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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 302

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE

TREATY OF FEBRUARY 11, 1856, WITH THE MENOMINEE INDIANS

Menomonee Council
February 9. 11th 12. '56.
(Minutes,

Memorance Council, Feby 9 1856, 11 A.M.
Stockbridge & Munsee Delegation present.

My friend, I understand you have been nearly gone for some
time, I have been anxious to see you, yet you have
now an officer with you. I have a great many friends among
you, who are thinking of me, I understand there has been
a great anxiety amongst you about me, I have never been
in days, the man who says right, is not in days. I had
been in Wash. to see the Pres; he is glad that the
Memor. become famous, approved highly of the measures
taken for their support & benefit, there has been
no apprehension there that the officers would not
do the best they could for your welfare. Some of you
have been apprehensive, but Thompson & I are too
well known there to make inappreciable, my course
recently has even more approved than ever
before, I went to see the Pres with Gov. Dodge & this
was speaking about Thompson's claim, the President
that he had read all the papers he began to read,
& taking me by the hand he said to God. This is the
man on whom we rely & depend, my course has
been so highly approved that I had could have gone
nearly to a higher place, but I take too much
interest in this business as to go before it is com-
pletely done, I was now to see as to their wants, to go
for the, there's one business to day, the other being
concerned about on Monday.

Gov. met today 4th with Stockbridge, same time
the with the Memorance. The Stockbridge goes to remove
W of Miss in that treaty as the memorial. The
main point selecting, but since the Senate had
not yet voted to a Gov. the selecty were not
deposited. So their removal was delayed for
some time, in the mean time the getting
of money W of M was looked upon by Gov.
as injurious to the land, it appeared to the Gov.
that the benefits did not appear as it was expected
so the Gov. changed this policy & now the
said with them which they are anxious of,
it appeared early to get a treaty for the Stockbridge
with the board of war.

Gov. intends to have the 2^d remain here, to
the satisfaction as to their removal to the ship left
fall (Thompson) was lies, I furnish another
reason.

Gov. thinks this location good one for Inds,
as to settle the Stock in the neighborhood.

On the west about 1/2 township of land now a
good deal of land S. of sea line has been taken up
by settlers, it might be difficult to find there 1/2
without interfering with the settlers, the men have
12 ships, 24 times more than the Gov. would want
for a home.

These settlements are confined to 1 T mainly,
now it has struck the mind of Com. if we consent of the
a home c. b. purchased for the Gov. in 1 year of Res.
of new moxees, of course the Gov. to pay in a com.
proportion for s. land; by looking on maps you can
a more perfect idea what that proposition amounts
to, the Gov. does not want any land for wh. men
of the Gov., but we think that they might well
allow to sell to the Gov. to settle other Inds on the
Coast, I would not interfere with their other
settlements, there a go. am. of ships would be made
in a short time by Gov. & Indians for the Gov. if
any further assistance necessary to make them
certain that this is permanent home, this will
give it.

Would be necessary to make ships there to the
amt. of \$50000 - the Gov. would not make such ships
if the idea is sustained that Inds will be removed
at any time hereafter.

When in summer 53 snowbirds were
entering this land, they sent word to Sweden that
they were alarmed to be driven away again, I do
not think their fears stopped the snowing at the
time, that is the reason that this is a very
T. has not been snowed, but rest of T. I
have, & maps have been sent to me & I have

to draw up on a paper

This is the map, this is to give them a clear idea what a quantity of land is desired for the purpose of settling the Indians.

There is a line, this is not surveyed, this is Wolff's course for the N., this is the course, this is W. Wolff River (showing the maps) here is Red R. some of the head waters of Embury, N. branch of Oconto, some of the lakes you are perfectly familiar with, here is where Lamoine is living.

Regarding this, there is none of the men living, if we could get a gauge of L. on the line, it would not be right way of the Mission, if we could find Gov. land suffice. I. of that line, we would of course not come to the M. to ask for it.

I just went to buy that land, out of our hands, but on the road I met that of G. wants to settle Indians there, they can do so. The business about which I went to consult about today.

(To top of the chips) You have been hunting in the country West? (answered) Yes.

(The map now was looked at by several men, & explained to them by the Capt.)

Can Lamoine identify these lakes, or thought they were farther West? (Capt. gave an idea of the extent of the country) (so did ~~Carr~~ ^{Oshkosh}) (Carr shows the place where he has seen lumbering)

I have not apprehended that there would any serious objection to this on their part, knowing that it was to their advantage, I know the M. is good hearted & wishes the welfare of his neighbors, he has been very well treated by G. & will not be in the way of the G. making beneficial provisions for any other Indians, but I have tried to speak to them before any exploration is made to that country.

The M. is now a free employed in hunting as the men is at present, it will be only to the advantage of M. to have in the neighborhood of Indians with whom they can converse.

become the owners were allowed about it.

I presume he understands Oshkosh (They don't want to come ^{here} nears that you admit at all) (speaking to Oshkosh)

Oshkosh

Carron, wants to explain to Oshkosh

Spt

In this arrangement as it is proposed their own welfare is taken in consideration & the interests of the Govt are as kind as they always have been.

(Spt &c. left the council room; 1/4 hour later.)

(Carron.) Spt: I am ready to hear if anybody wants to say anything.

(Carron to Oshkosh) They are willing that the Govt. come & live there & that some of their men go with the Modaks, Deloyat &c. to see that ^{part of the} country.

Spt,

presently to Peters

This is the Sack of the Govt to look of India (presently Peters) This is Chonewick, this is Lamotte &c., brother to Oshkosh, Mankesha, Carron &c., Reshena.

Kingled is the chief next to the Sack (presently the same) You better address them soon, the other better step forward & shake hands with them, Koubayot (presently the same)

Peters

It has always been a custom of Indians to shake hands as friends, I am very glad to hear what was said here & my brother too; it was said that you had a good heart & that you was our friends, I am glad to see that you have. Ingras as much as you have, our gov. path is always trying to make us look like the white man as much as we can, I see what our brothers have done here with their own hands, & I hope that those who work have see the benefit of this labour, this is the only way to become rich & be wealthy.

Kingled

presently

~~Our fathers have always struggled to have good relations with their neighbours. We have been neighbours of the last 30 years & we have known the affos of one another more or less, & we feel interested for, we could not feel any other way, the gov. spirit has met us to appear like one, our affos, our anxieties have been one; by the management of our business we have seen on both sides a great many straggle, we have straggled with one gov. of one way on~~

other, until we have come almost to a point, that we
may be neighbors once more, ^{you remember} locate 48 to go W. of
Mispogipai, at the same time treaty and ^{with} to occupy
~~this situation~~ with us to go in that location we now
occupy, and we could not ~~not~~ be their neigh-
bors at that time.

It was the intent of our chiefs to try to ~~not~~ go with
them, they may shake hands & smoke together, that
standing or bound of peace, but now it seems by the
guidance of the go. sp. the way has been observed
that the S. side does not go to the S. side & that
we appear now before them as we are, & I would
say, that it has been said by our Headmen that we
wish to see you receive us so, we should be willing to
look at the place, & in case that we like it, we
should be willing to go there; it has been the desire
to of some of our people to be located S. of here,
but now as the way is not opened, it seems that we
it must be located here.

We are young & don't know the usage of meeting
of one nation with another, we are glad that our
grand children have seen fit to pity their grand father,
we were once a large tribe but have become small,
& just as the man becomes old & becomes weaker,
so it seems to be with us.

Carson: would like to say a few words to his friends the Shoshone,
it is a fact that the relationship of the Shoshone, to us is so as
you said, it is the only way that they trace up their relation
with the tribe for the earth, their chiefs would not listen to
any other tribe than the Shoshone, they have always been
friends to the Shoshone, & that is the reason that they
stay so long to day. ~~The tribes of the West~~ the young men &
chiefs are all glad of what the father said to day,
it will be for the welfare of the 2 tribes to be together
& protect the father & the go. if we like to have
them together, what you said, as to the war they see
the benefit of the war, & they have the means to
war, but they don't do it, we are glad to hear

the young men &c. speak about it.

Quoka now says, he was on the mouth of Oconto river.

Oshtosh: I want to say, that our grandfather is right, what he told them, that God had put them on the land, & that God made the sky as clear as it is to day, when he made the account with them, & that they consider him as their chief, because his ancestors was always chiefs, & he wishes when he is sick, that the tribe be as clear as the sky; & when one tribe goes to another, they send their wisest men to consult w. the other tribe, I heard you say, your wise men were all gone, it is the same with us; we are glad that their father has brought their grandfather to come to them, & when he comes (Stockbridge) I will speak to them; they go & look & find a place to stop there, then I will speak to them.

Sgt.

The chiefs & all are aware that we are in ~~circumstances~~ want of provisions; the Spt. has brought with him a quantity of provisions, & before you go to the sugar bushes, we will divide it; but you may be prudent & make the best of it you can; they have fr. time to time spoken of different matters, of which I doubted my authority to answer them as they wished to, but to lay it before the Spt. when he comes, I hope that you now, that he is here, will remember your own matters, which you brought before me, we have 2 boxes of tobacco more than the 1 we opened to day, which will be of use to you, if you go to the sugar bushes.

Sgt.

I want to see you again on Monday & I hope that we will be able to discuss the business, & then I will go down to supply you with goods, I picked some up to bring along as much as the team could carry, it might be used now, if necessary, to supply those who are sick in want, but I might have to suffer to go all round, growing are very high, but now will try to supply them with provisions, which they really want, & I hope you will remember & not forget supply.

The offer for their past to go out w. l. Sub. is a very kind one, & I hope that the agent of the institution will be given of those who are to be sent out so as to make the arrangements with them, (Carroll) Sgt. I hope then we can locate them in that locality.

Carroll, I have been waiting for you myself & I will tell you myself, I shall state to you what it is on Monday.

Sgt, I have not any farther to say now (Carroll) Sgt.

An old man, my boys are very well acquainted w. l. country & they will go w. them. (Carroll) when will they start? Monday morning early they want to start.

Feb. 12, Sgt. 8

I will speak to them a few parting words, my ideas & plans have been approved & adopted by the Gov. to take instructions to other Inds officers, I shall feel proud & gratified if the men improve & go ahead fast, I want to show the other people that it is all true what is said by leaders or surround them, that they do not improve. This year has told them, that they were disappointed, that these labors did not come out quite as well as they hoped, but many difficulties are now removed, & I hope every one will do his duty, I feel then that I am rewarded for my labors, that is all what I have to say.

Note my son wd like to go, he is out doors somewhere.

Sgt have you anything to say to me before I go down There is 1000 \$ corn meal, 600 \$ pork

Car While you are here I want to speak about something, I want to ask about the plows that were sent back last fall Sgt. The contract for plows was for 8 & we expected they wd be like the best plows we had had before, but Digelow bot up some plows, & in addition to the 8 he bot up one good plow, I refused to accept the plows at all, I wd keep that 1 plow & he shd send 2 more like it, 2 of the Peckskile plows, & that I wd accept of 2 of them, & he I think by putting new points that we have plows enough for the spring, & it is my intention to make a necessary repair of them so that they can be used. I think it is neither in his power (Dish's) nor in mine to pay more wages for strikers, the blacks, recommends to me to have to do something, & they get a very small salary. This brother does not get enough wages for paying his provisions.

10x14" window

Memmoree Council, February 11th
at 11 o'clock A.M.

We have to a great many things to talk over in connect to
day. In relation to the business we spoke of on Saturday
I have drawn up a writing, and there are included
some other measures for their welfare.

The 1st art. declares their willing refs to cede to the
U.S. lands to settle thereon the Stock & Man. There
stated therein, the quantity of lands to be selected is not to
exceed 2 T., I presume we shall want no more than 1/2
T., but we will have the privilege of selecting of 2 T.,
the Treaty provides 80 acres for a family, and 40 acres
more for an orphan child, we want to locate these lands
in those 2 T., if the U.S. take Cops, they pay for Cops, we
ought to stipulate the price to be paid per acre.

There is some other matters which I think they
better put in, perhaps the Pres. has the right conferred
by this upon him, yet it will be better for them to declare
their desire, that he can take any measures and means
to their improv.

The 3rd art. contains these provisions,
"to promote &c." (reading)

We have already taken measures in that respect (suppressing
use of spirits) but it will be good to express it so make
a good impression in Washington, if it is expressed
so. (4thly instalments) Some These are the prints which I
propose to them to add to this little writing, if any ex-
planations are desired, I am very desirous you
should ask me. (4thly payments, answering a guest,

That is an idea which I think will result in a most good result
for you; that reason not to have done it already is
this, that the expense of making out a pay roll &c.,
have to be paid by the U.S., & to incur the same
expense 4 times over again, would be considerable,
but since an Agent is residing amongst them, I think
it would be 4thly payments can be made without
the increase of expense, they will have to lay there hand
on every quarter.

If there is no more questions to ask, we will trans-
late the writing. (Treaty is written & translated.)

(Art. I.) There are about 50 dances in N.Y. yet, and about 30 N. & M. had enjoyed in 39 W. of Miss, they are there without a house, & the U. S. have pity on them, & we desire to locate them here with these brethren, & unless there is something done for them, the rest of them will soon die. (Art. I.) We can just fill that land, before we go further, it is no great matter, I thought about putting in about

Carron wants to know how much an acre was, now; a township has 22 000 acres; when we were making that treaty, asked how much reservation, 270,000 acres.

Put in 50 cents an acre, (11 cents an acre before) that is about 5 times as much as before.

Is there any objection to putting in 50 cents?
Oshkosh; Carron: how much would it be for 1 section? \$200,
for 4 townships? \$11,000.

Carron: want to know if they would try to have 75 cents an acre; Spt: If I had known that you would make a bargain, I would not have set so fair a price at first, I began too high. The price commonly paid for Indian land is so low, that they will be surprised in treaty of 50 cents, but I think it is right, but if you put in more, they might not like it.

Carron: I was simply asking if we could have more, when that Allegan comes back?

Spt. In a few days, I will make it 60 cents & will write to explain to the Senate, why it is put so high, else they might be surprised. (Reading A. II.)

How shall these moneys be expended?

On \$40000 are expended in making farms, this money to be expended in like manner, in farming & improvements generally, in building them houses &c. I presume they understand, for instance this house or other school houses these are built out of a different fund, & Spt's & Infants' houses are built out of the U. S. monies, not out of this fund. These moneys for building them houses. (Reading A. III.) 1. 2. 3. 4.

The business of Wisconsin land ought to be transacted by a competent & good man, it is my duty now to see that

That bent is represented by a good man, I want to be
just; if there is any present, who has to say anything
in his favor, (nobody has)

After the treaty was signed, the Supt. presented, explained &
delivered 2 medals, 1 to Oshkosh, speaking,

The times are past, when the Indian was fighting
against the white man, now he will teach him the arts,
which have made the white race so powerfull & so
happy; the U.S. Govt. sends this medal to Oshkosh & by it a
message to the entire tribe, the Govt. & the people of the
U.S. want this tribe to live in peace with them & to enjoy
& make use of the products of his labor; it is better to
teach the Indian, how to raise crops &c. than to furnish
them what they want. Oshkosh as the head chief, the Govt.
called upon him to bring about that, & I hope that hereaf-
ter he will do all he can, & use all his efforts to make his
people come up to the intentions of the Govt. I did not bring
these medals here when I was here the last time, &
for the reason that it might not be said, I would use
undue influences by the same. I will hand the other medal
to Carron, I guess he has already one medal, which he
may give back to the Supt. I acknowledge in Carron a
man of good intentions, who is studying the interest of the
entire nation, & who in council has generally spoken for
the interest of the others, & I hope he will study the message
sent by the Govt. in this form.

At 2 o'cl. P.M.

I want to speak to you in relation to some old matters
& I want that you recollect the circumstances which occurred at
the time, when the treaty was made in 48. By that treaty 30000
were set aside for the claimants, was paid out in 49, 19 Oct.,
I want you to recollect if at that time anything was said, that
No. 1 ~~had~~ cheated them in 1848. ~~Yes~~ I don't recollect when
it was said by, by I recollect that it was said by somebody.
I want Oshkosh to recollect about the audience he had at
that time at Washington, C. said, their first object was to
obtain permission to remain another year, & afterwards,
their annuity monies were to be applied for the payment

of claimants. O. I don't remember I ever said so,

Spl. Sometime afterwards he said it.

O. I said only, the Chippewas & Sioux had good land there & we would meet them.

S. He said that Bruce had some of that money.

O. There was some money in Bruce's hand, as I thought, that was to be applied for our improvement; previous to going W. of Miss Bruce told me that he had \$5000 for the young men.

You told me that there was some money of that kind.

O. Spl. That was when you were going to Washington, but there was no money set aside for that purpose.

Chkook, Lanotte, Mankechon said something, Rowndel in. Serferd & said something which perhaps was not translated to them, Mowa no ye napiew was about, & also no view & then Shag Kaytuck; he said that annuity money being applied for his old claims. Chkook: Carron, I recollect that he took out a paper & asked if that should be paid out of their annuity money, I suppose that it was Carron's claim.

Spl. Did Lanotte say, that so. Yes. Mankechon had expected that the \$40000, Carron does not recollect what he did say. The ^{no view} ~~no view~~ & Mowa no penapiew said the same, they were Carron opposed to the payment of the claim.

Did Carron say, he should not desire that any other business should be transacted before it was settled that they should remain on their land? Yes. Spl. Carron said that he did not understand, but he spoke only of securing land to their children.

Did any of them understand that Medill cheated them? Carron did not hear it. But on another place, Ma Thoup, told him so then, ^{at this place} where he resided.

Spl. That was 10 or 2 days afterwards? after the talk at the ^{the} ~~the~~ office Carron. Yes, sometime afterwards.

Chkook made another remark: he was opposed to the annuities to be paid to claimants or for claims, he did not want the Indians opposed to other improper claims, & all were opposed to Carron's claim & that plan. Carron Yes. Spl. Had he gone to Washington for the purpose of securing land? Was it in or because Medill cheated them. Carron Yes. They went to Washington for the purpose of securing land.

in Wisconsin. Spt. did the others go for the same purpose.
 Cokkosh. Yes. I told the men in the office, that we went W. of
 Miss. to see land there & he told us, how the land was
 there, ^{he said} it was good land, but he told us, that the Indians
 who had lived there spoke of it as if it were bad.
 Bruce told him he lied, I told Bruce I saw some of the
 bones at Long Prairie & he told him the bones of my
 grand father are buried here & you have not to come
 here to look land, ^{he said} Bruce told him, if you come here,
 you lose your children, if they go out to play; he told
 in the office, the Chippewas had detained him 4 days &
 asked what their business was, he told them, they came
 to look at the land.

Spt. they were under the impression, if I understood the signs,
 that Bruce had got their impression wrong. Yes. But they
 think too, Car that men as think so, that he did not give
 us the money he promised. Spt. 1850, some time after
 words. Carroll. Mr. Bruce told us that the money had been applied.
 He had only the balance in his hand out of the money
 for the exploration.

Cokkosh. Bruce had kettles & guns, but when they
 came back, he took all these things back.
 Spt. If they were under the impression the Govt was about to
 remove them.

Cokkosh. Yes, they were told they were to be removed, and that I know.
 Spt. Who told them so?

Car. Those that were among them, Bruce & others.
 Spt. Did they go to Mr. Thompson to prevent their removal?
 Yes, they were sent to him.

By whom? By Mr. Ewing, told them to employ Thompson.
 the day after they got there.

Spt. They were acquainted with him?
 They had never seen him before, never seen or heard
 any of E. or Thompson.

Spt. Who was their acquaintance with Ewing?
 Carroll. Yes. Did so.

So they say, they employed Thompson to prevent their being
 removed W. of Miss.

Carroll

I understood not Thompson, but only that he was talking about some money.

I did Ewing say anything about that?

Car. Ewing told them he was their friend & would help them but I did not understand what way he would help us.

I did by accident that Ewing would help them some way here?

Carroll, they did not ask him in what way he would help us, we only went to see our Father the President, not to see Thompson or Ewing.

I met any difficulty in seeing Board?

Carroll yes, told that was their friend, they were taken by a man there & told that was their friend. Whether we were asked were we came from? I believe in the Ind. Office they were asked, Car. We were asked what they were for, I said they came to have their children, but the Interpreter told them not to say anything, Ind. Officer told us to speak ourselves & not through anybody, Mr. Powell was one of those that told us not to speak.

Interpreter told us, here is not the place to speak about their land, else we must stay here all winter, if our wishes were spoken out by us here, Mr. Char. Grignon, Jacob & Powell were there.

Is Grignon present in Ind. Off. at the entire interview?

Car. All were there, but Donce & Grignon in a separate room & came sometimes in, when names were called, he stood there all the time with them.

Carroll. The man was asked what things said, Carroll saw went to see the alone, I asked when he saw the first, he only spoke about what kind of land they had met Mr. of Miss.

Thompson & Ewing told them that Donce possessed his business badly.

Carroll, he told us, Donce had reported there were large lakes & plenty of fish in the lakes. I told the that they would exchange the land for that in the spring. Told the about Donce having some of their money, Car. don't recollect that he said anything of that kind. They did not want to pay

Sept.

Was he present at the council Lake Pagan? Carre Yes.

They were all here, Oshkosh was here, & started off with Mr. ~~Wheeler~~ ^{Wheeler} ~~me~~ ^{me} went with them to overtake Oshk.

S. Were most of these families, young men scattered over Wis? Yes, no. Then no general council

as at the Agency, all the time. Carson ill Sir, S. Osh did not sign by papers of the council

O. I was 1 day at council & Sunday I started off & they came after me & then I was signed.

S. ^{Wheeler did not have any property to remain in a general council} Was there of considerable property to remain at the council? O. I did not like the council, that made me leave.

S. Was about that time some considerable sickness among the Inds, which kept them away, small pox? O. Yes, they had the small pox all the time.

S. Was ever advice given to have a general council? ^{Shawnee} Word was sent to the principal men only; several ones could not come.

S. Then I presume they did not consider it as a general council, ^{one} ^{chiefs} many great men did not know it. All over hunting, they did not know anything about it.

S. Did not Washington Ewing's papers here to be signed, Carre Yes he had some papers here & wants me to sign, Thompson & Ewing sent to him

S. Were not a great many of the Inds at the same time on Wis River when Bruce came with Ewing?

O. No, they were all alone, Bruce came there twice, on Wis. River, I don't recollect that Bruce & Ewing were ever on Wisconsin River together, Bruce came here to Wis. R.

S. He certainly wd have come to see Osh first, they were gone off to La Crosse River to hunt, I was not there to see them.

S. Who went to the land office to acknowledge the papers? Not all except Oshk; (Shonewien, Wenkechun, Chaig pa ta, Lamotte, ^{called them} ity yan shew, Ma wa no,

S. Who were present SD, when they made out that paper under which town made a claim?

Case J. It seems that some of the sign it & afterwards did not
acknowl it as their will, was it not done rather
hastily? I believe there were three papers made out
in favor of Crown

Case I was present & he took Belmont & said they better not
not sign it but we could not help it at the time.

J Why could they not help it?

C He will tell what he saw, they were at Corvas, they
came after us to sign their names on the papers,
When he got to Crown, there was nothing said to them
about the claim, they were all in a room separate
from the chiefs

J Who was there

C Crown, Wm Powell, Geo Jacob & the man sent ^{here} by
Thompson (Evings brother)

J Was Donald there? Yes

Case All the chiefs were in the kitchen & there were in
the other room with up the papers, Coriket
opened the door, ^{to see the Indians} Carson asked what he was doing
for seeing the Inds, Pr. said, to divide their money,
Where they go & get that money there divided for
Himself, Pr. told them it was the money that
Thompson got from the Gov. for his old claim, & that
money they were dividing under themselves.

Case

Pr. said, he was opposed to it, it w^d be time enough
to do that. That was the way to do it, to have it
all settled up, each one to have such a share &
when they got through there, they took them
to G. Day, When the papers were drawn,
the Indians were taken by the arm & made to
sign the papers. When they got to G. Day, they did not
know anything about the business, ^{what it}
referred to, Coriket belonged to the gang of course.

All the traders go & help the Indians, ^{with giving}
He said that it was hard work for them to ^{have} to give away
their money in ^{to} Mr. Evings that he must look to
Thompson for his pay. They wanted them in G. Day
to sign the papers in favor of the traders & they

Carron

Letter

would not do that. Geo Carron got the copy of a petition to Mr. Thompson, coming home Pickett acted as Interpreter for them & thought Thomp was their friend, Carron got the copy of the letter.

S. The particulars were there, if they were under the impression, that this money wd. all come out of their accounts, but not of the Government.

C. They did not understand where the money was coming from, it was always so that Th. & S. should receive a pile of money & divide that, but they never understood where the money was coming from.

S. Did it not come in their mind that the money wd. come out of their accounts?

C. Oh - Carron & many others, No, not at all, S. When did Mr. Carron come to reside with them?

Carron & Chk. at the 1st part made at Lake Pevaggan, Jones was ag. at the time,

S. 44? Pickett fall of 43 or 44.

S. They know, what was said at ^{by way} Washington about Carron & other claims.

C. They did not understand it, it was not interpreted to them at all.

S. Carron's was a fair claim & the others were for whiskey, he said, then they did not know that? No.

C. They know that Desnoyers of Gov. D. was opposed to the claim, he heard before, that Carron asked Desnoyers for helping him, & it was a fact that Desnoyers helped him then.

S. Was not an obligate of \$ 800 signed at the same time when I was signed for Carron? Yes.

S. In what place was it? S. I presume it was the 2^d signing for Carron, Carron: Yes, they made out a list themselves.

S. Was it not when they got that supper which made them feel so well to sign, Carron They cooked the meal \$100.

S. As of it in a letter of Chas Grogan, he was not present, he had got his information from Comanica he says: " "

He does not recollect of saying anything of the kind to Grigore,
I. You know that Th. was attorney for Lewis Laine
Q. They did not know it, nor did they know that the
money was allowed at all, until the payment
I. I have asked these questions to satisfy myself in relation
to circumstances which occurred at a time I am
not so familiar with, you know that Th. said I did
not know anything about it, so I wanted to satisfy
myself.

A great many hard things probably have been said &
written by Th. & his friends about me, but nothing that
could hurt me, Th. has denied, as I told him before
the payment, that he & Erving were not interested in
any claims, they have other claims in common
amongst other Indians, & they have their agents &
their helpers, they have a large claim against
the Nation. Erving wrote to me, happened in his
employ about me, that was "fall of 54",
"a rascal & dishonest gov. officer was sent out
amongst the men last spring & there he took them
out of their money & caused them to sign a sort
of a treaty, they were always forced to sign every
where & Erving, & they were swayed by gov. off.
out of their money, a wolf in sheep clothing
had letters & such talk of course does not go very
far, yet they keep up a kind of a noise all
the time, there has been talked many things
during the winter, & alarmed some of my friends,
I myself have never been alarmed, if they had let
them work, there wd have been nothing left but a
trifle of their funds, all these matters have
passed & I believe Th. is farther fr. getting his
claim allowed than he ever was, I have never
had any personal interest in this matter, but
I had to do my duty in explaining to them,
what my interests were.

Care They called Erving the old fox, the little foxes were
with them (Bowell &c.)

They know perhaps what the gov could do

So amongst other lies which have been reported I will mention only one, they swore & wrote that I had excited the gov in to take the lives of the chiefs, now I should like to hear a man who had ever heard my saying such things.

In any manner I have tried to pacify the gov men, when they were alarmed. I like it, that the gov men take interest in the business of the natives who do it, because the two, if the old men sh^d be gone,

There is a small matter which I want to lay before the Mr Elizab Goyne had a small claim for taking a family. I am authorized to pay such compensation to her as her services might deserve. I presume they recalled all about it, if not; papers to pay that claim out of next annuity, is the idea, that claim was presented last fall & the fall before last.

Can last fall

S. Yes, it was twice presented & then withdrawn. Mrs. Woman that died there worked for them all the time, she got the funeral expenses anyway.

Hank's. She would try to have it allowed.

Mrs. Woman was sick for 2 days, I was there at the time.

Hank there is the ap: 10 months she took care of that woman,

Man. Its the same one, the only one, I was there, when she was taken sick,

S. I don't know last fall, that they were ^{disposed} allowed to allow something, but before they sh^d, the ap was withdrawn, what I am sorry for.

Man. That woman died there & Mrs Goyne came here & drew the money of a year for her & the woman had always poor clothes.

There is an affidavit in relation to Louis Donnuet & Mary Darley, the fact, that the sickness was

during 53 + 54.

Men: Every time they have seen Mr. Deaulien at Green Bay, he lies, he does not know anything about it. I want to act as if Mrs Gignou was present, to be just, it makes no difference, if she is present or not.

Car wants to know if the council will meet to morrow, because many of the her a great way to go
Febr. 12. 11 o'cl. A.M.

Sp. Claim of Elizabeth Gignou, we have not yet come to a conclusion about that.

Car. They wd not allow it last fall, because they thought it was not right, & they think so yet.

Sp. I understand they have something to say to me, I am ready to listen to them.

Car. Want to tell you some more about our former business, Spring &c. The same thing that they yesterday afternoon talked about; it was their wish when they were at Lake Pepauguin to try not to go over the pass, they got a paper written by Doudnel at Pepauguin, directed to Pres. & not to anybody else, Doudnel told them, if Pres rec'd & approved it, they wd receive in return a letter fr him in about a month. Doud. told them so. They were sent for by Doud. to come to his house & they all went there, they asked him, if that letter came fr the Pres, he told them, it did not, & told them it had not reached the Pres but a couple of men saw the paper & said it was a good paper & they would try to help the men on. Doudnel told them that they wd help them to effect what the men on had written for, & if the men on wd receive any more money, that they wd give them some of it, after the treaty (Medill), after the traders had their money (\$8000), likewise they told them, they wd get that money, ^{they gave to Crown} ~~anew~~ ^{to come out} ~~of~~ their annuities; I suppose it was the same money, that we got, I nor the rest did not know that it wd come out of our annuities until it was taken out. What we made say this, was the lie they made to get that money, we did not know anything about it.

I. Most of the old chiefs, I suppose, know as much of those affs as Carou does, Lamotte, he did not blame Chomp & Eniz but those who ~~had~~ made the papers out here for paying Crown's claim. Car. Somewhat more I have to say, when I came first here, I heard you say something & I suppose all the rest, I am glad & surprised that what you told us is just so, does come out

just so as you told us, you told us, that your life was a straight one,
your acts, & perhaps the white men knew it already; what you
told us & what you do, we think, is just, & that the Gov^t intends
to do just by that, what you do. Their former agents have told them
the same, they were just men, but now they found out that they
did not stand on the place they presented themselves to be,
perhaps the agents are ~~led~~ led away by those who surround
them and frequented the traders, perhaps when the traders offered
the agents 5 or 10^d, they led them right away fr. their duty.
That is the reason that we have been cheated so much, but we
see now that the intention of the Gov^t is good (through you).
What we spoke about yesterday, that they gave away their money,
I wd not give my money to any body of them, the reason that
they have been cheated so, I was generally tried up at the
council; they are blind, they cant see, & the last time at Lake
Pewaugan they were shut up, so that they could not do
anything; at the 1st payment after the treaty; right away after
the treaty was made, the payment took place. One young man
did not know anything about it, that is the reason that the young
men did not like it, got mad of it; I wish you to tell that
to our great C^o; shut up in a room after ~~pay~~ ^{making} of the
treaty, that was at Mr. Cowan's; Augustin
Goujaon wanted to get some money allowed, he was it that
shut them up; they signed a paper, but I don't know if he
got that money allowed, \$500 claim of Goujaon, damages
of some kind, a horse, that is all what they understood, they
had a sentinel at the door to prevent any one from going in,
I presume that that money was paid at the annuity pay-
ment, but I don't know, Peter J. Gr. & Rob. Gr. fr. Gt. Bay
came to us & told them to ^{get it} allowed to their uncles.

Shonenew. ^{It is a} Great while since we went to war against Saes
& Foxes, we must all dead that went, he will go pretty soon
himself, you see how grey his hair is; they told them, they
wd get the same thing (pay) as the white soldiers, I wd
like to see something for being a soldier before I die, that
is the only reason that I speak about it. Spd. The papers
are ~~made~~ being made out at Washington by 40 clerks
working & 40 alternately day & night, they have been

attended to immediately at the India Office, but they had to go to another office, then papers will be attended to just as you wish as white men's papers, they need not be afraid about that.

Sp^d I want to know if you can tell me by what law of justice these lists of claimants have been made up from him to him, when they made treaty 36, there was a large list of cl., were paid right off & it was understood that it sh^d be the end of them. In '48 there was again another list made out & they were paid \$30000 each his share. Then a part of those claims were set up again, & in '51, it seems, another list was made out & some claims added, I sh^d like to know how that was done, & what for these claims were. In the 1st list Corn has for instance a cl. of \$12000, that was partly paid out of the \$30000, & then 1/2 of the rest out of their annuity 1840 & 1/2 '51; another list made out Feb 51 & there is another claim of \$2200, before he got that pay; how was that claim set up, what was it founded in,

Car. Paid up the was; we were in a room, divided up, gave each one as much, before we went down to Gr. Bas as I told you yesterday, they did not know who made the list, but Mr. Erving &c. were in the other room & made it out, \$1000 he got for cooking 2 meals for them Leblau; \$5000 claim for ^{Dotz} Car don't know anything about it; Rubben, did not see when the paper was made out, did not know that Dotz's name was on it, understood the first one employed Thompson but the other ones I ~~did not~~ understand if they were allowed; Dotz had perhaps done something for Th. & Erving, & that he was paid down for that reason. - Jm. D. Jacobs \$2000 on that list, what had he done ^{for the} Car. don't know. - Mr. Powell \$500, what had he done for them, Car Erving put that down, I think; Powell was not there - Edw. F. Sawyer what, Car. Poicket perhaps knows; he told them they are divided ^{their} your money, Car. They don't know, perhaps they put down, (52 Sept 1, Car. I don't recollect, because we signed a great many papers ^{perhaps} it may be, we did not know anything about it, I. When they signed the memorial after ^{paid} they 54, after I had left, they signed for the money out of what I got then provisions; when Anglem was here, there is a long list, I sh^d like to know if there was any reason for one of them a (list was read by Interpreter) he don't know anything about it,

one told them, that that was the last appropriation of any kind
out of their money (at Medill's time.)

I. I have asked them to give me any explanation how these claims
were made up; were they not made up at hazard to get the money
out of them, to give them their monies. Ans. He thinks that was the
reason.

I. Is it so? I want to hear an explanation from the rest, if it is not so.
Ans. They thought at that time, that it was so, & Oshkosh wanted to rent
Powell's house to meet there at that time,

Oshkosh. thinks it was made up by Interpreters & Powell, and they (Oshkosh & others) were
told it was at Lamotte's.

Shonemy thought at that time that the old priest tried to steal
something from them. Carro. That man (Menon) went after him
& told of Powell ^{to come to him} but I replied to tell to Mr. Powell, I can't
go to day. (Men. same) Saw the catholic priest there that night,
therefore he went there, he thought before, there must be
something wrong.

Co ma ne kah. Same man came after me, I thought there
must be something out of the way, therefore I did not go there.
I. There is one claim you have rejected at the time, I wrote to Washburn
if we look back, you must see that you have been the tools of
these claimants, but these matters are over, & if they will only
make use of the facilities they have to improve, they can
live happy; a number of them, who like to associate with
them men & go to their houses; but if they were not men
boarded men, they have to pay for dearly, they must have
paid very high, unless such large claims could not be made
ago, they must have charged 25¢ for sitting in their room or 50¢ for
1 drink water, 1 time for 1 drink of whiskey there was charged
1 peck of salt, and thousands of other claims the same way,
it seems to me that they can not learn much from these persons,
they better associate with men from the example of which they
can learn something, I think they will do better, when they stay on
the land, unless they have business, & here is some kind
of work, which will be profitable to them. I saw them agt
in fall & advised with him in relation to winter work & he
was afraid he did not have enough to work, I suggested
several plans for employment, but I learn from him, that

not for many applied to work from him, I have been considerably
 disappointed by that; its true a part of the winter has been too
 cold, but some weeks having work done, many of these
 young men have been absent & I have heard a great many
 complaints about them, I presume some of the mischief
 done by the Indians have been charged to them, but I frequently
 meet men on my travels who talk very bad on % of them, why do
 they not go hunting, where they are in contact with the whites
 & other Indians; if they only look on the Yupikas, Pottawatamies
 &c, they might learn by their example how not to act, these
 Indians have a few towns in Kansas & very large families,
 yet they are wholly absent through the State; they have
 some the mission have a few towns here & officers to give them
 good advice & assistance & I think they wd do a great deal
 better to stay here than to go in the country & give way to
 bad habits about them, & to come in contact with the whites,
 There is no objection to some of the young men to go & work
 with other white men, but I don't like to see those lodges,
 where they are only acting as the servants of those men all
 winter, I hope they will act accordingly; they will be looked
 upon with favor by the whites, if they ^{stay on} ~~improve~~ their lands,
 & improve, they are too much inclined to accept the
 faults of the whites instead of the virtues, I speak
 only of one circumstance, I see some of them become
 chewers of tobacco, it is in good society not looked upon
 as a good or decent habit, & you can not do it without
 injuring you materially; by spitting out as much
 as they do they spit out one of the best parts for nourish-
 ing & supplying the blood & the body; certainly not
 a very clean habit, particularly some of them spit care,
 where they spit to, I know every man is inclined to
 imitate others, but yet the thinking man reflects first,
 before he adopts habits, & sees if they are good, they
 must feel that the scarcities are very badly affected,
 that their stomachs are affected, Smoking is a habit
 known amongst the Indians as long as we have
 say'd about it, but by going to except even that is
 injurious, Some of the young men & some old ones too

are yet too weak when they come in contact with whiskey,
they know they feel bad afterwards it injures their
constitutions, they know that they have heard them the Capt with
whiskey were their one of their greatest enemies, &
they should reject it. I now tell them, that every case,
where the rule is violated, must be reported to the agent,
every one who assists in bringing whiskey here, becomes
participator of the crime, I want them to speak
openly about their in relation to this affair, if the
traders sell at reasonable prices, I want these traders who
sell as cheap as any where in the neighborhood, because
they spend the time for nothing in running to other places.

Casey - What you have said, is so, it seems curious, that all
is regulated by law except the traders, we hate to have our
traders cheat us to pay too much for goods. I come down
very seldom myself, I hear from some of the rest who tell
me to speak about it. Why the stores are not regulated by
a price? they charge nothing even, one price & another,
but they like to, I suspect, they take too much advantage,
the young man thinks, that the advantage is once more
what what it is.

Agent. In relation to the prices of provisions I want to say some-
thing, not in excusing traders, but for giving some reasons, why
prices are high, the boats were frozen in, & at the outlet,
or at the Red Banks, traders must open new road, &
keep their provisions themselves, so that the prices bring up at
that I'm really cool as much to the persons, so that prices
can't be afforded here as low as they are usually before.
I tell them that as a matter of information, which they
perhaps did not understand.

Casey They see that Hank's is about the same kind of a
man then the Capt is; some provisions left here, perhaps
were to sell some, & when they come to him, they can't
perhaps resist to give them some. They think that Mr.
Hankin was right in giving it to them.

Sys. I presumed he was right. I have tho' considerable
about traders, & of asking away, or somebody to make
fixed prices, to take small profit on goods, to take

a little more on articles of little use, & some profit on articles of luxury, but I was not acquainted w. traders in this part of the country to select any one credit system, its a long time to furnish goods from 1 part to the other, but if gold pay by, that w. be better, but I think they ask him too much credit, else they c. afford to sell cheaper, We will try to have some system in relation to it, I have advised at Washigto about some system.

Ag. I want to say to the men that I hope to get permission to go below, I shall be gone no longer than I can help, tho I regard as my home, & expect to make this my home, only to be called away by their business. I have not been able to council on them this winter for want of a room to council in, consequently I have not been able, I shall leave some one in charge of the provisions & teams, & shall expect to have a gen. council before we commence our going work, we have had a great many embarrassments, I hope they will do their best w. renewed energies & to be successful I must have the assistance of the Menomoney, they must second me, I shall be glad to explain at every occasion what I am doing and what I contend to effect, I want to say a few words to the chiefs particularly in relation to our farms, we are meeting a great many difficulties, & part of which, it seems to me, might be at once corrected. The want of knowledge on the part of the Menom. young men can not be at once corrected, but a great deal has been done in the last year to overcome it, there are now many times more young men who are able for farming, than last spring. Preservation of the tools, I found this winter a plough with the clevis gone & point taken off, froze down to the ground a hundred rods, they cant expect me to be all over this settlement & put up plows &c. too much of a habit with some of the young men, if they get a plow or an axe, its impossible for us in all

the distance to lay them up. I mean a good deal more,
I want to introduce a reform, bringing in the tools, laying
them up, I bring it up now, to effect a reform, & in
every thing else, if I can. The winter has been a very
hard one, it is necessary to be careful w. our teams, some
ones shall protect them, when I go. Some teams have
been given out by the former Agent, I have regard them
as Menomonee property, as national property, for doing
their own labor & accommodating their neighbors & have
so informed, if they think I am wrong, they better
ask the Agent.

Spl. I understand there have been some Indians allowed to trade
here without license from the agent, the agent wrote to me
about it, he has not been severe enough with those,
the members of the Menom. tribe must always remem-
ber that the agent is acting for instructions, the law is
strict in relation to trading of Indians. I hope not to hear
of an attempt on the part of any one of them
to violate that rule.

Ag. Oneki

Can they wish that Hunkins wd sell the beef of the ox, that
was killed. They wish

Spl. I have the liberty from the Spl to distribute half the
beef before you go to the sugar bushes, I we will
distribute the beef before you go home this afternoon.

Spl. While the cattle was spoken of, one matter came
in mind. Oak recollects the yoke of cattle which
Alva Smith took away, the Galat. I wd retain,
before until that yoke of oxen was settled for, I
wished to see he had settled with Oak.

Oak He lies about it.

Spl. From his letter it appeared, if I had believed, that
since last fall he had settled on Oak

Oak. He has seen me Smith a year ago last fall,
he asked me about the cattle, he (S.) wanted to keep
the cattle,

Spl. I wish, I'll try to settle it

He wants to know if the cattle is coming out pretty soon.

Spt. Cattle to be given out under grant is running out last year but we have other money to buy cattle with, there is a large fund in my hands yet & the Gov. has confidence in me that I shall expend it right & to advantage, I want to improve, made soon so as to receive the crops from it. Ask them if they think it best to have a good share of provision to consist of corn meal. Car Yes. You know we did not receive so much than last year, we want to go on farming next spring, its good what you said about bread.

Spt. This distribution of provision might have been held sooner but it has been delayed because I expected to come here sooner in fall.

Agt. You expect to call them together again before you leave (to Dept)

Spt. Ask them if they want to see me this afternoon.

Carson & Oshk. yes.

At 3 P.M.

O. want to thank you for what you have said & done for them, the first time that the Americans gathered them up he counsell was at Little Point d'Amour, he told them then what made the white men strong & powerful, just as you told me, they all heard his word, he told them to do as the white men did, & likewise that the cedars down below Sarabague, the first time that they was asked to cede that land to the Gov., they were told by him, if you do as I do, you will become as strong as I am, & if they wd learn the young men write & read, they wd become the means in his hands to become as powerful as the whites, at Winneconne they were asked to cede that land to the Gov., & told them, if the young men could write & read, they wd do their business, some of them had been trying to imitate the white men, they were told that they wd have school houses built for the children to be instructed, you see they are grown up large & they thank you for telling them to do what is right, for 2 days now what you told them is all right, they appreciate it, & thank you very much, for giving good advice, you feel you must help them, ^{in order to} improve them to do good, & they hope you will continue to do so. They appreciate all you tell them, & if you find fault with them, they are trying from day to day to do better, they will do their best, perhaps in spring you might see what is plowed; the reason is that they look at you as a father, we wish our money to be regulated as it has been, our father is very kind

to us, when you think things to be sent them, we wish our numbers to
come as they have come & to be good to us, all our country, some of them are
wreck enough to spend their money & some w^d keep it until they need it to
buy something for their children, when you bring them money, it comes so much
that ours after it, that is cheaper than at other times; some traders
come up here & sell cheap, when they go away to buy, they can buy it cheap
then, he is very thankful for you for the goods you bring up at your times
& when you go in the sugar bushes & that you should do so
I am very glad that my efforts for their welfare are so well appreciated,
I will print them out, in what they might have more benefit, I have
sent for the sewing school stuffs which I intended to clothe them
with, this is intended to benefit all the differ. kind of members alike
yet to be of more benefit to them, it is better that their women get
their pieces cut up in the sewing school as far as it can be done,
sometimes it can perhaps not be done as fast as they wish or ex-
pect to, & perhaps we have not here a room, for all to sit in
comfortably, as may as we go in, yet we expect all that will be
better, when these houses are ready, then the women can all sit
down on a large table & sew there, & I hope some of them will
learn to cut themselves, so that all can be provided for; facilities
offered by sewing school is to be independent as far as the
traders are concerned, I buy it at wholesale as cheap as the traders
can buy, & they get it very cheap. I have been glad to hear that Cook
& Shoenie have sent some of their good men to the large shops
that they do well, one of them they send there, the carpenter told me
was one of the very best he had in the shops; when they ^{can} make con-
tracts to make houses for other traders, & for other good men to take
their places in the shops; such trades as are necessary to make
men comfortable they may all learn. I want them under the direction
of ag^t to get out wood fit to be used to get their ^{made up into} waggon,
probably the ag^t will leave others, when he leaves, to give
advice; some parts of this business are rather difficult to regulate, but there
is no difficulty in distributing goods, but in what to make improve.
they are not all alike, some are advanced & some not, I have
been inclined & willing to help them in building houses, I thought it
w^d be well to furnish the glass &c, it w^d not be need & over parting;
I would in fact ^{be glad} to hear some of their views about it, the
good I sent ^{the vessel} was wrecked on L. Mich, but I sent the same

grants arrived.
Provenis Just why w^dnt it be a good plan to give it to Hankins to
 let give it to whom it is necessary. I wd. That is a good idea.

I think it is better in buildig log houses & make their windows sashes
 & doors, it is rather cold here in winter & a good log house is the warm-
 est. Th^o suggests me even there might be a difference as to facili-
 ties to build log houses, some live far away to get the logs,
 Cas thinks cap^t is right they got w^oly but hay to eat for the horses
 cattle, I wd. All the minutia can be judged better here on the spot by
 the agt than by me on my hasty visits, yet ever, one of them
 w^d consider, if he based, if the cattle is not necessary for
 plowing to be beneficial to all. I might have tho^t proper to furnish
 them more cattle but the winter is th^ough & Hankins tho^t it best to
 advise me not to buy any more cattle, if those you have are
 well kept, you can have a good deal of labor out of them.
 Some time last year I mentid to the that we ought to have a centre
 from two for the cattle to be kept, & th^o flat this side the mill
 was looked upon as the most proper place, I under tho^t a good
 it has been proposed & plowed & it may give a good
 but Hankins thinks it best here on the brook where the cattle
 could have always fresh water & consequently the farmers
 horse must be there too, that will be the first to be cured,
 after that we will try to build the a cornie house.

after the schoolhouse

O. It w^d be the best to have no floor there, because the spit all
 over the floor. Hankins tho^t I find came here last spring, I tho^t
 here w^d be the proper place, but it freezes clear through to the
 bottom; while the brook is an excellent good one, & where
 the knee box is, is the best place; we c^d get in a field there,
 its my intention too to put in a large hole cellar, so that all
 the potatoes we can put in there to secure, that sh^d be near
 the barn, I just make these remarks that by any think of
 them; now about some works I want to say, we have
 not had got half shingles enough, a good man told me
 about making shingles; we have paid \$2 a 1000 for all
 that have been made, & we want now only \$100 for shing-
 les for same use; I contracted with 1 man for wood to
 make coal of, there will be wood wanted next winter for
 agt. office & school, & I will pick 30 cords of wood,

I pay the balance when they draw it in, & I make the suggestion now, & I guess I will have to employ Mr. Canfield, & he will keep an eye & I shall pay them for his labor. I will say further, that if any of them are disposed to work themselves, making the waggons themselves, there is as good waggon timber here as there is in any part of the state, & by splitting out some spokes &c.

We have this winter had some waggon timber for the waggons we have here; I will direct Mr. Canfield, to go & show them spoke timber, he is a good judge of timber.

Can those boys that come for making shingles yesterday have not got the tools for it, thank I never have had any control of any saw but one, last summer it was necessary the carpenter should have that saw here; I want to saw I imagine, we had 2 Post Mergers here, some body took it & forgot it, we want to use the auger early in the spring.

But I am willing at any time to send the such tools as they want but they must take care of, last year they were lost a great many tools & I guess some were, these I presume are yet here; some are known to Mark; but some not, there is no objection to distribute tools as they want amongst them, & I will send what they want, if Mark writes to me, but to use things or then throw it anywhere & let it go by rail is not the way; tools for making shingles I have been found long since if it was necessary, at Home it was hard to see that some of the tools had been carried away for this land & sold, it should be found out in every instance, that is worse as if he stole so much money which belongs to the nation, it is so with the horses &c they ought to have enough, but to throw them away after they use them.

Thank I hope every single man that has got 1 bush potatoes or more or less will be very sorry to preserve, eat bread & meat & anything, but save the potatoes, the soil produces potatoes in a beautiful quality, they can beat any part of the state I was ever in in the State; consequently the necessity to preserve, it is not so with bread &c, I want to say to Co to take he must not let the potatoes go away from the reservation, we pay him for them.

As it is mentioned to you once before, what I want to say.

You heard what Oble said, that he agreed to do his best to improve, & they want to see interest to build a church

Spt. I told the last year they sh^d have all the lumber & wood parts, the carpenter sh^d make the 4 poles, I thought the labor w^d be done by the young men, & some of these who can not work ought to cook & furnish provisions.

Car. Wood, they don't get a good crop they could not do it

Spt. They c^d not do it until after plenty time.

Car. Potatoes are very big here.

Thanking, I want them to understand about the church.

Spt. I believe I am right that all quarters are perfectly satisfied that sh^d be lumber furnished out of the pile for the church.

Car. Koshkenong, it is understood by all of the & it is the general wish, & they will help as much as they can in building a church.

Spt. Yet to some extent they sh^d do as other societies do, to get right along & help.

Car. There is a good help to the tribe, it takes a good many away for doing. Spt. I hope it is so.

Wants to say a little about improvements. General wish of all the chiefs, he should show the young men to learn to work as farmers, then you will find it different if you come again, last fall the few years we were all alone, there was nobody to show them, if they don't wish any better man than the carpenter, & our blacksmith who has a is ^{frustrate} the blacks & carpentry, the every man you send here works so hard and

Just fall he frequently went here & set down in the shade & sew them work; I don't say about Heaton,

Thank I hardly feel satisfied w. the results in farming, I bro't on me the 1st time I came here Mr. Gilbert, w. whom am acqu. 15 years, & I don't know if any one could find fault in him, he went home, I wrote to Spt he should send me a farmer, I selected Mr. Heaton as the best as I could find, he came here & the 1st work to be done, the day, he came home sick from exposure & there were times I feared he w^d never be any better, I did all I c^d, to do the out door work & at the same time took in my office

I enjoyed Maurer from Shermans & was sorry to learn when I came back to
Reshena that they were dissatisfied with Maurer, he (Heaton) has
never yet been as sound as he was before his sickness, I believe
it is his present intention to leave, & who will fill his place I
have no idea, I do not think that Heaton is censurable for any
neglect during the time of work in fall, I went to see a word
to the men, to give them a different view of farming labor,
I agree with Shermans has said about the carpenter & blacksmith,
but to Maurer, should never mind that the duties of the carp.
& blacks are differ. from those of a farmer, who has perhaps men
separated by miles, & with men working under his direct
who perhaps not know how to fix their plows, he can not
take hold of the work in every direction, if a plow is
broken 1 or 2 miles away, they call on the farmer, if a yoke
is broken, & it is not possible that the farmer can hold them
through in every direction, I suggest this idea that a remedy
shd be found.

Went to inquire about the Black Hawk war: there were
over 50 states for Prairie du Chien joined Dodge, Sgt papers are
made all for all that started for P. D. Ch. & for Green Bay.
All the men, 2, 3 widows, but the orphans papers are never
made Sgt that's so, I have never had the blanks & they never
applied, I have now the list of them in my office,

Spoke of it, Dodge wrote all their names at the
time. Sgt I have their names. They had had

wood, himself 4 months & to go bar foot & working in prairie.

Sgt he heard the explanation of Sgt. that's all. Sgt. they
have been sent to Prairie off. when the land was made out
being made out. Sgt I was 1 out for 3 months, I
have not got the land word yet. Inquired

to know what was to become of the orphans, Sgt I will try
to make out their claim, when I come back, & give out the
papers for them. They never hear any of the spoken
about it to me. That's all.

Col. Wants to hear Sgt speak Shoneniew. Perhaps you know
when they went to mil last spring, a boy stolen Sgt. My clerk
at the time, he is out & I exchange out letters with him
and to it; he has found out where the men live who got the boy

Feb. 13. 9.
Spt. In that respect I did not succeed in writing to the Ind.
Department can not pay out more than is approp. by Congress,
I proposed to give the \$10 a month out of the improv.
money, but he gave me the answer that all the blacks
of Indian Tribes wd ask an increase of salary. If they
want me to lay it again before the Com, I will do so.
Spt. The Blacks were fixing out things of all kinds,

We all know that there is much work for the blacks, from
sunrise to dark. Spt. If in that or in any respect you want me
to lay anything before the Com, I shall do it. Osh. We should
like you to do so. Spt. I will do so. Hunt's said
he c'd not get as many go. men to work as he wanted, but the
reason was they did not understand them. Manser was a very
good man, we did not find any fault with him, a gr. many
of the applied or were told, there was no work, Spt. I had
recalled a single instance, they did not even at all apply
for work.

February 12th

Carson: When we were at Fort Point we
wished to stay in this ^{vicinity} state. We made a paper,
drawn by Bowdler, directed to the President and nobody else
Mr Bowdler told them that if it was approved they would
have answer in about a month. We got a letterhead to us
by Bowdler, who sent for us. It did not come from the
President as we expected. He said to let them know
not to send the President, but to send ~~them~~ ^{them}
it and would help it. They would watch the doors
of the President and help the Messenger. B. told
them that if these men got some money for them
they should give them some of it.

That was right away after the Treaty of Mad. It
after the trade had their money. He told them like
was that some money was to come out of some new
money, not that committee. I supposed they were going
to get it, when we went to Washington and take
Carson out of it. W. sent news, that I was to be
taken out of ~~the~~ ^{my} ~~it~~ until it was done.
I told them all say so.

Samuel: Do not say the same in relation to
Carson's claim as you say Thompson. Every man there
who made the papers out here.

Carson: When you first came here you said to us:

What you told us has come out just so as you said.
You told that your cause was a straight one and the
white men knew it already, what you do is just, and
so the Govt intends. Some of the other fellows in the
same thing, but before long they stood some where else.
They were let away by those traders that surrounded them.
Perhaps they are let away from their duty by money. That is
the reason that we were treated so meanly. But we
are ^{throughly} ~~sure~~ ^{sure} ~~of~~ ^{of} the Govt's intention to be good. What you
mentioned yesterday. I did not want to give any money to
any of them. I said our ships have been tried up at the
Sanoville, and that is the reason, that we have been
cheated so. We are blind and when the last time
at Poyagon we are that up and could not help ourselves

They are dividing. Pocket was given to it,
they ought to wait until they got the money.
They insisted, that was the way to do it.
Afterwards they took them to Grand Bay
where they were drawn they made them
sign blind folded. At Grand Bay they were fixing
it among themselves, Pocket was along.
After they got through fixing papers
Ewing came and read all the trades one
by one to help the Indians. He told Ewing that
it was hard work for them to give away
the money that belonged to the tribe.
Carron said the (Ewing) said they must look to Mr. Th. for
his pay and it was not right to divide
the money so. They wanted us to sign
a paper for the claimants, but we would
not do it. After they left Ewing on
Pocket's suggestion they signed a petition
to Thompson to have no more claims
allowed to the claimants (this was at
Grand Bay). Coming home we got scared
about what we had done and signed the
paper to Thompson.

The Thompson was to get his pay out of a lot
of money, we did not know where it was
to come from. It never entered their
mind that it was to come out of their
annuities.

Even came when the first payment was made
at Powaygan (43 or 44).
What Pondrel said at Washington was not
interjected to them.
They knew that Denoyer said there were other
claims as just as Lewis.

1848
two years. I don't know anything about it and
that is the reason they got mad at us. We were
killed at the town. It was Mr. Augustin
in semi-annual or quarterly installments, and
who wanted some money allowed, and we signed the
paper for him. It was a loan for damage for
him or something. They had a sentinel at the door.
The pressure it was paid out of the country.
Peter & Robert Grogan told us, we must allow the
Shononis. A great while since we went to meet you at
the Fox's Falls, most of them that went are
dead. I will go myself soon you see my grey
hairs. We were told that we would get the
same pay as the white soldiers. I would like to
see some thing before I die.
Carroll. There is done as I told you yesterday
we do not know who made the basket
Smyser Mr. Cherry and the party in the
other rooms.
I don't know when the paper was made out

Putney Doty had done something for Perry
& Cherry.
when they had been got their money in the
other it was the last money

Lansett. Powell told me they want to know
we have promised to meet out there.
I did not want them to meet there
because the meeting was made by the
people. I think because they believe
it was at Lansett's
Shononis. I thought at the time Mr. Cherry
was going to that something from us it
was the time when he was dead.

Carroll. My mother came after me and told me
Burdell wanted to see me. But I told
him I would not go. It was the time
to be with you, to tell some by us I was
something wrong.

May, 2nd Keweenaw. I thought there was something wrong
it being night, but the people being there, I thought
I would do as he told me.
Keweenaw. Some men came after me, but I thought
it was wrong, and I would not go.

Treaty with the Men-
omonees February 11th
1856.

Whereas a treaty was entered into at Stockbridge in the State of Wisconsin on the fifth of the present month between the United States of America on the one part and the Stockbridge and Munssee tribes of Indians on the other, stipulating that a new home shall be furnished to the said Stockbridge and Munssee Indians near the south line of the Menomonee reservation; and

Whereas the United States desire to locate the said Stockbridges and Munssees near the said line in the western part of the said reservation on lands, on which no permanent settlements have been made by the Menomonees; and

Whereas there is no objection on the part of the Menomonees to the location of the Stockbridges and Munssees in their neighborhood;

Therefore this agreement and convention has been entered into:

Articles of agreement made and concluded at Keshena, State of Wisconsin, on the eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-six between Francis Huebschmann, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and the Menomonee tribe of Indians, assembled in general council.

Article I. The Menomonee tribe of Indians cede to the United States a tract of land, not to exceed two townships in extent, to be selected in the western part of their present reservation on its south line and not containing any permanent settlements made by any of their number for the purpose of locating thereon the Stockbridge and Munssee Indians, and such others of the New York Indians, as the United States may desire to remove to the said location within two years from the ratification hereof.

Article II. The United States agree to pay for the said cession, in case the said New York Indians

will be located on the said lands, at the rate of sixty cents per acre, and it is hereby stipulated, that the monies so to be paid shall be expended in a like manner, to promote the improvement of the Menomonees, as is stipulated by the third Article of the treaty of May twelfth eighteen hundred and fifty-four for the expenditure of the forty thousand dollars, which had been set aside for their removal and subsistence west of the Mississippi by the treaty of October eighteenth eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

Article III. To promote the welfare and the improvement of the said Menomonees and friendly relations between them and the citizens of the United States it is further stipulated:

1, That in case this agreement and the treaties made previously with the Menomonees should prove insufficient, from causes which can not now be foreseen, to effect the said objects, the President of the United States may, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, adopt such policy in the management of the affairs of the Menomonees, as in his judgment may be most beneficial to them; or Congress may, hereafter, make such provision by law, as experience shall prove to be necessary;

2, That the Menomonees will suppress the use of ardent spirits among their people and resist by all prudent means its introduction in their settlements;

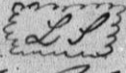
3, That the President of the United States, if deemed by him conducive to the welfare of the Menomonees, may cause their annuity monies to be paid to them in semi-annual or quarterly instalments;

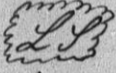
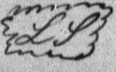
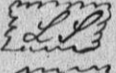
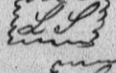
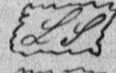
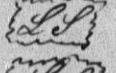
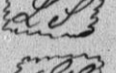
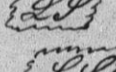
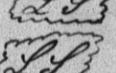
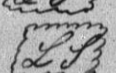
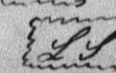
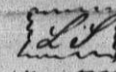
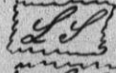
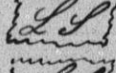
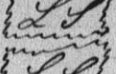
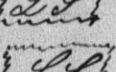
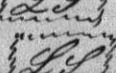
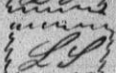
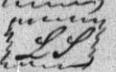
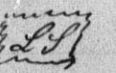


4, That all roads and highways, laid out by authority of law, shall have right of way through the lands of the said Indians on the same terms as are provided by law for their location through lands of citizens of the United States.

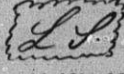
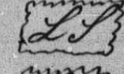
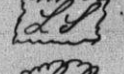
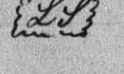
Article IV. This instrument shall be binding

upon the contracting parties whenever the same shall be ratified by the President and the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Francis Heubuschmann, Commissioner as aforesaid, and the chiefs and headmen of the said Menomonee tribe in presence and with the consent of the warriors and young men of the said tribe, assembled in general council, have herunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year herein before written.

Francis Heubuschmann 
Commissioner on the part of the United States

Osh ^{his} x kosh mark	
Sho ^{his} ne x niew mark	
Ke ^{his} x she na mark	
La ^{his} x motte mark	
Pe quah ^{his} x kaw nah mark	
Car ^{his} x ron mark	
Wau ke ^{his} x chon mark	
Ah ^{his} x kamote mark	
Ah ^{his} x yah metah mark	
Osh ^{his} x ke, ke na niew mark	
Hotch ^{his} x kaw no naew mark	
Sho ^{his} x ne on mark	
Wa ^{his} x pa massaew mark	
Naw ^{his} x no ha toke mark	
Match ^{his} x a kin naew mark	
Mah ^{his} x mah ke wet mark	
Ko ^{his} x man e kim mark	
Shaw ^{his} x puy tuck mark	
O ken ^{his} x a po wet mark	
Way ^{his} x tau say mark	
Claw ^{his} x kaw chis ka mark	
Wa ^{his} x ta push mark	

P^{his} & aw mah shay 
 Way & aick kiew 
 Ah & oh sha 
 Mo sha hart 

Signed and sealed
 in presence of:
 Benja Hawkins
 Indian Agent.
 Talbot Prickett
 U. S. Interpreter.
 Theodore Haven
 Secretary to Commissioner
 John Wiley
 P. Otto Skollha
 H. S. Yuma
 Benjamin Rice
 Sabam Wadshoff
 Stephen Canfield
 Thomas Heaton

Sealed with the Men-
 ominee February 11th
 1856.

To give my suit to a new lady. The
paper, Keston, wrote my club at the
Keston to be, the way my paper with
Shawna

Carroll (claim), Carroll and I that P. that
advised against them signing it.

Same after Carroll, who was at Carroll, when
he says nothing was said about it; Carroll Paul
Jacobs, Ewing, Bundeel were in a room by
themselves, the ^{papers} were in a kitchen,
P. that opened the door and on question of
Carroll, well they are dividing your money
among themselves, Carroll, when are they
to get that money? P. that: It is the old
money which Thompson is going to get of which

Osh korb
Ho ne nien
Ke she na
Lamotta
Pe quah penah pe quah tenah kaw nah
Curson
Nau ke chon
Ah kamote
Ah yak metah
Osh ke^{he} na nien
Ma pa massaew
Wahla pash
Way aich kien
Ma sha heart