineau.
50	Findley, Margaret	Nov. 14, 1870	Becker County, Minnesota	do	do	Married and over 40; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her about 15 years; about 40; her mother came from Lake Superior 35 or 40 years ago.—P. Bottineau.
51	Frederick, Mary.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	On list...	Over 40 years old; married; claims that her mother belonged to Lake Superior; husband and father are Pembina or Red Lake.—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.
52	Guinon, Julia.....	Dec. 17, 1870	Hennepin County, Minnesota.	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 20 years; father and mother live in Hennepin County for last 34 years; Julia was born in Ramsey or Hennepin County.—P. Bottineau.
53	Gaslin, Angeline.....	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota.....	do.....	do.....	Over 40; 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	Gladsant, Julia.....	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 name 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 forty; married; do not know what band she belongs to.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
59	Hool, Amelia.....	Oct. 26, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	The Hools 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, Amable.....	Oct. 1, 1870	Pope County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Do not remember her.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her about fifteen years; about forty; in Red River country; grandmother came from Lake Superior.—P. Bottineau.
62	Jondron, Rosalie.....	Dec. 10, 1870	Becker County, Minn.....	do.....	Withdrawn	
63	Kipland, Margaret.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Clay County, Minn.....	do.....	Rejected..	Over forty; married; her mother claims to belong to Lake Superior; her mother's name was Gurnoe.—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 forty; married; claims that her mother came from Superior.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her fifteen or twenty years; about forty years since family came from Lake Superior.

65	Laverdure, Angelle.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Devil's Lake, Dak.....	do.....	do.....	Over sixty; not married; mixed-blood; she claims to be from Superior; I know nothing about it.—J. B. Bottineau. Have known her over forty years; I think she was born on Lake Superior; has lived in Red River country since I knew her.—P. Bottineau.
66	Laquet, Phrazine.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Clay County.....	do.....	do.....	About forty; married; formerly a widow; her mother claims to be from Superior; father, Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau.
67	L'Equier, Marie.....	Oct. 21, 1870	Pembina County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Over fifty, unmarried; I think she was from Superior; don't know what her maiden name was.—J. B. Bottineau.
68	L'Equier, Marie.....	Oct. 27, 1870	do.....	do.....	Withdrawn	On list.
69	L'Equier, Marie.....	Oct. 27, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Do not recollect her.—J. B. Bottineau. Wife of J. Bte Laroque, senior; over forty-five years, and a mixed-blood of Superior, through her mother.—P. Bottineau.
70	Laroque, Marianne.....	Oct. 26, 1870	do.....	do.....	Rejected	If the wife of Michal L'Equier, she is over forty; claims that her ancestors were from Superior.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
71	L'Equier, Josette.....	Oct. 26, 1870	Pembina.....	do.....	do.....	Has always lived at Pembina since I knew her; over sixty; widow; husband died more than eighteen years ago; don't know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
72	Livingston, Margaret.....	Oct. 22, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Daughter of Margaret Livingston; thirty-eight or thirty-nine years old; married.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
73	La Rose, Helene.....	Oct. 22, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	On list.
74	Laroque, Sophia.....	Oct. 22, 1870	do.....	do.....	Withdrawn	Wife of Louisant Batash, jr.; over forty; Pembina mixed-blood.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
75	Letendre, Margaret.....	Oct. 21, 1870	Pembina County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Cannot recollect her; she belongs to the Batash family of Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
76	Letendre, Julia.....	Oct. 22, 1870	do.....	do.....	Rejected	Cannot recollect her; probably Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
77	Lafontaine, Henrietta.....	Oct. 19, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	About thirty-eight years old; married; she was born on Red River, or near.—J. B. Bottineau. She is from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
78	Lauzie, Nancy.....	Oct. 19, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	do.....	do.....	Cannot recollect very clearly about her; do not recollect what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
79	Lepine, Cecile.....	Oct. 18, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Unmarried; widow; over forty; do not know about her band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
80	Magnas, Susan.....	Dec. 10, 1870	Otter Tail County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	About thirty-eight years old; formerly from Mendota; now married; born in Mendota probably.—J. B. Bottineau. From Superior.—P. Bottineau. Thirty years old.—E. P. Smith.
81	McArthur, Susan S.....	Dec. 10, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	On list.
82	McDougall, Betsey.....	Dec. 9, 1870	do.....	do.....	Withdrawn	On list.
83	McDonald, Genevieve.....	Dec. 9, 1870	Otter Tail County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	On list.
84	Mime, Marie.....	Nov. 4, 1870	Becker County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Wife of Francis Minn; on list.
85	Maron, Margaret.....	Nov. 3, 1870	do.....	do.....	Rejected	Over fifty years old; do not know how long married; have known her eight or ten years; do not know what band; always lived in Minnesota since I knew her.—J. B. Bottineau. Known her for thirty years; she is 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.
86	Maron, Marie.....	Nov. 3, 1870	Becker County, Minn.....	R. F. Crowell.....	Rejected..	Daughter of above; about thirty-eight years old; do not know what band; unmarried now; a widow.—J. B. Bottineau. Know her; she is from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
87	Mason, Margaret.....	Oct. 26, 1870	Pembina.....	do.....	do.....	About thirty-seven or thirty-eight years old; grandmother from Superior.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
88	Marchand, Nancy.....	Oct. 24, 1870	.....	do.....	Withdrawn	
89	Marchand, Margaret.....	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina.....	do.....	Rejected..	About forty; daughter of Mary Livingston; Pembina, probably.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
90	Monnet, Catherine.....	Oct. 22, 1870	.....	do.....	Withdrawn	
91	Martel, Eliza.....	Oct. 18, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	do.....	Rejected..	Wife of Baptiste Martel; over fifty years old; (son thirty years old; married in 1854, probably; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
92	Nolin, Isabel.....	Oct. 24, 1870	Pembina.....	do.....	do.....	Over forty years old; been married three or four times; she belongs to Superior band; her parents were from Superior.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
93	Patwell, Margaret.....	Dec. 30, 1870	Saint Paul.....	do.....	Withdrawn	
94	Perish, Sarah.....	Nov. 4, 1870	Becker County, Minn.....	do.....	Rejected..	37 or 38 years old; wife of P. Minne; maiden name was Cadotte; she is related to that family; do not know how long married; mother or stepmother lives in Becker County; name now Mrs. McHeron.—J. B. Bottineau. She is from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
95	Perrault, Susette.....	Nov. 3, 1870	do.....	do.....	do.....	Over 40 years old; not married; Indian name Pemequa-gast; 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 never was married; has children over 20 years old.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
96	Patrat, Catherine.....	Oct. 19, 1870	Saint Joseph, Dak.....	do.....	do.....	About 38 years old; have known her 10 years; married; has a child about 10 or 12 years old; maiden name Fian; her parents live at White Horse Plains; she claimed that her mother was from Superior; I know no more than that about it.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
97	Perrault, Madeline.....	Oct. 5, 1870	Clay County, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	I know her to be a mixed-blood; her father a Pembina half-breed.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
98	Quenland, Charlotte.....	Dec. 8, 1870	Otter Tail, Minn.....	do.....	do.....	Over 40 years old; married; has children, one 6 or 7 years; do not know her maiden name; think she is from toward Lake Superior; do not know for certain.—J. B. Bottineau. From Superior.—P. Bottineau.
99	Rois, Margaret.....	Dec. 10, 1870	Crow Wing, Minn.....	do.....	Withdrawn	On list.

100	Russell, Margaret	Nov. 3, 1870	Becker County	do	do	Over 40 years old; do not know what band she belongs to; Raignole family.—J. B. Bottineau. From Superior.—P. Bottineau.
101	Rachan, 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. P. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
102	Rahon, Charlotte	Oct. 21, 1870	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	Withdrawn (on list.)	Have known her 10 years; married since I knew her; do not know what band she belonged to.—J. B. Bottineau.
104	Shill, Margaret	Nov. 15, 1870	Becker County, Minn	do	Rejected	Formerly lived 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, Josette	Nov. 3, 1870	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	Withdrawn	Married in 1854.
107	Sayer, Susette	Oct. 22, 1870	do	do	Rejected	I cannot identify her; she lives at Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
108	Sere, Catherine	Oct. 5, 1870	do	do	do	I cannot identify her.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
109	Sontner, Catherine	Dec. 9, 1870	Otter Tail, Minn	do	do	Mixed blood; over 40; married; her mother, I think, came from Superior; have known her 2 or 3 years.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
110	Tanclair, Josette	Nov. 3, 1870	Between Red River and Mississippi	do	do	Josette Tanclair is unmarried, I think; don't know; over 40; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
111	Tanclair, Margaret	Nov. 3, 1870	do	do	do	Same as above as regards testimony; sister of above.—J. B. Bottineau.
112	Thomas, Marie	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	Do not know what band; 38 or 40 years old.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
113	Thomas, Veronica	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	Evidence same as above.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
114	Vilbrun, Archange	Nov. 4, 1870	Clay County, Minnesota	do	do	Over 50 years; married; has children over 30 years old; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
115	Vivier, Emilie	Oct. 22, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	do	Wife of Louis Smith; over 50 years old; do not know what band.—J. B. Bottineau, P. Bottineau.
116	Vivier, Angelic	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	Do not remember her; the Vivier family belongs to Pembina.—J. B. Bottineau. Wife of Bte Valley; she she is from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
117	Valle, Marie	Oct. 21, 1870	do	do	do	Probably wife of Baptiste Valley; do not know of what band.—J. B. Bottineau.
118	Vene, Marie	Oct. 20, 1870	do	do	do	Do not recollect her.—J. B. Bottineau. Know such a family.—J. B. B. Know her for many years; she is over 50 years; from Superior.—P. Bottineau.
119	Villeneuve, Angelic	Oct. 6, 1870	Clay County, Minnesota	do	Withdrawn	On list.
120	Vaudal, Phrasine	Oct. 5, 1870	Pembina County, Minnesota	do	Rejected	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	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. Gurnoe was for many years interpreter, and made 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.

S. N. CLARK.
HENRY S. NEAL, *Special Commissioner, Chairman.*
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.

S. N. CLARK.

K.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, *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, 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 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 the 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 Seldon 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 same 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 Colonel H. R. Clum, Acting Commissioner of Indian

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 an 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. 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.