
IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MARCH 2, 1892.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany bill S. 696.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 696) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Yankton Sioux Indians who served as scouts under General Sully in 1864 the amount due them, and making an appropriation therefor, make the following report:

The Yankton Sioux Indians reside upon their reservation on the east side of the Missouri River, in South Dakota, and have been the friends and allies in war of the United States since 1851. In the spring of 1864 General Sully enrolled 51 of these Indians as scouts and issued to them some guns and condemned clothing, and promised them additional compensation at some future time. General Sully says no specific sum was stated. The Indians say they were to receive \$300 each and that they were in the service over nine months.

In 1871 the War Department paid these scouts \$75 each. At first the Indians refused to accept this sum, but were told that they had better take it, as receiving that amount would not in any way prevent them from getting the remainder of the \$300 which they claimed was due.

The papers hereto attached are made a part of this report.

SERVICE OF YANKTON INDIANS AS SCOUTS UNDER GEN. SULLY IN 1864.

In the spring of 1864 Gen. Alfred Sully arrived at Fort Randall in command of an expedition designed to punish the hostile bands of Indians who had taken part in the Minnesota massacre of 1862 and who had escaped from capture in 1862-1863 in the expeditions under Gen. Sibley.

On his arrival at the Yankton Agency Gen. Sully was informed by Indian Agent Burleigh that he had organized some fifty (50) of his Indians into a company of scouts, who were protecting their agency and the settlements along the Missouri River from attacks of hostile bands; he also informed Gen. Sully that the said 50 Indians were ready to be enrolled into the service, and as game was scarce, and the Yankton Indians were in need of assistance or employment to prevent suffering, and to encourage them in their desire to be on friendly terms with the white people, Agent Burleigh urged that they be regularly enrolled, and that subsistence and clothing be issued to them.

Gen. Sully received the proposition with favor, and 50 or 51 Yankton Indians were thus enrolled as scouts. These Indian scouts were informed that they were in the service of the United States for a period of nine months; that they should receive arms, clothing, and subsistence, and at the termination of their term of enlistment that each of them should receive, in cash, \$300 as compensation for their services.

It is probable that neither Gen. Sully or Indian Agent Burleigh spoke positively in reference to the payment of money for services, but the Indians who went into the company understood that the company should receive the sum of \$15,000, or \$300 each, when they were discharged from the service.

YANKTON SIOUX INDIANS.

The following is a complete list of the Indians of this tribe who enlisted and served as scouts, this list being taken from an official copy on file in the agent's office, Yankton Agency.

English name.	Indian name.	English name.	Indian name.
1. Left Hand.....	Knaskinyanmani.	29. Little Thunder.....	Wakinyancinanan.
2. The Bird.....	Zitkadan.	30. Dog Walking on the Ground.	Sunkamakomani.
3. Walking Elk.....	Helinkamani.	31. High Rock.....	Tunkanwankantuya,
4. Running Bull.....	Tatankainyanka.	32. The one that Sees the Road.	Shakuwyzukr.
5. The Giant.....	Ookiya.	33. Short Left Hand.....	Chatkapticena.
6. Lone Bear.....	Matoishnana.	34. The Kettle.	Ceya.
7. Black Eagle.....	Wafmidisapa.	35. Grey Eagle.....	Hoga.
8. Frightened Bear.....	Matoasapi.	36. The one that Catches the Dog.	Sunkawakuwa.
9. Black Tiger.....	Iknusapa.	37. His Horse Running..	Tasunkeinyanke.
10. Red Gun.....	Tamazakanduta.	38. The one that is Afraid of his Face.	Itekokipapi.
11. Pretty Bull.....	Tatankawaste.	39. The one that is Afraid of Nothing.	Kokipeshi.
12. Grey Crane Walking.	Pehansanmani.	40. The one that Plays with the Iron.	Mazaikate.
13. Lone Bull.....	Tatankawanjina.	41. The Nest.....	Olipi.
14. Red Gourd.....	Tawakmuhaduta.	42. The Bear that Hol- lows Walking.	Matroyemani.
15. The One that Grabs Walking.	Kagamani.	43. The one they Shoot..	Kutepe.
16. The Fine Day.....	Howastica.	44. The Eagle with a Horn.	Wanmidiheton.
17. Long Foot.....	Ceahaska.	45. The one that Beats the Drum.	Cegapapi.
18. Soldier with a Big Head.	Akechetapatanka.	46. The Bear that Jumps.	Matripecetch.
19. The one that Takes the Hair.	Pietu.	47. Red Eagle Feather...	Tawacinduta.
20. The Spider.....	Unkto.	48. Thunder Wheel.....	Wakiyasunkediska
21. High Dog.....	Sunkawakankiya.	49. Mato.....	Bear.
22. Poor Elk.....	Hehakatamaheca.	50. Poor Bear.....	Matotamahca.
23. Fore Hand.....	Napetopa.	51. The Fine Gourd.....	Peteya.
24. The Runner.....	Ainyanke.		
25. The Moving Hand Walking.	Napiskamani.		
26. The Poor Bull.....	Tatankatamaheca.		
27. Long Fox.....	Tokaonska.		
28. Lone Soldier.....	Ishnonaakechetu.		

I certify that the above is correct and true.

W. J. BROTCHE,
Captain, U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

The foregoing is a list of the names of the Yankton Indians who served as scouts or soldiers under Gen. Sully for a period of nine months, in the year 1864, as revised and corrected under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 10, 1870.

W. J. BROTCHE,
Captain, U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

The following is a copy of certain other documents on file in the same office:

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK. T.,
September 20, 1878.

I hereby certify that in the month of June, 1864, I was United States agent for the Yankton band of Sioux Indians, and that in pursuance of an order from Brig. Gen. Sully, then in command of the Northwest Indian expedition, I detailed 50 Indian scouts from said band to serve in protecting the frontier from the ravages of the hostile bands of Sioux. I further state that as Itehota or Gray Face, one of the scouts selected from Mad Bull's band, refused to serve, I selected and appointed Mato, the Bear, to serve in his place and stead, and that he faithfully served in said capacity during the whole of said term of service.

W. A. BURLEIGH,
Formerly United States Indian Agent for the Yankton Sioux.

I also state that the name of The Fine Arrow Towammadesa did not belong to said scouts, but that the name Petaka or The Coal of Fire or The Fine Gourd was one of said scouts, and that his name should appear on said list.

W. A. BURLEIGH.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK. T.,
June 10, 1864.

The bearer of this note, The Little Bird, is chief guide of a company of 50 Yankton Indians, who have been taken into the service of the United States, as per special order of Brig. Gen. Sully, order 31, a copy of which is hereto attached. They will be respected accordingly.

W. A. BURLEIGH,
United States Yankton Agent.

Special Order, } HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
No. 31. } Camp Fort Randall, Dak. T., June 10, 1864.

* * * * *

IV. A detachment of 50 Yankton Indians have been taken into service for the purpose of driving off all hostile Indians.

As these Indians will be required to take the field frequently, and thereby separate themselves from their families, the commanding officer at Fort Randall is hereby directed to issue them rations for such days as they may be actually engaged in the field.

By order of Brig. Gen. Sully:

JOHN H. PEEL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Extract from Governor Edmunds's report. See Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1864, p. 261.]

YANKTON, DAK., September 20, 1864.

* * * * *

Gen. Sully last June, when on his way up the river, in command of the present expedition (now in the Indian country), saw fit to organize 50 of the Yankton Sioux into a company of scouts or police, who were under the command of Dr. W. A. Burleigh, their agent, and directed to scour the country back of our settlements and make war upon all parties of Indians with whom they might come in contact. These scouts have faithfully executed the trusts committed to them, and I fully believe that it is to this cause alone that we may attribute our immunity from molestation the present season. The only cost to the Government has been the issue of fifty suits of condemned artillery uniforms, arms and rations in part to the scouts themselves.

I fully believe the Indian patrol to be more effective than twice the number of white soldiers for the kind of service they have been called on to perform. They have during the season met and killed several hostile Indians, and the result is that our settlers, since this arrangement was consummated, have met with no losses from roving bands of hostile Indians.

* * * In expressing this opinion I but echo the sentiments of our citizens generally.

NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor and ex-Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[Extract from report of Agent Burleigh, see Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1864, p. 284.]

* * * * *

When General Sully got ready to move up the Missouri, in June last, with his expedition, he took into the service of the United States, or rather directed me to do so, 50 reliable Yanktons to act as scouts, and left them under my charge. As a compensation for their services they received arms, ammunition, clothing, and rations. As the expedition moved up the Missouri River it was feared that small war parties might travel down the James or Dakota River and rob and murder our citizens. I directed these scouts to divide into two parties. One detachment was sent up the James about 200 miles to destroy a famous rendezvous of these hostile bands, known as the Dirt Lodges, while the other was sent to protect the country between the Missouri and Sioux Falls. The force sent against the Dirt Lodges proceeded to that point and utterly destroyed the village, drove the hostile bands more than 100 miles beyond, punished them severely, and returned.

The party patrolling the country between the Missouri and Sioux Falls overtook a war party on their way down the Vermillion, arrested the ringleaders and shot them on the spot. Before their execution two of them confessed to having killed 10 white persons in the Minnesota massacre and 5 children in one family in Nebraska the last year. (This was the family of Mr. Wiseman.)

I merely mention these as a few of the acts of friendship and good faith which these faithful friends of the Government have rendered in protecting our frontiers from the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the most relentless barbarians that ever hung upon the outskirts of civilized life in any country.

Justice requires that these men be paid for their services as any soldiers in the field who are employed in fighting a common enemy, while a sense of our own security, economy, efficiency, and good practical common sense demands that more of these be mustered into the United States service under the lead of a competent officer and kept patrolling our frontiers. They have the will, a knowledge of the country and of Indian warfare, which most of white men do not possess, and without which our frontiers can not be efficiently protected.

W. A. BURLEIGH,
United States Indian Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE SERVICES PERFORMED BY THE YANKTON INDIAN SCOUTS, AS WRITTEN BY REV. J. P. WILLIAMSON.

To whom it may concern :

This paper is written to give an account of the 50 Yankton scouts who fought under Gen. Sully in the Sioux wars, and it is their own statement of their case:

"It was in June, 1864, that Gen. Sully passed Yankton Agency with his army to fight the hostile Sioux. He said he wanted the Yanktons to help him, and 50 men offered to go with him and were taken into the service. Then he told us he wanted us to scout the country from the Minnesota line to the Black Hills and to kill and drive back all hostile Indians who might be going down to the settlements. So we did, and went wherever the commander at Fort Randall and Agent Burleigh told us to. We furnished our own horses and were on the march all summer and fall and a good deal in the winter, and the next spring gave up our arms and were dismissed from the service. And these are some of our marches and encounters:

"(1) We made three scouts from Fort Randall to Sioux Falls and the Minnesota line, which is over 100 miles, and the last time we met a party of hostiles who had murdered a family in Nebraska. We killed 2 of them and took 3 prisoners.

"(2) We spent several weeks scouting the valley of the Jim River, met and drove back a large number of raiding parties, burned and destroyed the village called the 'Dirt Lodges;' went some distance north of Aberdeen, where we run in with Gen. Sibley's scouts, who were besieged by the hostiles, and delivered them, driving back the hostiles. On this campaign we took 1 prisoner at one place, 1 at another, and 7 at another, whom we brought and delivered to the commandant at Fort Randall.

"(3) We made two scouts up the Niobrara River towards the Black Hills, on one of the trips going south as far as Loup Fork River, Nebraska.

"(4) One of the prisoners we had lodged at Fort Randall escaped, and by order of the commander we tracked him up and killed him.

"(5) A hostile was crawling up on one of our scouts to shoot him, but before he knew he was discovered our man was too quick for him, and shot him dead.

"(6) One of our scouts, under orders, carried a dispatch from Fort Randall to Old Fort Rice, and on out to Gen. Sully, at the Black Hills, in which vicinity he met a hostile and shot him dead.

"(7) When not on a march the Yankton scouts rendezvoused at Fort Randall and Yankton Agency, at each of which points was a detachment of white soldiers. And when at these posts they scouted the country daily to give notice of the approach of hostiles.

"(8) When on their long marches they had to live on what they could pick up, sometimes on nothing but pieces of buffalo skins.

"(9) On these long scouts they used up their horses and sometimes they were raided by the hostiles, for which losses they received nothing.

"Such is an account of some of the services we rendered the United States by fighting against a part of our own nation. We did not go into it for the pay, but because we believed it was the right side, although we did expect the Government would pay us well, as Gen. Sully and Burleigh told us they would. It was over ten years before we got anything. Then the Government offered us \$75 apiece. It was so little we wouldn't take it. But Col. Lugenbeel and Missionary Williamson told us we had better take it; so we did. They told us the receipts we signed didn't say that was full pay; so we could get some more perhaps just as easily as if we did not take it. But we never have got anything more.

"We hear from the white people that all the old soldiers are looked after, and we know some of them are getting money all the time, and we hear that the great council is every year giving them more; but why don't they give us Indian soldiers anything? They fought for their own nation; we fought against our own nation; surely

we ought to be paid first. So now we want the great council to remember what we did to help them, and do something for us, the Yankton scouts."

The above statement was dictated by members of the Yankton scouts and written for them by me.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.,
August 20, 1890.

The following is a copy of an order from Gen. Sully to the commanding officer of the Minnesota troops, of which the original copy is now in the hands of the wife of Knaskinyemani—Mad Walker or Left Hand—the captain of the scouts:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWESTERN INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Yankton Agency, Dak. T., June 9, 1864.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE MINNESOTA TROOPS,
En route to Missouri River:

SIR: I have given the Yanktons the privilege of hunting up the James River. With them are a party of Indians, whom I have taken into service. They are to burn down the dirt lodges situated on the James River, 20 miles below the Snake River, and draw out the small bands of Santee Sioux in that locality.

I shall move from Fort Pierre by the 20th of June. We will meet at Swan Lake or a few miles west of the lake, on the creek that empties into the Missouri. I shall, when I get near the lake, make the following signal, which you will also do:

Dig three holes in the ground in a line 300 yards apart, and in these holes make a smoke. The object of the holes is to cause the smoke to rise in columns like out of a chimney, and by being placed on high ground can be seen a long distance. A copy of this letter I have sent by express to General Sibley with the request that he will, if possible, forward it to you.

Send your scouts on the Wichallett trail, as before stated; I will do the same.

The friendly Indians you will meet will have a white flag and wave it from right to left, touching the ground each time.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

The following is a copy of a letter given to Left Hand and The Bird by United States Indian Agent, P. H. Conger:

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK. TER.,
November 16, 1865.

To whom it may concern:

The bearer of this letter, Left Hand, and his comrade, The Bird, are both of them headmen of the Yankton Sioux Indians, and they have both of them served the United States as soldiers under Gen. Sully. They are reliable friends of the whites, and every way entitled to the confidence of all United States soldiers and citizens, and I cheerfully recommend them to the same.

P. H. CONGER,
United States Yankton Agent.

P. S.—Left Land has a United States Navy revolver that was given him by the Government. I write this so no one may apprehend that he came by it improperly.

P. H. CONGER,
Agent.

SERVICES OF YANKTON INDIANS AS SCOUTS IN 1863-'64.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, inquiring what, if any, compensation was paid certain Yankton Indians, who were engaged as scouts under General Sully in Dakota in 1863-'64; how long they were in

the service and whether they furnished their own horses, and replying thereto to communicate to you the following report of adjutant-general:

"It appears from an investigation of this matter, made in 1870, that on Gen. Sully's march up the Missouri River in June, 1863, to attack the hostile Sioux, he stopped at the Yankton Agency, where the agent represented to him the destitute condition of his Indians, and wanted permission for them to hunt, and wished a few soldiers to accompany them. This Gen. Sully deemed unnecessary as he then had a column of troops on the march from the Minnesota frontier, and there was a chance of their falling in with these Indians. The Yanktons were anxious to be organized into a company, promising to keep the frontier settlements clear of any hostile Indians; and he, therefore, organized a band of twenty-five warriors, who, with a small party of soldiers and a few half breeds were kept on duty until the return from his expedition about the last of October. To these Indians he issued arms, ammunition, rations, and some damaged clothing. There was no understanding that they were to be paid anything, but that he would do all that he could in the way of recommending that they should receive pay at some future time. Gen. Sully is of the opinion that a larger number than those he selected joined the armed party and served with them. When the case came up in 1870, the matter having been brought to Gen. Sully's attention, he then being superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana, he recommended that some compensation be given them. And agreeably therewith, a number of them were paid \$75 each for five months' service, at the rate of \$15 per month.

"In 1884, Walking Elk, one of these Indians, addressed the Secretary of War, claiming that the Indians served nine months, and claimed the difference in pay between that already given them and the amount claimed. The Secretary answered that already the pay given them in 1871 was considered just and proper for the time they were reported to have been employed, and that the War Department could not pay them anything more. A similar decision was given Prof. Painter, of Boston, Mass., in reply to his inquiry in February of this year.

"There is not a particle of evidence on file in this office to show that these Indians rendered service other than that reported by Gen. Sully."

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate.

[Extract from report of Agent Douglas. See report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1878, p. 48.]

SULLY'S SCOUTS.

In 1864, when the Santee Sioux were raiding and massacring the settlers of Minnesota, Gen. Sully, at Fort Randall, enlisted in the United States service as scouts fifty-one Yankton Indians. They took the field at once against their own kindred in defense of the white inhabitants of Dakota and Nebraska, and drove back the hostile Santees. At the close of the war they were regularly and honorably discharged, but without any pay. For this they have patiently waited fourteen years.

Inasmuch as their claims have been allowed by the Government, and money for the same is in the possession of the Indian Bureau, I would respectfully solicit, in behalf of these deserving soldiers, that the payment of their claims be made at once and a sore grievance in their minds against the good faith of the Government be forever removed.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. DOUGLAS,
United States Indian Agent.

YANKTON AGENCY, S. DAK.,
October 23, 1891.

I hereby certify that I have carefully compared the foregoing copies of documents and extracts from reports with the original or certified copies on file in this office, and find the same to be correct. A discrepancy in dates appears, but that comes from a disagreement in the memory of different persons.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

* Since the above report was written funds have been remitted Agent Douglas for the payment of the claims of Indian scouts at Yankton Agency.—Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF JOHN P. WILLIAMSON, MISSIONARY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

In the summer of 1863 [47], I settled at Crow Creek, S. Dak., as a missionary. Shortly afterwards Gen. Sully passed that point with his expedition. I learned then that he had employed a company of Yankton scouts to assist in the protection of the border settlements, and I heard from time to time of the service they were rendering. The first time I met the Yankton scouts was about the middle of the following winter, when they were returning from a scout up Jim River. They presented their papers to Agent Balcombe and requested rations, which he granted. I interpreted for them. I am sure they must have been still in the service, as they were dressed in uniform and carried United States arms. I am convinced that the claim of these scouts for pay for *nine* months' service is no more than is fair.

I also look upon the \$75 per head paid them in 1878 as no just remuneration, and that such a claim is unworthy of our Government. The fact that these scouts rendered the service is indisputable. The irregularity of their papers (enlistment papers) cuts them off from bounties and pensions. Whatever was promised them—\$300 each—is a small recognition of the valuable service they rendered, and Congress should make good that amount by special appropriation.

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

OCTOBER 23, 1891.

STATEMENT OF THE LIVING MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY OF YANKTON SCOUTS.

In addition to the foregoing evidence in relation to the enlistment and service of the Yankton scouts, the undersigned living members of the company of Yankton Indian scouts do hereby declare and say that we have had read to us the foregoing statements in writing, and that the same has been interpreted to us; and we further declare that the said statements, so far as our recollection is concerned, are all true. We were first enrolled by Agent Burleigh; then sworn into service by Gen. Sully; then patrolled the country between the Missouri and the Big Sioux all through summer and fall of 1864, during which time we had several fights with hostiles and drove them out of the country.

We came back to Fort Randall late in the fall, where we met Gen. Sully again, and he said for us to guard the settlements along the Missouri River, as far down as Sioux City, until the spring, and then to return to Fort Randall for further orders. We did so, and finally came to Fort Randall in March or April of 1865, when we were told our services were no longer needed; so we gave up our arms, and Gen. Sully publicly commended and honored us, and told us that our services were worth \$15,000, or \$300 for each scout, and that we would be paid that amount, he thought, in due time.

Afterwards when some of us were at Washington in 1867 we again met Gen. Sully, and he again told us we ought to be paid \$300 each, so we depended on him to help us to get it. In 1878 an officer came from Fort Randall, who with agent Douglass, paid us each \$75. This we received in part payment of the amount claimed by us. Ever since then we have been endeavoring to get the remainder of the money that we have been told is due us, and we therefore petition the honorable Congress of the United States to appropriate the sum of \$11,600 to pay the 51 Yankton scouts or their heirs for the services performed in 1863-'64-'65.

4. RUNNING BULL (his x mark).
5. OOKIYE (his x mark).
10. TAMOZAKANDUTA (his x mark).
12. PEHANSANMANI (his x mark).
18. AKIEITAPATANKA (his x mark).
- TUNKANWANKANTUYA (his x mark).
32. CANKUWANYAKA (his x mark).
33. CATKAPTECENA (his x mark).
34. CEGA (his x mark).
36. SUNKAWAKUWA (his x mark).
37. TASUNKEINYANKE (his x mark).
41. HOHPI (his x mark).
43. KUPI (his x mark).
49. MATA (his x mark).
50. MATO TA MA HE CA (his x mark).
44. WANBDI HETON (his x mark).
20. UNKTO (his x mark).
13. TATANKAWAJINA (his x mark).

GREENWOOD, S. DAK., October 24, 1891.

We hereby certify on honor that we were present and witnessed the signing by each individual to the affidavits hereto annexed.

C. H. BOUNIN.
S. C. DE FOND.

I hereby certify, on honor, that I was present and witnessed the signing of each individual Indian to the above statements, and that I interpreted and fully explained the above, and am satisfied that they fully understood the same.

C. F. PICOTTE,
United States Interpreter.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1891.

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

PAYMENT OF SIOUX INDIANS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 16, 1892.

SIR: I return herewith Senate bill 696, Fifty-second Congress, first session, "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Yankton Sioux Indians who served as scouts under Gen. Sully in 1864, the amount due them, and making an appropriation therefor," which was referred to this Department on the 5th instant by Hon. H. L. Dawes, of your committee, and beg to invite your attention to the inclosed letter of the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated the 10th instant, submitting copies of such correspondence on file in his office as appears to have any bearing on the subject-matter of this bill.

Very respectfully,

S. B. ELKINS,
Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
United States Senate.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 10, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith Senate 696, Fifty-second Congress, first session, "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to pay the Yankton Sioux Indians, who served as scouts under General Sully in 1864, the amount due them," referred to this office for report, and to invite attention to the accompanying copies of such correspondence filed in this office as appear to have any bearing on the matter in question.

Very respectfully,

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

COPIES OF PAPERS RELATING TO CLAIMS OF CERTAIN YANKTON SIOUX INDIANS FOR PAYMENT FOR SERVICES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN RENDERED AS SCOUTS UNDER GENERAL SULLY IN 1864.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 27, 1871.

SIR: Referring to a letter of the 30th April, 1870, a copy of which is inclosed herewith, addressed to the Hon. the Secretary of War, relating to claims of Yankton Sioux Indians employed as scouts under General Sully, U. S. Army, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated the 22d instant; also a copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner from Agent S. D. Webster, dated the 4th instant, for your information, relative to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter, dated the 25th instant, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing a list of the names of Yankton Indians employed by General Sully as scouts, and the accompanying papers, which will inform you of the terms of their enlistment.

The matter is respectfully submitted for the favorable consideration of the honorable Secretary of War.

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

W. T. OTTO,
Acting Secretary.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 22, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from S. D. Webster, agent of the Yankton Sioux Indians, in Dakota, relative to the claims of certain Indians for payment for their services as scouts, under the orders of Gen. Sully, U. S. Army.

This matter has been the subject of frequent correspondence with this office for several years past. The papers relating to the case were in March, 1870, referred to Secretary Cox, who, believing it to be a case properly belonging to the War Department, directed that the list of names of the claimants should be returned to the agent of those Indians for "revision and such other information as would enable this Department to intelligently present the claims to the consideration of the Secretary of War."

The letter of Capt. Broach,* referred to in the inclosed communication, is that accompanying the revised list of Yankton scouts. I beg to refer you to my letter of April 25, 1870,* transmitting the said revised list, with the letter of Agent Broach and other papers relating to the case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK.,
March 4, 1871.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose a letter from the Indian Office, dated March 10 1870, and to call your attention to the letter from Capt. J. W. Broatch, the then agent to the Yanktons, dated April 7, 1870, referring to the claims of certain Yankton Sioux Indians for the payment of their services as scouts under Gen. Sully, and inclosing a corrected list of the same.

The Yanktons again and again have urged the matter upon my attention, evidently feeling themselves wronged by the delay which has occurred. If, therefore, anything can be done to secure to these men the pay which is justly due them for their time, and the use of their horses, as soldiers of the Government and under a general of the U. S. Army, at a time when their services were of vital necessity to the Government, I hope it may be done and that speedily. The more so as now more than ever the Yanktons seem anxious to aid themselves, having erected within a period of six months past some thirty cabins, and this would be looked upon as an evidence that the "Great Father" approves of their efforts in their own behalf.

Hoping that you will call the attention of those to whom it has been referred in such manner as befits its importance to these men, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

S. D. WEBSTER,
Agent Yanktons.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

* Not found with the papers.

We, the undersigned, Yankton Indians who have been taken into service by order Brig. Gen. Sully, do hereby acknowledge to have received the several articles of clothing set opposite our respective names:

[Date of issue, June 14, 1864. Articles issued to each, 1 forage cap, 1 musician's coat, 1 pair private's trousers, and 1 flannel shirt. Signed by cross-mark; witnessed by Willis Pattee, lieutenant, Company K, Seventh Iowa Cavalry.]

The Left Hand; The Little Bird; Running Bull; Walking Elk; John Ree; The Bear That Hollows; The Bear; Pretty Bull; The Lone Bear; Poor Bear; Little Doctor; Poor Bull; Long Foots Brother; The Fine Dog; Red Gourd; One That Takes the Hair; One That Grabs Walking; Lone Bull; The Spider; The Lone Crow; The Kettle; One That's Afraid of Nothing; The Coal of Fire; One That Plays with Iron; The Liar; The Fast Horse; The Ground Dog; High Rock; Little Thunder; Thunder Hoop; One That Sees the Road; The Eagle Runs; White Crane Walking; One that Beats the Drum; Eagle with Horns; Red Plume Feather, The Nest; Red Gun; Bear that Hollows Walking; Water That Makes a Noise; Long Foot; Lone Hand; The Moving Hand; Poor Elk; One That Runs Fast; One That Shoots; Lone Soldier; The Bear That Grabs; One That Strikes the Ground; Gray Face.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 31, 1871.

Respectfully referred to the Quartermaster-General, to whom the previous papers in the case were referred on the 24th August, 1870, with instructions of the Secretary of War for payment of the claims of these Indians, with request that he will notify this office of the action taken in the premises.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
April 4, 1871.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General, inviting attention to the inclosed copy of a letter addressed to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, August 30, 1870, giving the action taken by this office in regard to the claims herein referred to.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 30, 1870.

HON. ALLAN RUTHERFORD,
Third Auditor of the Treasury:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose papers relating to acclaim of certain Yankton Indians for compensation for services in Gen. Sully's Indian campaign in Dakota in 1864.

The present Yankton Indian agent sets forth the names of fifty-one Indians as entitled to pay for nine months' service, at \$15 a month each for self and horse.

Gen. Sully reports that he organized a band of 25 Yanktons, who, with a small party of soldiers and some few half-breeds, were kept in service for five months, and that having no authority to pay them he promised at the time to endeavor to secure remuneration for them at some future time. He also states that the Indians, having lost their crops, were very anxious to be permitted to go out to hunt, and as his columns were moving through the country in search of hostile Indians, he sent some soldiers with them to prevent collision with United States troops.

The Yanktons promised, if thus organized and guarded, to protect the frontier from hostile Indians. He states that he heard that a larger number than he employed and organized joined and accompanied the party. It is probable that this would happen, as the Indians sought the opportunity to hunt.

The Secretary of War has directed that these claims be settled like others of similar character, and for that purpose the papers which contain all that is known in the case are forwarded for your action.

The only appropriation of the Quartermaster's Department that would be applicable to its payment seems to be any balance remaining from the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending the

30th June, 1864, and 30th June, 1865. These appropriations were long since exhausted.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,

Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

W. D. Bk. 14, A. 697, Decis. Bk. 9, Pa. 266.

Official copy.

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

DECEMBER 2, 1884.

3d Aud. Selt. 7050 of July 1871. "Yankton Indians—fifty-one"—as per list of names—51 men—5 months, at \$15 per month, \$3,825.00. Payable to Commissioner Indian Affairs. War Register No. 333, dated August 11, 1871. (Depts. 273, E. B. 21.)

[Third indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, April 6, 1871.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, inviting attention to the preceding indorsement of the Quartermaster-General, showing the action taken by his office in this case.

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Adjutant-General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., February 1, 1882.

Hon. ROBERT LINCOLN,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I inclose a letter from the commanding officer at Fort Randall, Dak. T., which relates to the pay of some Sioux scouts employed by Gen. Sully in 1863-'64. I think, from all I can learn, that there is some money due these Indians. Is there any record in your Department?

Very respectfully,

R. F. PETTIGREW,

Member of Congress.

FORT RANDALL, DAK.,

January 17, 1882.

Hon. PETTIGREW,

Delegate to Congress from Dakota Territory, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to hand you, inclosed, a communication signed by the Rev. John P. Williamson, under date of September 9, 1881, on the subject of a balance claimed to be due certain Indians or their descendants, now residing on the Yankton Reservation, Dak., for services rendered in 1863-'64, as scouts, under the orders of the late Gen. Alfred Sully, also what purports to be a copy of a "clothing receipt roll."

I am unable to find in the records of this post anything that throws any light on this matter, but there is little doubt that at some time between 1874 and 1879, Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, Fifth United States Infantry, who commanded this post between those dates, succeeded in obtaining from some source a part of the amount claimed by the Indian scouts. From papers which have been shown me from time to time by these Indians, I think quite an amount of testimony could be obtained if their agent was instructed by competent authority to collect it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,

Colonel Twenty-fifth Infantry, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, February 18, 1882.

Respectfully referred to Col. P. Lugenbeel, U. S. Army (retired), 105 Adelaide street, Detroit, Mich., for any information which may be in his possession upon the subject.

To be returned.

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. C. DRUM,

Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 27, 1882.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, inviting attention to accompanying report of Col. P. Lugenbeel, U. S. Army (retired). There is no record of the enlistment or payment of these Indians in this office.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

DETROIT, MICH., February 23, 1882.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army, with the information that the Indian Bureau, Interior Department, has on file in its office all the information relative to the partial payment made the said Indians. The money was paid them by their agent and the payment witnessed by Maj. R. H. Offley, Nineteenth Infantry. These Indians claim that they were in service for 6 months. Their number was 50. I have always considered their claim a just one, and believe they rendered very important service. Many of these Indians are intelligent and reliable and could give all the necessary information to an agent of the Government. I had a list of the 50 members of the company, but can not find it. The original is, I presume, in the Indian Office.

PINKNEY LUGENBEEL,
Colonel, U. S. Army, Retired.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully, in communication to headquarters Department of the Northwest, reports from Fort Randall, Dak., under date of June 9, 1864, the organization by him of a detachment of 25 Yankton Sioux, under a chief that he knew, and that he would issue them some articles of uniform clothing, some old arms, and rations. He states he felt himself authorized to do so from dispatch received authorizing him to use what Indians he might think necessary.

Under date of September 30, 1864, at camp, 25 miles from Fort Rice, he reports that he had adopted the plan of taking the Sioux (friendly ones) into the service, giving them rations and damaged clothing. "So far it has worked well." "I have now 100 Mission Sioux and 50 Yanktons." (See letters received, Dept. N. W., "S" 325 and "S" 921, 1864.)

A letter dated Headquarters Department of the Northwest, March 25, 1864, in forms Gen. Sully that Gen. Halleck had authorized the "employment (not enlistment)" of such Indians as might be thought judicious for service in his campaign, giving them blankets, etc., etc., as also what rations they absolutely need and promising them all the spoils of the campaign. Records of the Department of the Northwest do not show when the services of the above-mentioned scouts were dispensed with, nor furnish any additional information regarding their pay and allowances for their services.

No records of Gen. Sully's expedition on file.
D. of D. C., February 13, 1882.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1882.

SIR: In reply to your letter dated the 1st ultimo, inclosing one from the commanding officer, Fort Randall, Dak. T., dated January 17, 1882, and requesting information relative to a balance claimed to be due certain Indians, or their descendants, now residing on the Yankton Reservation, Ind. T., for services rendered in 1863-'64, as scouts under orders of the late Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. Army, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement, dated the 23d ultimo, pertaining to this subject, from Col. Pinkney Lugenbeel, U. S. Army (retired).

There is no record of the enlistment or payment of these Indians in this Department.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
House of Representatives.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAK. T.
October 23, 1884.

SIR: During the Sioux war in the year 1863, Gen. Sully enlisted 50 Yankton scouts to assist in subduing the hostile Sioux. The Yankton scouts served for nine months, and did service for which they were highly recommended, but they have never received

any pay to speak of. All they received at the time was clothing and rations, but Gen. Sully told us we would be paid what was right.

It was a time of war and we did not stop much to ask about the pay, but after it was over we began to inquire about the pay and we have been asking about it ever since, but have never got any just allowance. We have asked our agents and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but have always been put off. So now we come to you.

We hear that the President is very liberal to all his white soldiers, and we don't see why he should refuse to help us.

We know we served nine months and we think the record is in the books. Some of our agents have told us the reason we did not get the pay was because Gen. Sully did not muster us in right, but as we did the work we don't think that a great and good man like the Government should refuse to pay us. There were 50 men served nine months, and furnished their own horses. So we were told we should have \$35 a month, which would be \$315 apiece, but we have only received \$75 apiece, so there would be \$240 apiece coming to us, or \$12,000 in all. But the officers ought to receive more.

Some of the men are dead now, but their widows and children need it.

So we want you to get the Big Council to tell you to pay us the money what is right this winter.

There were four officers, two of whom are dead, but their sons take their place in signing this paper.

We, the undersigned, are the officers of Sully's Yankton Scouts.

his
WALKING x ELK.

mark

his

RUNNING x BULL.

mark

THE LEFT HAND,

his

By KANGE x MAZA (his son).

mark

THE LITTLE BIRD,

his

By WAKANKDI x MAZA (his son).

mark

We want you to tell us what you can do for us and direct letter to Walking Elk, Greenwood, Dak.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 13, 1884.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, inviting attention to previous papers on the subject herewith.

R. C. DRUM,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, December 11, 1884.

SIR: This Department has received the communication of yourself and three others requesting additional payment for services of the Yankton scouts employed by Gen. Alfred Sully in subduing the hostile Sioux Indians.

In reply I have to inform you that the records of this Department show that the Yankton Indians employed by Gen. Sully were paid \$75 each in 1871 for five months' services, at the rate of \$15 per month, which sum was then reported as the proper amount due them.

The matter thus rested until 1882, when the Indians are reported to have claimed that they served six months, and you now state that they served nine months.

The Indians having received rations, clothing, and the pay which was then (1871) considered just and proper for the time they were reported to have been employed, the War Department can not pay anything more.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War.

WALKING ELK,
Greenwood, Dak.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1890.

DEAR SIR: During the Indian troubles in 1863 and 1864 in Dakota 50 of the Yankton Indians were engaged as scouts under Gen. Sully, and employed for about ten months. Will you inform me what, if any, compensation was paid them for this service, and whatever there may be in relation to the matter on file in your Department? I should like to know how long they were in the service, and whether they furnished their own horses.

Yours, truly,

R. F. PETTIGREW.

HON. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 28, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant inquiring what, if any, compensation was paid certain Yankton Indians, who were engaged as scouts under General Sully in Dakota, in 1863-'64; how long they were in service, and whether they furnished their own horses, and replying thereto to communicate to you the following report of the Adjutant-General:

"It appears from an investigation of this matter, made in 1870, that on Gen. Sully's march up the Missouri River in June, 1863, to attack the hostile Sioux, he stopped at the Yankton Agency, where the agent represented to him the destitute condition of his Indians and wanted permission for them to hunt, and wished a few soldiers to accompany them. This Gen. Sully deemed unnecessary, as he then had a column of troops on the march from the Minnesota frontier, and there was a chance of their falling in with these Indians. The Yanktons were anxious to be organized into a company, promising to keep the frontier settlements clear of any hostile Indians, and he, therefore, organized a band of 25 warriors, who, with a small party of soldiers and a few half-breeds, were kept on duty until the return from his expedition about the last of October. To these Indians he issued arms, ammunition, rations, and some damaged clothing. There was no understanding that they were to be paid anything, but that he would do all that he could in the way of recommending that they should receive pay at some future time. Gen. Sully is of the opinion that a larger number than those he selected joined the armed party and served with them. When the case came up in 1870, the matter having been brought to Gen. Sully's attention, he then being superintendent of Indian affairs in Montana, he recommended that some compensation be given them. And agreeably therewith a number of them were paid \$75 each for five months' service at the rate of \$15 per month.

"In 1884, Walking Elk, one of these Indians, addressed the Secretary of War claiming that the Indians served nine months, and claimed the difference in pay between that already given them and the amount claimed. The Secretary answered that already the pay given them in 1871 was considered just and proper for the time they were reported to have been employed, and that the War Department could not pay them anything more. A similar decision was given Prof. Painter, of Boston, Mass., in reply to his inquiry in February of this year.

"There is not a particle of evidence on file in this office to show that these Indians rendered service other than that reported by General Sully."

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

HON. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., December 16, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Sometime in 1862 or 1863, Gen. Sibley employed 50 of the Yankton Sioux Indians as scouts. They now claim that they received compensation but for a very small part of the services they rendered, and present a claim against the Government for \$15,000 or \$16,000. I wish you would send me whatever information you may have upon this subject.

Very respectfully,

R. F. PETTIGREW.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Washington, D. C.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 29, 1890.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, through Record and Pension Division, War Department, with previous papers relating to this subject, from which it appears that a report from this office touching the matter of service and payment therefor of certain Yankton Indian scouts under Gen. Sully in Dakota in 1863 and 1864 was communicated to Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, United States Senate, in Department letter of March 28, last.

No information regarding the employment of 50 Yankton Sioux Indians as scouts by Gen. Sibley in 1862 or 1863 has been found in this office.

SAML. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 3, 1891.

Nothing found in Record and Pension Division additional to the information contained in letter from this Department to Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, dated March 28, 1890; copy herewith.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 6, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, requesting information regarding a claim of certain Yankton Sioux Indians who were employed by Gen. Sibley as scouts in 1862 or 1863.

In reply I beg to invite your attention to the inclosed copy of my letter to you relative to this claim, dated March 28, 1890, since which the Department has no additional information on the subject.

Very respectfully,

REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Yankton Agency, S. Dak., March 13, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to state that during the Indian outbreak of 1862 there were enlisted from this agency some 50 Indian scouts who served for nine months in the military service of the United States. They state that they were promised \$300 each for the time they were enlisted for; they were to furnish and did furnish themselves with horses, equipments, and subsistence; that they scouted all through the country between the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, and protected the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska from attacks of the enemy. They suffered much whilst on their raids from loss of horses and depredation, etc.

They also state that a few years ago they received each \$75 in part payment for their said service, and ever since have been trying to get the balance, and that not long ago they placed their claim in the hands of Senator Pettigrew, of this State, who undertook to get Congress to allow their claim and to appropriate money to pay it, but they understood that your office reported adversely to them.

They do not understand your reasons, nor do they know what the record of your office is in the matter, yet they feel as if a wrong had been done to them.

These old scouts have no discharges or other evidence of their service, and although some of them were badly wounded and suffered much, yet they do not understand why they can not get on to the list of pensioners.

The object of this letter is to place these facts before you and to request you to furnish this office with a copy of any reports you may have made in relation to the subject-matter.

The Indians would appreciate your effort to aid them in the procurement of a copy of their muster-out roll and certificates of discharge from the service.

Very respectfully,

E. W. FOSTER,
United States Indian Agent, Yankton Agency, S. Dak.

Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March 30, 1891.*

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War, with previous paper, inviting attention to Department letter to Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, United States Senate, of March 28, 1890, communicating the report of an investigation of this matter made in 1870, and subsequent action thereon. Press copy of letter inclosed. From this it appears that in 1884, these Indians were informed that already the pay given them in 1871 was considered just and proper for the time they were reported to have been employed, and that the Department could not pay them anything more.

J. C. KELTON,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 26, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 13th instant, from Mr. E. W. Foster, United States Indian agent at Yankton, S. Dak., relative to the services rendered the Government by certain Yankton Sioux Indians during the Indian outbreak of 1862, and requesting to be furnished with copies of any reports on file in this Department as regards the employment of these Indians, who, it is stated, claim that they have not received the amounts promised them at the time of their enlistment, and to transmit herewith for the information of Mr. Foster a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Hon. R. F. Pettigrew, United States Senate, dated March 28, 1890, in response to one from him dated March 17, 1890, requesting information in regard to this matter, a copy of which letter is also herewith inclosed.

The Department has no further information whatever regarding the employment and payment of these Indians than that furnished in the inclosed correspondence.

Very respectfully,

L. A. GRANT,
Acting Secretary of War.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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