

INDIANS WITHIN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,

PRAYING

Congressional legislation for the protection of Indian tribes within that State, &c.

FEBRUARY 21, 1860.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed

A MEMORIAL to the Congress of the United States in relation to the affairs of Indian tribes within the State of Wisconsin.

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That it appears from a late investigation into the affairs of the Menomonee Indians, that the most shameful frauds have been practiced upon them by designing men, in consequence of which they are reduced to a state of utter destitution.

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully request the enactment of a law for the protection of Indian tribes within the limits of this State from a repetition of like abuses, and also for an investigation into the financial affairs and relations generally of Indian tribes within this State with the government.

WILLIAM P. LYON,
Speaker of the assembly.

BUTLER G. NOBLE,
Lieutenant Governor and president of the senate.

Approved February 15, 1860.

ALEX. W. RANDALL.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Secretary's office, ss:*

The secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing memorial has been compared with the original enrolled memorial on file in this office, and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [L. S.] great seal of the State, at the capitol in Madison, this 16th day of February, A. D. 1860.

EDWARD ILSLEY,
Assistant secretary of State.

To his Excellency the President of the United States, and to the honorables the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and also to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.

We, the undersigned, chiefs, head men, and warriors of the Menomonee nation of Indians, in general council assembled, your petitioners humbly praying for relief, complain of the following wrongs:

Designing men come among us, call nightly meetings of our nation, and present to us debts that they represent to have been contracted by our forefathers. Our forefathers paid all their debts. They falsely interpret and misrepresent to us written instruments; they come to us, representing themselves to have been sent by the great father at Washington, to have papers signed and fraudulent claims allowed; they present to us accounts that have been twice paid; they are a class of men that have been following us for years, robbing us of our money, and representing themselves to be greater than the President, having a controlling power over him; we now know better; they present papers to us, for our signatures, of which we have no knowledge; a refusal on our part to comply with their wishes brings from them threats of removal into some distant land—that they will dig up the bones of our dead and send them after us, believing that our superstition will force us to do their will; they approach us, lead us into by-places, and offer us bribes to sign papers; they daily offer us intoxicating liquor to drink; it is a misfortune some of us yield to the temptation, and when in a state of intoxication they ask us to sign papers; they threaten us with violence if we do not comply with their wishes; they read letters to us purporting to have been sent from the great father, requesting us to allow whiskey traders to build their houses upon our lands; they sign our names to papers without our consent or knowledge, and have their correctness certified to by unprincipled men belonging to the same combination; they write letters to us, telling us that it is the will of the great father that we comply with their wishes; when asked for copies of those letters they leave them without signatures, and in some instances without dates.

They have robbed us of an untold amount of money.

“Their combinations are formidable,” extending far and near, encircling within its serpentine folds men of apparent irreproachable character, men occupying a highly influential position in the community. For a more full description of the desperate character of these individuals, your petitioners beg leave to refer to the report of the Hon. George W. Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1854, on pages 19, 20 and 21, and the appendix to said report; also to the affidavits hereto annexed, which affidavits are a part of this petition—the whole of which we protest against.

Your petitioners further complain that some, if not all, of the present employees of the government that are engaged doing our business belong to the same combination. We objected to the appointment of those men—we were not listened to; we asked for the right to speak in behalf of the appointment of honest men—we were denied it; we

adopted into our nation men that would speak in our behalf—they were silenced; thereby taking from us a time-honored and sacred right, never dreaming that the assumption of authority would be so bold as to trespass upon it.

They are immoral men; they set examples to our people of the most dangerous character.

They take from us our lumber, for the want of which our buildings have to remain uncomfortable and unfinished.

They take our provisions from us and sell them; they waste, and support their families upon them.

They feed our hay, oats, corn, and wheat to their horses, cows, oxen, and swine.

They sell our grain and provisions to strangers.

They sell to and receive pay from us for provisions that belong to us.

They make a general thing of trading and dealing with us.

They keep travellers' horses and feed them upon our grain and hay, receive pay for it, and give us no return.

There is now in our midst seventy-eight human souls, aged, infirm, and unable to work, that are in a state of starvation. The provisions that are taken from us by said employees is amply sufficient to support those that starvation and death is staring in the face. Without immediate relief, death is inevitable.

They are now urgently pressing us to call a council to send for money to purchase provisions. We are afraid to do so. One year ago we sent for three thousand dollars to purchase provisions with. The department, as we were told, sent us five thousand dollars. It was not all expended; we received but a small quantity of provisions; to our knowledge, we have never received any return from the remainder of the money.

They purchase our provisions (as your petitioners are informed) from favorites, at private sales.

Intoxicating liquor is sold in our midst without restraint, from the use of which deaths frequently ensue.

Those that draw land warrants from the government never see one of them; they offer us an amount of money for them that does not exceed two-thirds of their value—sometimes seventy and sometimes eighty dollars instead of a 160-acre land warrant.

At our annual payments we are seized hold of by desperadoes and our money taken from us by force; we get no return for it.

The men that are employed to oversee and do our work are inexperienced and dishonest; there is but a single exception. We understand our work better than those that are now employed to oversee it; in many instances we have to instruct them.

They leave our work for months at a time; they openly assert that they receive pay therefor. We have many times complained of these grievances, without effect.

We have asked our agent to procure for us a permit to go to Washington to lay our complaints before the proper authorities. We were promised, on the honor of a man, that he would do so, if it was in his power. We have never received such permit.

They boast that the men at Washington will not hear our com-

plaints; that they have control over them. One year ago we went to Washington to make known our grievances; they turned a deaf ear to our complaints.

They represent to the department that we hold secret councils, and that we are advised by designing men. We positively assert that we do nothing secretly—our councils are open to the world; and our limited reason instructs us that we are imposed upon; the whole community are becoming aware of our alarming position. Our grievances were for a long time kept a secret even to ourselves.

For a description of the character and the position that these persons occupy towards us, your petitioners hereby refer you to the affidavits hereto annexed, which comprise a portion of this petition. We complain of the present existence of the foregoing evils. We ask to be protected from outrages which are with impunity perpetrated upon an unlettered and unoffending people by designing men; and without a remedy your petitioners must submit to abuses that not only destroy us morally, but eat out the substance of our existence, take from us our rights, and give us no remedy for wrongs. Our numbers are now but few, ere many years we will be an extinct race of beings; let us depart without torture. The wrongs we complain of are general and growing ones, *formidable in their combinations and alarming in their results, the toleration of which is a disgrace to a Christian nation.*

Give us a remedy. And in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Dated at the Menomonee reservation, in the county of Shawano, and State of Wisconsin, this thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1860.

NAMES.

CHIEFS.

A-quo-no-mee, head chief, his + mark.
Ke-she-na, second chief, his + mark.

CHIEFS OF BANDS.

La Motte, his + mark.
Corrow, his + mark.
Osh-ke-he-na-mew, his + mark.
Shoo-no-neen, his + mark.
Wah-kah, his + mark.
Pe-qua-ka-nah, his + mark.
Wau-kau-chon, his + mark.
Wah-tah-sa, his + mark.
Wah-sha-shaw, his + mark.
Shaw-wah-na-pe-wa-sha, his + mark.
Ko-ma-ne-kin, his + mark.
Sho-ne-ion, his + mark.
Nah-na-ha-tuk, his + mark.
Augh-ka-nee-paw-wa, his + mark.
Joseph La Motte.
Kau-chee-sha, his + mark.

Wau-pe-na-noose,	his + mark.
Poi-wa-wes-sha,	his + mark.
Sha-boi-tuk,	his + mark.

HEAD MEN AND WARRIORS.

Che-che-qua-no-wa,	his + mark.
Ka-to-tah,	his + mark.
Nah-nah-ske-shin,	his + mark.
Wa-qua-che-wa-no,	his + mark.
Pee-qua-che-na-nee,	his + mark.
Nah-kah-ne-ska-wa,	his + maak.
A-nah-nah-sha,	his + mark.
O-nau-ka-shaw,	his + mark.
Kau-sha-kau-sha-kau,	his + mark.
Mah-mah-ka-wet,	his + mark.
Kee-tee-kaun,	his + mark.
Tan-wa-sha-pun,	his + mark.
Kau-ka-che-kin,	his + mark.
Sha-kau-no-shote,	his + mark.
Match-o-mah-no-ma-na,	his + mark.
O-ka-mah-sha,	his + mark.
Wa-sha-na-quet,	his + mark.
Koi-ya-nah-nek,	his + mark.
Au-yaw-sha-tah-kauh,	his + mark.
Joseph Wau-pau-nash-cum,	his + mark.
Wau-pau-nah-nah,	his + mark.
Me-sha-quet,	his + mark.
Samuel Ti-ko,	his + mark.
Wau-pam-no-sha,	his + mark.
Nah-to-ka-sick,	his + mark.
Osh-ska-che-qua-hum,	his + mark.
Wah-ma-tee-keel,	his + mark.
Cha-pe-kau,	his + mark.
Wa-sha-pah-qua,	his + mark.
Ah-pa-ne-sha,	his + mark.
Pa-wa-na,	his + mark.
Ben Rubber,	his + mark.
Me-na-nah-qua,	his + mark.
Pah-shets,	his + mark.
Ka-wa-nah,	his + mark.
Pa-me-wa-tuk,	his + mark.
O-sha-kave,	his + mark.
Mee-shan,	his + mark.
A-tah-wa-ka-sheck,	his + mark.
Nah-wa-bet,	his + mark.
Match-kah-kah,	his + mark.
Sha-ket-tuk,	his + mark.
Jo Oshkekenocknee.	
Mah-tee-quo-sha,	his + mark.
Match-ken-niew,	his + mark.

INDIANS WITHIN STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Ken-e-wo-kau,	his + mark.
Wa-nah-qua-net,	his + mark.
Mas-kee-wet,	his + mark.
Mo-sah-quet,	his + mark.
Paul Akenepawi,	
Ken-ah-sha,	his + mark.
Push-tow,	his + mark.
Che-che-quah-kaw,	his + mark.
Pah-ka-nah-kah,	his + mark.
Sha-po-she-ka,	his + mark.
Wau-po-se,	his + mark.
Wau-pe-ko-nah,	his + mark.
Non-wow,	his + mark.
Auh-ke-no-ke-sha,	his + mark.
Mo-sah-quet,	his + mark.
O-shawe-na-mal-que,	his + mark.
Shan-o-wet,	his + mark.
Sha-na-pan,	his + mark.
Tah-que-e-shue,	his + mark.
Sha-kotch,	his + mark.
Auh-pah-tah-wa-nah-quet,	his + mark.
Mah-he-kaw,	his + mark.
Wee-show,	his + mark.
Wau-pan-che-ka,	his + mark.
Sha-au-pah-kau,	his + mark.
Mah-ka-wa-sha,	his + mark.
Wa-pa-ka-nave,	his + mark.
Nah-kause,	his + mark.
Augustin,	his + mark.
Wau-paw-no,	his + mark.
Paul,	his + mark.
Wesh-ke-no-sha,	his + mark.

Interpreted and signed in presence of—

HIRAM WESTCOTT,
ABIAL RICHMOND.

No. 1.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

Joseph La Motte, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says : That I am a Menomonee Indian, and the son of chief La Motte ; that this affidavit refers to pretended claims held by R. W. Thompson, George W. Ewing, William Powell, (the present United States interpreter,) William Johnston, F. J. Bonduell, John G. Kittson, John B. Jacobs, Robert Grignon, S. Juneau, Lewis B. Poslier, Luke Laborde, George Cown, Henry Tourtillotte, Talbert Prickett, George F. Wright, and others, against the Menomonee nation of Indians. A full description of said claims will be found in the annual report of George W..

Manypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1854, on pages 19, 20, and 21, and also in the appendix to said report, to which reference is here made by this deponent. That last summer deponent was at the store of George Cown, situated one and a half mile from the Menomonee reservation in said county and State; that after I went into the store, George F. Wright and William Johnston, two of the above named claimants, came in also and asked me to go over with them to said Cown's house. I did so. Said Wright then asked me if I knew anything about the traders' claims (meaning the claims above referred to,) that are standing out against your nation. I said no. He then said, "I will tell you all about them. The chiefs are very foolish if they will only allow one hundred thousand dollars; then you could ask these men to help you," (meaning R. W. Thompson and others, the above named persons,) and that they would recover the three hundred thousand dollars that Huebschmann wronged your people out of in the treaty of 1854. "Now you must work for us; you have some influence over some of your friends, and if you use your influence for us, and we recover this money, you will be well paid for it." Then George Cown, one of said parties, said to me, "If we recover this money I will give you a span of good horses. I don't care if they cost five hundred dollars, you shall have them;" and that there were two men that would help me, and that I must work with them. The names of the two men were A-qu-a-no-mee and Keshena; and that I must never speak their names. About two weeks ago I was at Mr. Cown's; he said to me that I must work; those men were on the way; that they would be here soon, and when they get here you must come down and come in, and I will introduce you as one of our friends; then I will ask these men for a writing, and whatever amount you ask you shall have it from us. I reside on the Menomonee reservation, in said county and State. And further deponent saith not.

JOSEPH LA MOTTE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted and signed in presence of—
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD,
EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 2.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Shoneon, the second chief of a band, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, and that this affidavit refers to the claims that Thompson, Ewing and others hold against the Menomonee nation of Indians, as referred to in an affidavit made by Joseph La Motte, son-

of chief La Motte, which affidavit bears even date herewith; that at a council held in the fall of the year 1854, at Keshena, on said reservation, William Johnston, a whiskey trader, came to this affiant and said that Mr. Thompson wished to see me. I went with the said Johnston to see Mr. Thompson. The house where we went was crowded with persons, and we could not get to see said Thompson. Said Johnson then invited me to go into a covered boat with him that was lying opposite to the building where Mr. Thompson was. He (said Johnston) then *drew from his coat pocket a bottle full of brandy*; he then asked me to drink; said that I must drink, so as to be able and strong to talk in favor of the claims. I did drink, and offered him the bottle back again. He refused to receive it; told me to keep it and take two more good drinks before I went in to talk with my friends. I refused to do so, and did not take the liquor. He (said Johnson) then said to this deponent that Mr. Thompson told him to tell me that said Thompson would give me one hundred dollars to favor and work for his (Thompson's) and the traders' claims held against the Indians, and that said hundred dollars would be paid in goods out of the store of George Cown. Said Johnston then told me that he would give me one hundred and fifty dollars if I would only help them. He then said that was as far as he could go. I replied to said Johnston that money could not buy me. I publicly exposed them the next day. In the summer of the year 1859 I entered the Menomonee storehouse on said reservation, in company with William Powell, who was then and is now the present United States interpreter, and he (said Powell) then and there said to this affiant: "You are all hard-headed fellows (meaning the Indians) that did not consent to allow Thompson one hundred thousand dollars;" that it was nothing; we should give it to him; that if deponent would, along with the rest of the Indians, consent to the allowing of Thompson one hundred thousand dollars, that the Nation would get three or four hundred thousand dollars in return; and said, "What was the use of holding out for a little trifle like that amount? Why, it is nothing." The bottle of brandy that said Johnson offered to deponent would hold about one pint. Further deponent saith not.

SHONEON, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in the presence of—

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD,

EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 3.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Chief La Motte, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and

resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State; that this affidavit refers to the claims held by Thompson, Ewing, and others, against the Menomonee nation of Indians, as set forth in an affidavit made by Joseph La Motte, the son of this deponent, and bearing date the 13th day of January, 1860; that on the 4th day of October, 1854, William Powell, the now present United States interpreter, overtook me where the Menomonee band now stands upon said reservation; and that the said Powell then and there told this affiant that the chief, Osh-Kosh, now deceased, wished to get the use of deponent's house to hold a council in; deponent told said Powell that his house was small, and that there was much better places for holding said council elsewhere, and that it was not convenient for the Indians to meet at deponent's place; the said Powell then said to deponent that Thompson and Ewing wished to hold it at my place on account of its being out of the way, and that it would be calm; that the people from keshua (the pay ground) would not come there on account of its being out of the way; after having said conversation with said Powell, immediately came home; and in the course of a few moments after my arrival at home, the said Powell, Thompson, Ewing, William Johnston, Talbert Pricket, John G. Kittson, George Cown, Alexander Grignon, John F. Williams, G. F. Wright, Daniel M. Whitney, E. D. Gumaer, G. W. Murray, and others that this affiant did not know, came to the house of this affiant and had a nightly council; there were but a very few Indians present; there were more of them than there were of the Indians; the old man Osh-Kosh came and told this affiant that he never told any person to come and get my house to hold a council in, but, on the other hand, that they came to him, said Osh-Kosh, and told him that this deponent wished to see him; the said Thompson then represented to us that he had lost money in his hands, and that he would give it to us if we would give him some of it, and that the lost money belonged to us, and that we could not get it unless he said that we should have it. Further this deponent saith not.

LA MOTTE, his + mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—
HIRAM WESCOTT.
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.

No. 4.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Che-che-qua-no-wah, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State;

that this affidavit refers to the claims held by R. W. Thompson and others against the Menomonee Indians, as set forth in an affidavit made by Joseph La Motte, son of Chief La Motte, which affidavit bears date January 13, 1860; that after the treaty of 1848, and at the time that the Menomonee nation of Indians was located at Lak-Poy-a-gon, in said State, when the Menomonee half-breeds were paid off, in 1859, that then and there, in a conversation with Solomon Juneau, the said Juneau said to this deponent and his brother, that the traders were raking up old debts against the Indians that had been once paid; and, furthermore, told the deponents to tell the chiefs of our nation to be very careful, and not allow such unjust claims, meaning the claims held by R. W. Thompson, Ewing, and others, against the Menomonee nation of Indians, as aforesaid; the next day the said claims were presented to the said nation for payment, the said Juneau having one of the said claims in his, Juneau's name, against said nation. Further deponent saith not.

CHE-CHE-QUA-NO-WAH, his + mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—
EGBERT JOHNSON.
ABIAL RICHMOND.

No. 5.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

A-quo-no-mee, young Osh-kosh, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, the son of Osh-kosh, deceased, over the age of twenty-one years, head chief of the Menomonee nation of Indians, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, and that this affidavit refers to the pretended claims that Thompson, Ewing, and others hold against the Menomonee nation of Indians, as referred to in an affidavit made by Joseph La Motte, son of chief La Motte, which affidavit bears even date herewith. That in the summer of the year 1859 I was at the store of George Cown, a trader, situated about one and a half mile from said reservation; said Cown then and there invited this affiant out of the store into his (the said Cown's) house; I went into his house, the said Cown; George W. Wright and William Johnston were in the house also. They then said to me, friend, you must help us now so that we can get what we want, (meaning the claims in the hands of Thompson); if you will help us to get what we want, you will be respected by your friends, and all the people in your reservation will be rich; also, that us traders will have a big stock of goods all the time and plenty of provisions, and that when deponent would go to visit said Cown, he would always treat me well, so that I would go home

well satisfied ; then said William Johnston said to me that they were bound to get these claims anyhow ; you might as well allow them ; if you don't, you will have to pay them in spite of you ; and that R. W. Thompson had more power than any man in Washington, and that the traders and him were together, and that he would get the claims ; that it was better for the Indians to pay them up ; if they did not, they would have to pay more. I then left the house to come home ; in coming home I entered the house of Augustin Grignon, a whiskey dealer, whose house is built a few steps directly south of the south line of the reservation ; the said Grignon then remarked to me and said, my friend, I hope that you will favor me and put some money into my pocket, (referring to the aforementioned claims) ; every time that I go to said Grignon's house, I get plenty of intoxicating liquor from him. And further deponent saith not.

A-QUO-NO-MEE, his + mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—

HIRAM WESCOTT,

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.

No. 6.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

Ke-she-na, the second chief of the Menomonee nation of Indians, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says : That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, and that this affidavit refers to the pretended claims that Thompson, Ewing, and others hold against the Menomonee nation of Indians, as referred to in an affidavit made by Joseph La Motte, son of chief La Motte, which affidavit bears even date herewith. That in the summer of the year 1859 I was in the store of George Cown, a trader, situated about one mile and a half from said reservation ; that the said Cown then and there touched me with his elbow, requesting me to go out with him to talk ; I went out with him ; he then said to me that it was to my interest to use my influence to have the traders' claims that were in Thompson's hands allowed, and that if I would do so I would be well paid for it. Also, about the 25th day of December, 1859, the said Cown invited me into his house to take dinner with him ; after dinner, and immediately upon my leaving the said Cown's house, he followed me out and said that if this deponent would agree to what he (Cown) had said to me heretofore relative to the traders' claims that were in the hands of Thompson, that he (said Cown) would see all the traders and have them allow me pay sufficient for the influence that I would use in their behalf, and have the amount stated in a writing, and that he (said Cown) would hold the writing, and that after the

claims were paid, I would receive my pay. And further deponent saith not.

KE-SHE-NA, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted and signed in presence of—

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD,

EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 7.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

Sho-noo-nee, head chief of a band of a Menomonee nation of Indians, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says : That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, and that this affidavit refers to the pretended claims that Thompson, Ewing, and others hold against the Menomonee Nation of Indians, as referred to in the affidavit made by Joseph La Motte, son of Chief La Motte, which affidavit bears even date herewith:

That, at the time of R. W. Thompson's arrival on said reservation in the month of October, 1854, and on the night of that very day, William Powell, the now present United States interpreter, who was then said to be a liquor dealer—he has given this deponent intoxicating drinks—and George Cown, a general liquor dealer who sells intoxicating liquors to the Indians, came to my house and said to deponent that they had seen all the chiefs of the nation, and that they were all in favor of the traders, claims that were in the hands of Thompson, excepting you ; now we have come to you, knowing that you are a strong man, a war chief, and have a good deal of influence, and whatever you say, the other chiefs will consent to. Geo. Cown then said to me that if they would allow the accounts they would give us handsome presents ; deponent then replied to said Cown, that I am an old man, my hair has become like the snow cliff, and that they had got all our money, that the Indians had but very little left, and now you are trying to get that. I can compare you to nothing else but a parcel of mice hanging around trying to nibble away our money. The said Cown and Powell told deponent that they were debts that our forefathers contracted ; I replied that I knew something about those pretended claims that you say is against our forefathers ; you see I am an old man, and in my early days there was plenty of game ; they were able to pay all their debts, and they did so ; accounts never existed against us until the government began to purchase our lands ; we have paid you those claims twice over ; we have more right to call upon you for debts than you have to call upon us. The second night after said time, I went with the old man Osh-Kosh, to the council at

Chief La Motte's house on said reservation. Thompson and Ewing were both there. Mr. Thompson was talking to the Indians to allow the traders' claims. William Powell, Talbert Pricket, George Cown, William Johnson, John G. Getson, John Jacobs, George Wright, Alexander Grignon and John F. Williams, were there and wanted the Indians to allow the claims. Further deponent saith not.

SHO-NOO-NEE, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860,

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted and signed in presence of—

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD,
EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 8.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Waw-ma-ta-keet, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State; that in the fall of the year 1858 this deponent had a conversation with George Cown, a trader residing about one and a half mile from the reservation aforesaid, where he, said Cown, has a store, and that said Cown said, in his store at the place aforesaid, to this affiant that if they could get the claims out of the Indians, (meaning the same claims mentioned in an affidavit of Joseph La Motte, son of chief La Motte, bearing even date herewith,) and anything would happen to them that they would be destitute of a home, he would let them go; that he Cown had a good farm, and that I was a cousin of his, and he would give me a home; that he did not care anything about the Menomonee Indians if they only got the said claim out of them. This deponent also had a conversation with said Cown in the fall of the year 1859, at the place aforesaid, wherein he said to this affiant that if Thompson got the said claims out of the Indians they would all have pockets full of money, and that the Indians would have plenty of money also. In the fall of 1858 the said Cown said to deponent, at the place aforesaid that I must use my influence to get my uncle, Pe-qua-ke-nah, (a chief,) to consent to the allowing of said claims. And further deponent saith not.

WAW-MA-TA-KEET, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.
EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 9.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Wah-ta-sa, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, and that this affidavit refers to the pretended claims that Thompson, Ewing, and others hold against the Menomonee nation of Indians, as referred to in an affidavit made by Joseph La Motte, son of chief La Motte, which affidavit bears even date herewith.

That at the council held at the house of chief La Motte on said reservation, on the night of the 4th of October, in the year 1854, Solomon Juneau was present at said council, and pretended to have a claim against said Indians; that about daylight in the morning I returned home from said council in company with said Juneau; we were conversing together, and he (Juneau) then and there said to me that if the chiefs would allow those claims, that he would give me and all the chiefs presents of new clothing every fall, and other things; that the traders would attend every payment, and we would be sure to get what he promised; and that if those claims were allowed, it would set those that had them right up, so that they could get plenty of goods, and they would sell to the Indians every fall very cheap. I replied to him that I was only a second chief. We had by this time reached the pay grounds upon said reservation. Mr. Juneau then entered the house of Henry Tourtellotte. I was also invited in. I went to the door and found that they were drinking liquor. I then turned away from them. And further deponent saith not.

WAH-TA-SA, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—

EGBERT JOHNSON.
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.

No. 10.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Osh-ke-he-nah-niew, Corrow, Auh-ka-nee-paw-wa, Joseph Wau-pau-nash-cum, Lewis Pe-she-peh-kau, Kos-sha-kas-a-kaw, Mah-mau-kaw-wet, Wah-kah and Samuel Ti-ko, being duly sworn, each for himself, on oath deposes and says: That they are Menomonee Indians over the age of twenty-one years, and residents on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State.

That at the time of our removal (to wit: the removal of the Menomonee nation of Indians) to our present place of abode, G. W. Ewing

told us that R. W. Thompson and said Ewing had the contract from our great father to remove us to where we now live ; that after our removal and immediately upon our arrival at this our present home, R. W. Thompson presented to us a writing to sign, saying that it was a letter of thanks to our great father ; we signed it, and he immediately went away. We were afterwards informed that the said Thompson and Ewing drew from our money at Washington the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for removing us, and that the paper we signed called for that amount of money, in place of being a letter of thanks to our great father ; and deponents further say that the said Thompson and Ewing did not assist said nation in the least at the time of their removal. At the time that the Indians started from Lak Poy-ah-ha-gon to come to their present home, there was a small steamboat in Wolf river, and a small barge attached to it, which was loaded down with traders and traders' goods. The nation removed themselves with their own ponies and in their own canoes. At the time of the said removal said Thompson and Ewing treated the said Indians more like dogs than human beings. And further deponents say not.

OSH-KE-HE-NAU-NIEW.	his x mark.
SAMUEL TIKO.	his x mark.
JOSEPH WAU-PAU-NASH-CAU.	his x mark.
CARROW.	his x mark.
AUH-KEE-NA-PO-WAH.	his x mark.
KOSH-SHE-KAW-SHE-KAW.	his x mark.
MAH-MAH-KA-WET.	his x mark.
WAH-KAH.	his x mark.
LEWIS PE-SHE-PEH-KAW.	his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in the presence of—

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD,
EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 11.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

Keh-tee-kaun, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says : That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Memomonee reservation in said county and State ; that I am acquainted with George Cown, a trader residing about one and a half mile from said reservation ; that in a conversation that this deponent had with said Cown in the month of December, 1859, at the store of said Cown, he then and there said to this deponent that us young men of the Menomonee nation held that money, (meaning the

pretended claims held by R. W. Thompson and George W. Ewing and others, as set forth in an affidavit of Joseph La Motte, son of chief La Motte, to which affidavit this affiant refers for a more full description) that we should call a council, and not allow any of the chiefs to take a part in it; you are more powerful than your chiefs if you only unite; you should let that money go to us; you should allow us that claim; you ought to do it, then you could walk right into my store and get anything you want after the claim was allowed. Further deponent saith not.

his
KEH-TEE-~~X~~KAUN.
mark:

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—
EGBERT JOHNSON,
HIRAM WESCOTT.

No. 12.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

John Warrington, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident in said county and State; that this affidavit refers to the pretended claims held by Thompson, Ewing, and others against the Menomonee nation of Indians, as set forth in the affidavit of Joseph La Motte, son of chief La Motte, which affidavit bears date January the 13th, 1860; that in the fall of the year 1854 I was attending store for George Cown upon the Menomonee reservation in said county and State; that Mr. W. G. Ewing, sen., asked this affiant at the time and place aforesaid what I would ask to assist in getting the traders' claims and Thompson's claim out of the Indians. I replied that I would charge him, the said Ewing, three hundred dollars; he said that he would give it to me. The said Ewing also remarked that if Chief Corrow did not allow said claims he would dig his bones up after he was dead and send them away to Crow Wing river, and also have the Menomonee Indians moved to said Crow Wing river if they did not allow said claims.

JOHN WARRINGTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 13.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Joseph Gauthier and John Warrington being duly sworn, on oath, each for himself, deposes and says: That they are over the age of twenty-

one years, and are residents of said county and State, and that this affidavit refers to the claims that Thompson, Ewing, and others hold against the Menomonee nation of Indians, as set forth in an affidavit made by Joseph La Motte, son of chief La Motte, and bearing date January, 1860. That on the 25th day of June, 1859, G. F. Wright did, at the place aforesaid, enter into a written contract with these deponents to assist in the prosecution of the claims of Thompson and Ewing against said Indians, and that the said agreement is *verbatim* in the words and figures following:

“I agree and guarantee to Joseph Gauthier and John Warrington the following sums set opposite their names, or a pro rata amount of the same as may be collected in whole or in part, of certain claims of traders against the Menomonee Indians, allowed and scheduled on the 16th day of October, 1854; for which they agree to use their best efforts with the Menomonees to obtain payment of the same and all influence they can command, to wit: to J. Gauthier, \$500; to J. Warrington, \$500; and I further agree, in consideration of the faithful performance of the above mentioned services, to use my best efforts, together with that of my friends, to procure for said Gauthier the office of interpreter for the Menomonee Indians; as witness our hands this 25th day of June, 1859.

“G. F. WRIGHT.

“JOSEPH GAUTHIER.

“JOHN WARRINGTON.”

The said Wright represented himself to be the agent of Thompson and Ewing, and that he came expressly for the purpose of seeing the Indians and deponents, and to hold out inducements as set forth in the foregoing contract, for the purpose of procuring assistance of deponents against the Indians, and that the foregoing is a true copy of the original contract; the said Gauthier says for himself that at the time of the drawing of the said contract, I remarked to the said Wright that he ought to let deponents have a little more than five hundred dollars apiece; the said Wright replied that he could not, because there is a good deal of this kind of work going on now, and that there would not be much left after said agreement was received from said Wright; and shortly after he went away deponents gave said agreement to the Indians and publicly exposed the fraud. And further deponents say not.

JOSEPH GAUTHIER.

JOHN WARRINGTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER, *Justice of the Peace.*

No. 14.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Ke-she-na, the second chief of the Menomonee nation of Indians, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee

Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State.

That at the time that the present Indian agent, Mr. A. D. Bonesteel, took possession of his office as Indian agent at the pay ground upon said reservation, said Bonesteel told the Indians that William Powell would be our interpreter; the whole Menomonee nation objected to him, said Powell; the very children objected; we told said agent that said Powell was a whiskey dealer; that we knew him; that he was raised among us, and that he was the tool of Thompson, Ewing, and others, the men that held the traders' claims against the Indians, and that he, the said Powell, had been the tool of every man that took our money from us. The Menomonee nation told said Bonesteel that our advice should have been asked relative to the appointment of an interpreter, so that we could have recommended a man that was honest and would do justice by us; the said Bonesteel replied that he was bound to have the said Powell, and that the nation could do nothing about the matter; that Powell was appointed at Washington; the nation then told said Bonesteel that we had the right to speak and name who should be appointed; he said that we had no right whatever to say anything about it; that it was his right to recommend whom he liked. That about four weeks after the appointment of said Powell, this affiant went with him, said Powell, to Fon du Lac; he went after the Menomonee annuity money; that after we got to Fon du Lac, the said Powell became intoxicated, and while so intoxicated he said to this affiant in the street in said place, in the presence of a lawyer, (as this affiant was told by the said Powell,) "Friend, you had better allow the traders' claims in the hands of Thompson; if you don't we will get them—you can't help yourself;" he (Powell) then said to this affiant that the lawyer that was there wanted to know what chief was opposed the most to the appointment of said Powell as interpreter. I told him the whole nation opposed his appointment, even the children; the said Powell then asked me if the chief Corrow did not oppose him the most. I replied to him that they all opposed him; he then said that we had better allow them claims; that the claims were against our forefathers, that they were in Thompson's hands, and that they would be collected; he, the said Powell, then said to me, that "the white man was like this, that when they could not haul a load with one team they put on two teams, and if that was not sufficient, they put on three teams, then it would have to come; that is the strength of Thompson, so you had better give it up."

KE-SHE-NA, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in the presence of—

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.

HIRAM WESCOTT.

No. 15.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Ke-she-na, the second chief of the Menomonee nation of Indians, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is acquainted with William Powell, the present United States interpreter for the Menomonee nation of Indians. That the said Powell had, up to the year 1853, a Menomonee woman for a wife; he had four children by her; there is only two of them alive at this present time; that in said year he left her, without being lawfully separated from her. She is now living in the tribe with her children; she is entirely destitute; he is now living with a white woman; he got the white woman since he left the Menomonee woman; he says that the white woman is his wife; that during the month of December, 1859, and in or about the 25th day thereof, a child of his, the said Powell, a little girl about ten or twelve years of age, (to whom the Menomonee woman is a mother,) entered the office of the agency and said to Mr. Powell: "Father, where is the food that you were to give me to eat?" He paid no attention to what she said; the child said no more, but leaned her head against one side of the house. The above statement in regard to his child transpired in the office of the agency on the pay ground at Keshena, on the Menomonee reservation. *I was present at the time it took place.* I have seen said child many times waiting outside of the door of her father's (Mr. Powell's) house for something to eat. Further deponent saith not.

KE-SHE-NA, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in the presence of—
HIKAM WESCOTT.
EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 16.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Swawano, ss:*

Samuel Ti-Ko-bung, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State; that deponent, together with five others, worked during the whole of the month of June, 1859, upon the central farm belonging to the Menomonee nation of Indians and situated upon said reservation, under the direction of F. Haas, the present Menomonee farmer; that the whole amount of grain raised upon said farm during the year 1859 was forty bushels of wheat and one hundred and fifty bushels of corn in the ear; the said Haas gave a portion of said wheat and corn to

the United States interpreter ; the most he kept and used himself ; the Indians did not receive any of it ; the said Haas, the now present agent, A. D. Bonesteel, and William Johnson, a whiskey trader, kept five horses in the barn belonging to the said nation, and fed them on the hay and oats belonging to the said nation ; the said Bonesteel owned three of said horses ; the said horses were kept all the winter of 1859 until the spring ; at present the said Haas is feeding some head of stock upon the grain and hay belonging to said nation ; the interpreter has now at this present time three cows that are fed out of the hay belonging to the nation. Last spring we were in want of wheat to sow ; we could not get it ; the interpreter and the said Haas fed it to the stock ; the said Bonesteel himself left his horses to be fed as aforesaid ; the said Bonesteel has a personal knowledge of the foregoing transactions ; a great many persons travelling put up their teams in the Menomonee barn, and feed them upon the hay and grain belonging to the nation ; I have seen the said Haas collect pay for the same ; one year ago, last fall, I saw said Haas sell fifteen bushels of grain belonging to the nation out of said barn, and take pay therefor ; last spring, to wit, the spring of 1859, I saw said Haas give Mr. Grimmer wheat that belonged to the nation out of the Menomonee warehouse. The above transactions all took place within one year, except that stated to have been done one year ago last fall ; one year ago last winter the said Haas killed four fat oxen belonging to the said nation ; he sold the tallow to the Indians, and the hides to white men ; he, said Haas, follows trading as a general thing with the Indians ; one year ago last summer the said Haas told me that there was a complaint entered against him to Bonesteel, the agent, for trading with the Indians, by Talbert Pricket and J. S. Cavert, and that when the traders got out of stuff he said he would trade, and that they could not help themselves ; he trades now ; he has done so with impunity since Mr. Bonesteel has been agent ; agents Moscovett and Hawkins never allowed him to trade with the Indians ; said Haas makes a business of purchasing wood for the employés, with the Menomonee money ; he has done so during the whole time that Mr. Bonesteel has been agent ; I have worked under said Haas upon said farm for the last three years ; I am working there now at this present time. The foregoing transactions transpired during the time I so worked as aforesaid.

Deponent further says, that I know the foregoing statements to be true of my own knowledge ; I saw them transacted ; I understand English.

his
SAMUEL + TI-KO.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

In presence of, knowing that deponent speaks English :

EGBERT JOHNSON,
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.

No. 17.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Joseph Penasha, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Monomonee reservation in said county and State; that I commenced work for the Menomonee nation upon the central farm on said reservation in the fall of the year 1857, and continued to work until the spring of 1858, under the direction of F. Haas, the Menomonee farmer; that this affiant worked at farming generally; that during the time I so worked I have known the said Haas to feed his hogs, cows, horse and poultry on the grain belonging to the said nation, to-wit: hay, oats, corn and wheat; that the said Haas made a daily practice during the time I was there of feeding his animals upon said grain; the said Haas has many times taken this affiant from the work of the nation and put me to work chopping wood from a half to one day at a time for his family; he has many times set me to work chopping wood in the woods, and then make me haul it to William Powell, the present United States interpreter; I have known the said Haas to many times keep travellers' teams in the barn belonging to the nation, and feed them out of the grain and hay belonging to the nation. I have known him frequently to trade with the Indians. Deponent further says that the said Haas kept three horses belonging to A. D. Bonesteel in the nation's barn during the fall of 1857 and winter of 1858; and also kept a horse belonging to a whiskey dealer by the name of William Johnston during the winter of 1859, and all said horses were fed on the grain belonging to the nation. William Powell, the present United States interpreter, took hay from the nation's barn daily to feed his cows upon. Further the deponent saith not.

his
JOSEPH + PENASHA.
mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD,
EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 18.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Waw-pau-nah-nah, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county; that I com-

menced work two years ago last spring and worked one year for the Menomonee nation of Indians upon the central farm upon said reservation, and under the direction of F. Haas, the present Menomonee farmer; that during the time I have so worked I have known the said Haas and his family to feed their own hogs, cows, and colt with the hay, oats, and corn belonging to the Menomonee nation; that the said Haas made a general thing of feeding his own stock out of said grain and hay; in the winter season he would feed three times per day; there would also be one peck of grain taken daily by the family of the said Haas to feed the poultry belonging to said Haas. Deponent further says that the said Haas made a general business of keeping strangers' horses in the Menomonee barn, and feeding them upon the hay and oats belonging to the nation; I have seen as many as eight span of horses at one time in said barn belonging to strangers; I have frequently been taken from the work of the nation by said Haas and set at work chopping wood for his family from a half to a whole day at a time; the said Haas would also send deponent into the woods to chop wood and draw it to William Powell, the present United States interpreter, and to the said Haas; also that this affiant purchased from the said Haas in the spring of 1859 three bushels of potatoes for the amount of three dollars; at the time that I purchased said potatoes I told said Haas that I could buy them cheaper elsewhere; he replied that I could do so; he would sell them no cheaper; also, that during the time I worked upon said farm the said Haas kept for the agent, A. D. Bonesteel, three head of horses from the fall of 1857 to the spring of 1858, and also during the same time kept one horse belonging to William Johnston, a whiskey trader, in the Menomonee barn and fed them out of the hay and grain belonging to the nation; that William Powell, the present United States interpreter, took hay from the barn every day to feed his cows with; the hay belonged to the nation.

The above transactions took place during the time that deponent worked for said nation, except the purchasing of the potatoes. Further deponent saith not.

WAW-PAU-NAH-NAH, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted and signed in presence of—

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD,

EGBERT JOHNSON.

No 19.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Mah-ka-tah-wa-shet, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is a Menomonee Indian, over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State;

that I commenced work for the Menomonee nation of Indians on the central farm upon said reservation under the direction of F. Haas, the overseer of said farm, in the fall of the year 1857, and quit work in the spring of the year 1858, and worked at farming generally. I was ordered by said Haas to feed his horse, cows, and poultry, out of the hay and grain belonging to the nation, to wit: hay, oats, corn, and wheat. I have known the said Haas to keep for strangers nine horses over night in the barn belonging to the nation, and feed them out of the hay and grain belonging to the nation; I fed them the said grain and hay myself; the said Haas told me to do so. The above transactions took place during the said time that I was working undee said Haas. Further deponent saith not.

MAH-KA-TAH-WA-SHET, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—

EGBERT JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. MILLARD.

No. 20.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Ignatius Wetzels, being duly sworn on oath, deposes and says: That he is the blacksmith for the Menomonee nation of Indians; that I reside at Keshena, on the Menomonee nation, in said county and State; that I have acted as such blacksmith since the year 1854 up to the present time; that I am acquainted with Samuel T. Leach, the miller and overseer of the flouring and saw-mill upon said reservation; that in the month of October, 1858, the said Leach resigned his place as miller and overseer, as aforesaid, and delivered to A. D. Bonestell, the agent, the key to the mill, and told him that he had resigned his place. The next day he left the reservation; five months afterwards he returned; that in a conversation with the said Leach he told deponent that he had received his pay for all the time that he was absent, from the agent, Mr. A. D. Bonestell; that Bonestell could not help himself; he could hold his situation in spite of him; that the said Leach is now living with a Menomonee woman; they live together as man and wife; he is not lawfully married to her, thereby setting a bad example to the Indians. Deponent further says, that said Leach does not understand the running of a mill; when the mill-stones need dressing, a man has to be employed to dress them; he is not a miller.

IGNATIUS WETZEL.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

No. 21.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

Joseph Carrow, son of chief Carrow, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: I have worked as a sawyer for the Menomonee nation of Indians in the saw-mill belonging to said nation, and situated on the Menomonee reservation, in said county and State, and under Samuel T. Leach, while he has been the overseer of the grist and saw-mills upon said reservation, every spring, summer, and fall for the last four years. I quit work this last fall in said mill. That one year ago, last summer, a trader by the name of George Cown, who resides about one mile and a half from the reservation, came to Mr. Leach, the overseer aforesaid, with an order from William Powell, the United States interpreter, for lumber; that the said Cown did then and there take (and was allowed so to do by the said Leach) and carry away about eight hundred feet of lumber belonging to the said nation. That during this last summer, to-wit: the summer of the year 1859, a trader, residing within eighty rods of the south line of said reservation, by the name of Talbert Pricket, has taken and carried away lumber to the amount of at least *twelve thousand* feet; and that I am of the opinion that it would amount to twenty thousand feet; he always had an order from William Powell, the United States interpreter, to get the lumber. The overseer of the mill would sometimes measure the lumber out to him, and at other times he would order deponent to do so; and that I know that said lumber so taken by said Pricket belonged to the said Menomonee nation; he always selected the best of the lumber. The Indians have now the frames of many buildings raised and remaining unfinished for the want of lumber; and I know they are unable to get lumber to finish them, and when they are allowed to take a little lumber, the said Leach will not allow them to take any other than the refuse lumber. I know of eight buildings that the frames are raised belonging to the said Indians, and they are unable to procure lumber to finish them. I do not travel around the reserve much; I have no doubt but that there are a great many more buildings on the reserve that are in the like situation.

Deponent further says, that the said Leach is living with a Menomonee woman without being lawfully married to her; they live together as man and wife; that said Leach told this affiant that he intended to live with her as long as he resided amongst the Indians; and that when he got through working for the Indians, he intended to go off and leave her. William Powell, the United States interpreter, and A. D. Bonesteel, the Indian agent, are both cognizant of the fact of said Leach's living with said woman as aforesaid. The said Leach leaves the reservation every fall, as soon as it freezes up, and does not return until the spring following; and that many times the said Leach has told deponent that the agent pays him for the time that he is absent from his work; he is now away; he is hired as a miller; he is not a miller; when the mill-stones need dressing, a man has to be hired to dress them; when he came here he knew nothing about a saw-mill; deponent instructed him, said Leach, how to file the saw

and run the mill. I am a Menomonee Indian ; he is a white man. I knew more about the work than he did, therefore I had to learn him ; he never would work one quarter of the time ; I had to do it all myself.

JOSEPH CARROW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 22.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

A-qua-no-ma head chief, and Keshena, second chief of the Menomonee nation of Indians, and Osh-ke-he-na-niew, second chief of a band, Pe-qua-kay-nah, head chief of a band, Carrow, head chief of a band, Wau-kau-chon, head chief of a band, and Joseph La Motte, son of chief La Motte, being duly sworn, on oath, each for himself deposes and says : That they are Menomonee Indians, over the age of twenty one years, and residents upon the Menomonee reservation in said county and State. That at this present time the whole number of poor persons in the Menomonee nation of Indians that is entirely destitute of food and clothing is *seventy-eight*, and have no means of procuring it—they are principally aged persons and unable to work ; unless they have immediate relief, they will perish with hunger and cold. We would have sufficient to sustain these poor people if the employés of the government were prevented from taking the provisions that belong to the nation, which they do without authority. Their families and themselves live upon the provisions belonging to the Indians, and they feed their horses, cows, hogs, and poultry, upon the hay, oats, corn, and wheat belonging to the nation, and also the horses of all transient persons are kept in the barn and fed upon the grain of the nation, and the pay for their keeping received by the Menomonee farmer. We (except Keshena and Joseph La Motte) have been within the last three weeks urgently requested by Wm. Powell, the present United States Interpreter, to send on to the department at Washington for money to buy provisions. We know that the government is indebted to us, and that we are entitled to money when we call for it for that purpose, but we are afraid to comply with the said Powell's request, for the reason, that he with others has often deceived us. We are afraid that our money will be taken from us and that we will not receive value therefor. One year ago, we sent for three thousand dollars to purchase provisions, it being the usual amount that we get for that purpose ; we are of the opinion that the quantity of provisions we received was not full value for that amount of money ; our agent, A. D. Bonesteel, told us that the government sent us five thousand dollars, and there was some of that amount remaining in his hands ; that he did not pay it all out for provisions. The question in regard to the department sending us five thousand dollars in place of three, the amount sent for, is between the

agent and the interpreter ; the interpreter now tells us that the agent wishes us to send for more money to purchase provisions. It was in full council of the nation that the above three thousand dollars was ordered to buy provisions, held one year ago. Further deponents say not.

A-QUO-NO-MA,	his x mark.
KESHENA,	his x mark.
CARROW,	his x mark.
OSH-KE-HE-NA-NIEW,	his x mark.
PE-QUA-KAY-NAH,	his x mark.
WAU-KAU-CHON,	his x mark.
JOSEPH LA MOTTE.	

Subscribed and sworn to before us this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD,
EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 23.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Sho-no-nee, the head chief, and Sho-ne-on, the second chief of a band of the Menomonee Indians, being duly sworn, on oath depose and say: That they are Menomonee Indians, over the age of twenty-one years, and residents on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State; that there is at this present time, six hundred beings in the band over which we have control that are entirely destitute of food and clothing, and have no means of procuring it; they are aged persons and unable to work; unless they have relief they will perish, they will starve to death; they are at this present time subsisting upon mill shorts; each person receives about four quarts of that article twice a month from the present United States interpreter, William Powell. There are many more persons in our band that are very poor, but we will not mention them. We would consider ourselves well off if in our band we received one meal of victuals to each person per day. Our band is in a much better condition than many of the other bands; under former agents our poor were much better cared for. We attribute, to a great extent, the cause of the above destitution to the horrible manner in which we are treated at our annual payments. Immediately upon our receiving our annuity money, and in many cases before some of the Indians get outside of the office door, they are seized hold of by whiskey traders and bad men generally, their money taken from them by force, and no account given them for it. I have seen poor persons many times begging of those men that were taking their money from them, for God's sake not to take it all; but they were not listened to. Before the appointment of our present agent, A. D. Bonesteel, those traders generally used persuasion in trying to get the Indian's money, but since the said Bonesteel has been our

agent, and at every payment made by said Bonesteel, as such agent, the traders and their employés commit the above deeds with impunity, within the hearing and seeing, and in the presence of said Bonesteel. Deponents further say, each for himself, that they know the foregoing statement to be true of their own knowledge. And further deponents say not.

SHO-NO-NEE, his x mark.
SHO-NI-ON, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted and signed in presence of—
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.
EGBERT JOHNSON.

No. 24.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Keshena, Mah-mah-ke-wet, Ash-ke-he-na-niew, Carrow, and La Motte, being duly sworn, on oath depose and say, each for himself, that they are Monomonee Indians, over the age of twenty-one years, and residents on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, and that all belong to the Menomonee nation of Indians. That at the time of our removal to our now present homes, our agent, Elias Murray, informed the said nation that Messrs. Thompson and Ewing had the contract to furnish our said nation with provisions for one year from the time of our arrival at our now present home, and that the contract had been so let by the government. We received but one month's provisions from the said Thompson and Ewing, after our said arrival. Immediately after our arrival where we now are, we employed a surveyor by the name of Charles Toller, to run the lines round our now present home; said surveyor then employed seven men out of our nation to assist him to run said lines. We received an order from Wm. Powell, the then and now present United States interpreter, for our pay, which order called for one sack of flour for each of us that so worked, and one barrel of pork to be divided amongst us, which flour and pork came out of the provisions that Thompson and Ewing furnished us as aforesaid.

KESHENA, his x mark.
MAH-MAH-KE-WET, his x mark.
ASH-KE-HE-NAN-NIEW, his x mark.
CORROW, his x mark.
LA MOTTE. his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—
EGBERT JOHNSON.
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.

No. 25.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Ke-she-na, the second chief of the Menomonee nation of Indians, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That I was present at the payment of the Stockbridge Indians, on the Menomonee pay-ground at Keshena, on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, which payment took place in the summer of the year 1858, and that I noticed that a great many of the Stockbridge Indians were intoxicated. I immediately went to work to discover where they were getting intoxicating liquor. I noticed that many of them entered the store of Joseph S. Cavert, situated upon said pay-ground. I then went into the store of said Cavert and saw said Indians going up and down stairs over head of said store; I also went up stairs, and there found standing upon a table a pitcher containing intoxicating drink; I tasted of the contents of the pitcher and found it to be intoxicating drink. I then came down stairs and went into a back room in the said store; I there found a pail that would hold about ten quarts, concealed in said room, filled with liquor; I tasted of the contents and found it to be intoxicating liquor. I had no sooner taken hold of the pail containing the liquor than the said Cavert, the owner of the store, and a Stockbridge Indian, followed me in and tried to prevent me from destroying the contents of the said pail; the said Cavert tried to take the pail from me, and asked me not to destroy the contents. While we were so contending I turned the liquor out of the pail, with the assistance of another person. The said Cavert occupies the premises where the said intoxicating liquor was found. Further deponent saith not.

KE-SHE-NA, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

Interpreted in presence of—

HIRAM WESCOTT,
WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.

No. 26.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Joseph La Motte, being duly sworn, on oath says: He is a Menomonee Indian, and that he is the son of Chief La Motte, and of the age of twenty-one years; that I reside on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State; also, that I am acquainted with George Cown, a trader, residing one and one-half mile from said reservation; that I have known the said Cown to sell intoxicating liquor to Indians; I purchase intoxicating drink from him each time that I go to his

establishment; I am there frequently; two weeks ago I purchased intoxicating liquor at said Cown's store from said Cown himself; also that deponent is the same person that made an affidavit bearing even date herewith relative to the pretended claims of R. W. Thompson, George W. Ewing, and others, against the Menomonee nation of Indians. And further deponent saith not.

JOSEPH LA MOTTE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 27.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Joseph M. Ostroph, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is postmaster at Keshena, on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State. That at the general council held by the Menomonee nation of Indians on said reservation in the month of October, 1858, A. D. Bonesteel, the agent for said nation, said to the said nation that he would use every means in his the said Bonesteel's power to procure a permit for the Indians to go on to Washington, and that said remarks were made in my hearing at said council; immediately afterwards, outside of the council-room door, and within the hearing of this affiant, the said Bonesteel told a man unknown to this affiant, that the Indians would never see Washington as long as he was agent in the way they wanted to go; the next day the said Bonesteel came into the post office and retracted the words he had said the day before. Deponent further says that for the past three years the male educational department upon said reservation has been neglected in the extreme; the length of time that the school has been taught in the course of a year, would not exceed two months in a year, actual teaching, and any report made to the department to the contrary of the above statements are untrue. The school should be under the direction of the resident missionary, or some other person that would take an interest in its progress and welfare; its condition at this present time is deplorable. Further deponent saith not.

JOSEPH M. OSTROPH,
Postmaster at Keshena.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 28.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, Menomonee Reservation, ss:*

Joseph Gauthier, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he will faithfully perform and truly discharge the duties of interpreter

for the Menomonee nation of Indians, and truly and faithfully interpret and explain the affidavits hereunto annexed, which said affidavits are attached to the memorial of said nation, which memorial bears date the 13th day of January, A. D. 1860, so help me God.

JOSEPH GAUTHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

No. 29.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Joseph Gauthier, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: That he is over the age of twenty-one years, and a resident of said county and State, and at the request of the Menomonee nation of Indians I attended at a general council held by the said nation, on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, on the thirteenth and fourteenth days of January, A. D. 1860, and officiated as interpreter for said nation of Indians during the whole of said council, and that the whole of the chiefs of said nation, and all of the head men and principal warriors, whose signatures are attached to the annexed petition, affidavits, and other accompanying documents, were present at said council, and that this deponent did then and there explain and interpret the whole of the annexed petition and affidavits, and all other papers hereto annexed necessary to be explained and interpreted to the said Menomonee nation of Indians as fully and clearly as the Menomonee language any way could explain the contents and meaning of the annexed papers and writings; and this deponent further says that the said nation of Indians, as assembled at said council, thoroughly understood the contents and meaning of said papers and writings.

JOSEPH GAUTHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,

Justice of the Peace.

No. 30.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss:*

Hiram Wescott and Abial Richmond, being duly sworn, on oath depose and say, each for himself, that they are over the age of twenty-one years, and residents of said county and State, and that they were present during the whole of the council held by the Menomonee nation of Indians, on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, on the thirteenth and fourteenth days of January, 1860, and that deponents saw the whole of the chiefs of said nation, together with all the headmen and principal warriors of said nation, to the number

of ninety-eight, (98,) sign the petition hereunto annexed, and also saw the said Indians sign and swear to the affidavits hereunto annexed, to the number of forty-two, (42,) at the said council.

HIRAM WESTCOTT.
ABIAL RICHMOND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 31.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

Wellington H. Millard and Oscar Gross, being duly sworn, on oath, each for himself, depose and say, that we are over the age of twenty-one years, and residents of said county and State; that we were present at the council held by the Menomonee nation of Indians, on the Menomonee reservation of said county and State, on the thirteenth and fourteenth days of January, 1860, the proceedings of which council is as set forth in the papers and writings hereunto attached, and that the said council was conducted openly; that it was not secretly convened, and did not transact its business secretly; the said Indians made it publicly known.

WELLINGTON H. MILLARD.
OSCAR GROSS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of January, 1860.
ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 32.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

Abial Richmond and Hiram Wescott being duly sworn, on oath each for himself, deposes and say, that we are over the age of twenty-one years, and residents in said county and State, and that deponents were present at the general council held by the Menomonee nation of Indians on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State on the 13th and 14th days of January, A. D. 1860, and that deponents remained during the whole of the time that said council was in session, and the proceedings of said council is as set forth in the papers and writings hereunto attached; deponents further say that said council was conducted openly; that it was not secretly convened, and did not transact its business secretly; the said Indians made it publicly known; and deponents further say, that the said nation of Indians assembled at said council were unanimous in their expression of denunciation of the wrongs they had been and are now subjected to, as set forth in the affidavits and petition of said nation, as hereunto annexed. There was not one dissenting voice against the proceeding in said coun-

cil by said Indians ; and that it is generally known that a great many of said Indians are in a state of destitution ; and that the proceedings as set forth in said papers and writings were explained and interpreted by Joseph Gauthier, an interpreter sworn for that purpose in our presence.

HIRAM WESCOTT,
ABIAL RICHMOND.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of January, 1860.

ELISHA ALEXANDER,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 33.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

I, Egbert Johnson, clerk of the circuit court in and for said county in said State, do hereby certify that Elisha Alexander, the person whose name is subscribed to the proof or acknowledgment of the annexed affidavits and writings, and thereon written, was at the time of taking such proof or acknowledgment an acting justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, duly qualified and sworn, and duly authorized to take the same ; and further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of such justice, and know that the signature to said proof or acknowledgment is genuine. I further certify that said affidavits and writings are executed according to the laws of the State, as appears by said affidavits and writings.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand as clerk of the said court, at the clerk's office in the village of Shawano in said county, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1860, and affixed the impression of the eagle side of a quarter dollar, United States coin, as a seal, the said county or court not having procured a seal for said court or ordered any other device to be used in place thereof, and that

[L. S.]

the said county was not organized for judicial purposes until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1860.

EGBERT JOHNSON,
Clerk of the circuit court in and for said county.

No. 34.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, *County of Shawano, ss :*

I, Egbert Johnson, clerk of the circuit court in and for said county, do hereby certify that on the 13th and 14th days of January, 1860, I was present at the council held by the Menomonee nation of Indians on the Menomonee reservation in said county and State, and that the proceedings had therein is as set forth in the annexed petition and affidavits.

EGBERT JOHNSON,
Clerk of circuit court.

Dated January 18, 1860.