

## BEFORE THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

THE PILLAGER BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS)	)	
IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA	)	
	)	
Petitioners,	)	
	)	
v.	)	Docket No. 144
	)	
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	)	
	)	
Defendant.	)	

Decided: October 10, 1968

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Commission makes the following findings of fact:

1. The subject claim has been filed by the Pillager Bands of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, which includes the Leech Lake, Cass Lake, Otter Tail and Lake Winnibigoshish bands of Pillager Indians. The petitioners constitute an identifiable group of American Indians residing within the territorial limits of the United States and are, therefore, entitled under Section 2 of the Indian Claims Commission to prosecute the subject claim.
2. The claim was timely filed on July 12, 1951. It relates to the lands which were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of August 21, 1847 (9 Stat. 908, 2 Kappler 569). Those lands are shown as Area 269 by Charles C. Royce on his Minnesota I Map in the 18th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology (Part II) Indian Land Cessions. The lands will hereinafter be referred to as Royce Area 269.
3. This claim was formerly consolidated with Docket No. 18-T for purposes of trial. It is now before the Commission on petitioners' motion for

summary judgment that "plaintiffs were the owners by recognized title of the land (Royce Area 269) ceded by them to the United States by the Treaty of August 21, 1847." Petitioners contend that the United States recognized the title of the Chippewas by the Treaty of Prairie du Chien of August 19, 1825, and the subsequent course of dealings and treaties between the United States and the said Indians. It appearing that there would not be a consolidated trial of this case and Docket No. 18-T, the order of consolidation was vacated and the cases are now proceeding independently.

The petitioners in Docket No. 18-T filed a motion for summary judgment on December 6, 1965. Petitioners filed 123 exhibits in support of the motion. By the motion in the subject case the petitioners herein have sought to join in the motion of the Docket 18-T petitioners and, therefore, to rely on the exhibits and arguments set forth by the Chippewa petitioners in Docket No. 18-T. In its response defendant has not objected to such a procedure, and for its part defendant has requested that its response previously filed in Docket No. 18-T be deemed its response herein. The Commission has accepted this procedure and considered the motion in the light of the record made in the matter of Docket No. 18-T. Therefore, all references to petitioners' exhibits will actually be to those exhibits on file with the Commission in the Docket No. 18-T record.

4. In the early 1820's hostilities and warfare among the Indian tribes in the vast midwest region of the country were on the rise. The Sioux and Chippewa were in conflict on one frontier as were the Sioux and the Sac and Fox on another and the Sioux and Iowa on yet another. These wars and

resulting depredations endangered the lives and property of white settlers, traders, and travelers. The government thought it best to intervene and end the troubled situation. Accordingly, Congress appropriated funds "for defraying the expenses of holding treaties with the Sioux, Chippeways, Menomenees, Sauks, Foxes, ... for the purpose of establishing boundaries and promoting peace, between said tribes,..." (Act of March 3, 1825, C. 16, 4 Stat. 92, 93) The President appointed General William Clark, of Lewis and Clark fame, and Lewis Cass, Governor of the Territory of Michigan, as commissioners to conduct the negotiations. They were instructed as to the importance of negotiating a treaty "for the purpose of establishing boundaries, and promoting peace among those tribes ..." (Pet. Exs. 1, 3).

Henry R. Schoolcraft, the Chippewa agent who accompanied the Chippewa delegates to the treaty council, wrote in his Personal Memoirs that the purpose of the council was to settle "internal disputes between the tribes, by fixing the boundaries of their respective territories ... The great object was to lay the foundation of a permanent peace by establishing boundaries." (Pet. Ex. 11, pp. 214, 216)

Commissioner Cass, on June 30, 1825, wrote concerning the "arrangements which might be made at Prairie du Chien for the conclusion of a peace and for the establishment of permanent boundaries among the various tribes..." (Pet. Ex. 6).

5. Commencing on August 5, 1825, the commissioners met with seven tribes at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, viz., the Chippewas, Sioux, Sac and Fox, Iowa, Menominee, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomies

(of the Illinois). More than 1000 Indians were present, including about 150 Chippewas among whom were principal men of the Lake Superior Chippewa from La Pointe, Fond du Lac, Lac du Flambeau, Lac Court O'Reilles, St. Croix, Sault St. Marie, and Yellow River; representatives of the Chippewas of the Mississippi from Sandy Lake, Mille Lac, Rice Lake and Red Cedar Lake; and representatives of the Pillagers from Leech Lake.

General Clark, after assuring the assembled tribes that the United States was not seeking any of their lands, stated the real purpose of this treaty council as well as the objectives to be accomplished, as taken from the following excerpts of his opening remarks:

Your Great Father has been informed that war is carried on among his red children. The Sacs, Foxes, and Chippewas on the one side and the Sioux on the other; and that the wars of some of you, began before any of you now living were born ...

... Your Great Father has heard of your war songs and of your war parties. They do not please him. He desires that his red children should bury the Tomahawk and he has sent us here to inform you what are his wishes ...

Your hostilities have resulted in a great measure from your having no defined boundaries established in your country. Your tribes do not know what belongs to them and your people thus follow the game into lands claimed by other tribes.

This cause will be removed by the establishment of boundaries which shall be known to you and which boundaries we must establish at this council fire.

We therefore propose to you to make peace together and to agree upon fixed boundaries for your country within which each tribe should hunt and over which others shall not pass without their consent. (Pet. Ex. 7, pp. 9, 10)

Thereafter the several tribal leaders and representatives outlined their territorial claims. Because of the overlaps there was considerable disagreement over proposed boundaries. After further negotiations, these conflicts were compromised and certain boundaries were finally agreed upon.

On August 19, 1825, following fourteen days of negotiation the treaty was concluded between the United States and the Sioux, Chippewas, Sac and Foxes, Iowas, Winnebago, Menominee, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie tribes. Immediately following the signing of the treaty, General Clark told the Indians, "Your Great Father the President of the United States ... intends to be always upon the different lines which separate your different countries to prevent any bad people from crossing over to do mischief. ..." (Pet. Ex. 7, p. 25)

The treaty commissioners reported to the Secretary of War that they had concluded "a Treaty of peace and limits .... The establishment of equitable boundaries among the tribes was the most difficult part of our task. We will not trouble you with the details of it, but merely observe, that a just compromise between former possessions and more recent conquests, was the basis of the arrangement. All parties were well satisfied, and in fact the boundaries were established among themselves." (Pet. Ex. 8)

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs reported to the Secretary of War that by the 1825 Treaty "their [the treaty tribes] long and bloody wars have been terminated, and boundaries assigned to them, as the surest guaranty against future hostilities." (Pet. Ex. 10)

6. The preamble to the Prairie du Chien Treaty recited its purpose:

...In order, therefore to promote peace among these tribes, and to establish boundaries among them and the other tribes who live in their vicinity, and thereby to remove all causes of future difficulty, the United States have invited the Chippewa, Sac and Fox, Menominie, Ioway, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomie Tribes of Indians living upon the Illinois, to assemble together, and in a spirit of mutual conciliation to accomplish these objects; and to aid therein, have appointed William Clark and Lewis Cass, Commissioners on their part, who have met the Chiefs, Warriors, and Representatives of the said tribes, and portion of tribes, at Prairie des Chiens, in the Territory of Michigan, and after full deliberation, the said tribes, and portions of tribes, have agreed with the United States, and with one another upon the following articles.

Article 2 of the Treaty fixed "the Line between [the] respective countries" of the Sac and Foxes and the Sioux. Article 5 commences, "It is agreed between the Sioux and the Chippewa, that the line dividing their respective countries shall commence...." Article 6 provided that, "It is agreed between the Chippewas and the Winnebagoes, so far as they are mutually interested therein, that the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country" should be as described.

However, Article 8 provided that the boundary would be subject to later agreement by the Menominee as to one segment. Article 8 stated,

The representatives of the Menominies not being sufficiently acquainted with their proper boundaries, to settle the same definitively, and some uncertainty existing in consequence of the cession made by that tribe upon Fox River and Green Bay, to the New York Indians, it is agreed between the said Menominie tribe, and the Sioux, Chippewas, Winnebagoes, Ottawa, Chippewa and Potawatomie Indians of the Illinois, that the claim of the Menominies to any portion of the land within the boundaries allotted to either of the said tribes, shall not be barred by any stipulation herein; but the same shall remain as valid as if this treaty had not been concluded. It is, however, understood that the general

claim of the Menomines is bounded on the north by the Chippewa country, on the east by Green Bay and lake Michigan extending as far south as Millawaukee river, and on the West they claim to Black River.

Article 9 described an area of "country secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa, and Potawatomie tribes of Illinois."

Article 10 then provided that the assembled tribes would acknowledge the general controlling power of the United States, disclaiming any dependence or connection with any other power. "And the United States agree to, and recognize, the preceding boundaries, subject to the limitations and restrictions before provided."

It was understood, by Article 13, "that no tribe shall hunt within the acknowledged limits of any other without their assent...."

7. The Prairie du Chien Treaty did not settle with finality all of the boundary lines between competing tribes. By Article 11 specific provisions were made for subsequent council, including one in 1826 with the "Yancton band of the Sioux." And by Article 12 there was set forth an agreement with the Chippewa tribe to meet in 1826 at Lake Superior to obtain the assent of the Chippewas in that area.

The anticipated council with the Yankton Sioux did not occur that next year, but a council did convene in 1826 at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, near Duluth, with twelve bands of Chippewas. Lewis Cass and Thomas L. McKenney, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, were appointed treaty Commissioners.

Governor Cass opened the council with an explanation of the 1825 Treaty of Prairie du Chien and its objectives and the reason for the 1826 council "in the middle of your own country". He stated:

...Your Great Father, being very desirous to terminate this War, called together, last year, at Prairie du Chien, the Chippewas, Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Iowas, Menominies and Winnebagoes, and after sometime, the Tomahawk was buried, and all the Tribes became friends and shook hands together. In order to prevent any difficulty hereafter, a boundary line was agreed upon, to divide your country from that of the Sioux,...

But Prairie du Chien was a long distance from your country, and many of your people were unwilling to go there. Your Great Father has therefore sent us here to state to all your people in the middle of your own country, what was transacted at the Prairie, and to express his wish that it may be faithfully adhered to, on your part....

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We also wish that you would allow Great Father to look through the Country and take such copper as he may find .... (Pet. Ex. 19, p. 1)

A treaty was concluded binding the Chippewas to the Chippewa boundary lines fixed in the 1825 Treaty and stipulating that those lines should be carried out in 1827 with the Menominee and Winnebago. The following bands were parties to the treaty: La Pointe, Ontonogan, Lac du Flambeau, Fond du Lac, St. Croix River, Snake River, Sault St. Marie, Ottoway Lake, Vermillion Lake, Rainy Lake, Crow River and Sandy Lake.

By Article 3 of the 1826 Treaty "The Chippewa tribe grant[ed] to the Government of the United States the right to search for, and carry away, any metals or minerals from any part of the country. But this grant is not to affect the title of the land, nor the existing jurisdiction over it."



And in Article 4 "the Chippewa tribe ....grant[ed] to each of the persons described in the schedule [t]hereunto annexed, being half-breeds and Chippewas by descent .... six hundred and forty acres...."

8. The second treaty supplemental to the Prairie du Chien Treaty was negotiated at Butte des Morts, Wisconsin, in 1827. The same men who concluded the 1826 treaty, Lewis Cass and Thomas L. McKenney, were the treaty commissioners. The treaty settled the southern boundary of "the Chippeway country" between the Menominee and Winnebago. In Article I the treaty stated "Whereas, the southern boundary of the Chippewa country, from the Plover Portage of the Ouisconsin easterly, was left undefined by the treaty concluded at Prairie du Chien...."

"Therefore, in pursuance of the said provisions, it is agreed between the Chippewas, Menominies, and Winebagoes, that the southern boundary of the Chippeway country shall run as follows...."

In their report on the 1827 Treaty, the treaty commissioners wrote, "The first article requires no explanation. It provides for a final determination of the Chippeway boundary, and so far as regards that tribe, it carries into full effect the principles of the Treaty of Prairie du Chien." (Pet. Ex. 26, p. 1)

9. By the Treaty of October 4, 1842 (7 Stat. 591), the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior ceded to the United States lands in the State of Michigan (Royce Area 261). Article V of that

treaty set forth:

Whereas the whole country between Lake Superior and the Mississippi, has always been understood as belonging in common to the Chippewas, party to this treaty; and whereas the bands bordering on Lake Superior, have not been allowed to participate in the annuity payments of the treaty made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, at St. Peters July 29th 1837, and whereas all the unceded lands belonging to the aforesaid Indians, are hereafter to be held in common, therefore, to remove all occasion for jealousy and discontent, it is agreed that all the annuity due by the said treaty, as also the annuity due by the present treaty, shall henceforth be equally divided among the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, party to this treaty, so that every person shall receive an equal share.

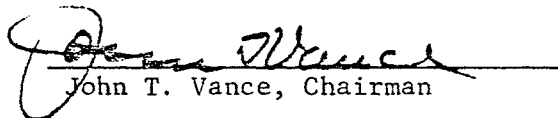
10. On June 5, 1847, treaty commissioners were appointed and instructed concerning the desirability of "obtaining from the Chippewas all the lands they yet own east of the Mississippi" and of removing the Chippewas to their lands west of the Mississippi (Pet. Ex. 93, p. 10). A treaty was concluded at Leech Lake on August 21, 1847, with the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians (Treaty of August 21, 1847, 9 Stat. 908, 2 Kappler 569). By Article 2 of that treaty the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians ceded the following described area:

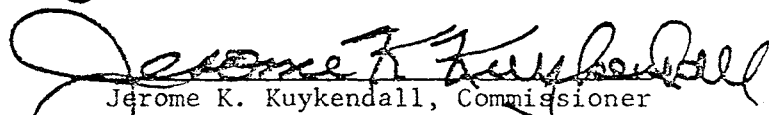
Beginning at the south end of Otter-Tail Lake; thence southerly on the boundary-line between the Sioux and Chippeway Indians to Long Prairie River; thence up said river to Crow Wing River; thence up Crow Wing River to Leaf River; thence up Leaf River to the head of said river; and from thence in a direct line to the place of beginning.

11. The Commission finds that by action of the Congress of the United States in ratifying the Prairie du Chien Treaty of August 19, 1825,

and the further Congressional action in ratifying the treaties in 1826, 1827, and 1842 (all of which have been set forth herein), the United States did recognize title in the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians to all the claimed lands, as described in Article 2 of the Treaty of August 21, 1847, and designated as Royce Area 269.

12. The Commission further finds that said lands were ceded by the Pillager Band of Chippewa Indians to the United States by the Treaty of August 21, 1847. Article 5 of the Treaty provided that it should be obligatory on the parties thereto when ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. However, in the absence of the recorded ratification date, the proclamation date of April 7, 1848, will suffice as the date of making of the lands involved.

  
John T. Vance, Chairman

  
Jerome K. Kuykendall, Commissioner

  
Richard W. Yarborough, Commissioner