

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING,

In response to a resolution, a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with accompanying papers, in regard to leases in severalty on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations.

MARCH 3, 1891.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 3, 1891.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish, for the use of the Senate, such information as is in possession of that Department concerning the lease by allottees of land in severalty on the Omaha and Winnebago reservations of their allotments by Indians, and the surrender of the occupancy thereof to white people; how many of such allotments have been given up to the occupancy of white people and by what authority of law; and what steps, if any, have been taken to recover the possession and use of such allotments to the Indians, for whose use they are held by the United States.

In response thereto I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of 26th ultimo, and accompanying papers, which contains, it is believed, the information called for by the Senate resolution.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, February 26, 1891.

SIR: Under date of January 15, 1891, I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference, of a resolution of the Senate of the United States of January 13, 1891, as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to furnish for the use of the Senate such information as is in possession of that Department concerning the lease by allottees of land in severalty on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations of their allotments by Indians, and the surrender of the occupancy thereof to white people; how many such allotments have been given up to the occupancy of white people, and by what authority of law; and what steps, if any, have been taken to recover the possession and use of such allotments to the Indians, for whose use they are held by the United States.

In acknowledging the receipt of the resolution, I stated that I had deemed it best to refer the same to the Indian agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, for thorough investigation and full report thereon, and that I would, upon receipt of his report, communicate the same to the Department and return the resolution.

By letter of the same date I directed the agent "to make a careful personal investigation of the matters referred to in said resolution and furnish this office with all the information obtainable in regard thereto."

I now have the honor to invite your attention to the agent's report, dated January 26, 1891, copy inclosed.

He states, in substance:

(1) That leasing to white people by the Omahas and Winnebagoes of their *allotted* lands has been practiced to some extent ever since they have had their lands in severalty (which would mean in the case of the Omahas upwards of 6 years, and in the case of the Winnebagoes about 3 years), and that the number of such leases is increasing every year; that up to the year 1890 most of the leases were for grazing purposes, and were made for 1 year at a time only, but that since then a large number of leases have been made for a term of years; that these leases have been recorded in the office of the county clerk of Thurston County; that from a certified abstract of the records of the county clerk's office, inclosed with his report, it is seen that 22,134 acres have been leased by the Winnebagoes and 2,397 acres by the Omahas—in all, 24,531 acres; that of the lands so leased the past season 2,537 acres have been broken for cultivation, and 17 of the lessees are now living on the leased lands, 15 on the Omaha Reservation and 2 on the Winnebago Reservation.

(2) That the allottees making these leases surrender all control of the land leased by them.

(3) That the leases have been made absolutely without authority of law, and that that fact has been fully understood by the Indians, they having been repeatedly so advised by their agent and by every inspector who has visited the agency since the agent (Ashley) took charge; that all persons who have sought information at the agency in regard to the lands have been informed that the Indians had no right to lease them and that all such leases were void; that notwithstanding this the leasing has been going on, and that very soon all of the most valuable portions of the reservation will be under lease; that, as agent, he has used every means in his power to discourage and prevent this unlawful and unauthorized leasing; but, at the same time, he thinks that, under proper restrictions, a part of the land could be advantageously leased, and for a more particular statement of his views upon the subject of leasing he refers to his annual report for 1890, which is as follows:

WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebago Indians, while slow to acknowledge and accept the new conditions resulting from the allotment of the lands in severalty, are now exercising the rights of citizenship, and the industry and thrift which among all people result from the ownership of the soil begin to be seen. Eighty-three thousand one hundred and twenty acres of the Winnebago Reservation have been allotted, covered by 958 individual allotments; 28,240 acres are as yet unallotted.

Agent Warner, in the last annual report from this agency, fully presented the legal questions and evils resulting from the present conditions in relation to cattlemen and others leasing and occupying portions of the reservation. What was true last year is equally so now, except that year by year those who have occupied these lands become more and more aggressive and independent. I present herewith what I consider the best solution of this question, and bespeak for them the consideration of your office. Of the allotted lands at least 60 per cent. belong to women, aged or

infirm men, and minor children. The able-bodied men have all and more than they can cultivate in their own right. As the law now stands there is no legal way to derive any benefit or revenue from this large tract of land. It either lies idle or is illegally occupied; in the latter case the owners derive but a small per cent. of its true rental value. I would recommend that the law be so modified or amended that allotted lands of these Indians may, under proper restrictions be leased, the leases to be subject to the consent and approval of the Commissioner or agent, and only then when by proper showing it is made to appear that it is impossible for the allottees to cultivate the land themselves, and the leases be made only for the purpose of cultivation.

To illustrate the working of such a law: A boy is sent to one of the Eastern schools and will be absent for a number of years. He has of his own allotment 40 or 80 acres and often is heir to as much more. During his absence this land will be idle or be unlawfully used. In either case he will derive no benefit from his allotment, and on his return he will find it unimproved as he left it. On the other hand, if a legal and binding lease could be made for a term of years (in the case of those going to school, to expire the same time as the school course), the land could be leased for from \$1 to \$2 per acre per annum with conditions for a certain amount of improvements in addition. On the young man's return from school he would find his land broken, improved, and ready for him to take hold and make an industrious and prosperous farmer. The accumulated revenue would be sufficient to supply him with team and farming tools or erect a house, and, in short, it would answer the question of "What are we to do with those returning from school?" Again, the women, aged and infirm males can not to advantage use their land, and if judicious leases were made it would in a large measure support them.

Another feature, and by no means of the least importance, is the presence of good farmers, interspersed as they would be over the entire reservation, who would as object lessons be of incalculable value in teaching the principles of farming. This is not theory. We see the proof continually. The most enterprising, industrious, and successful Indians are those located on the borders of the reservation, whose farms adjoin the whites. With a law construed as I have indicated I do not think idleness would be encouraged, and much good would result, and by leasing to small farmers for cultivation the pernicious practice of leasing large tracts to cattlemen would be avoided.

It has been my aim, in which the Department has given me all the aid in its power, to locate as many as possible on allotments in the western portion of the reservation. With the limited means at my command I have been able to assist but few of the many who are now anxious to open up and improve the allotments. It is of little use to get breaking done on the prairie 20 miles distant from where the owners now reside unless teams are provided to work it and houses for the workers to live in. It has been my policy to select those who had not heretofore received Government aid, and who show a disposition to support themselves, and young men who have just returned from school, and to give them all the assistance possible. Five have been assisted to the extent of \$100 each in completing houses on allotted lands from the appropriation "aiding Indian allottees." * * *

OMAHA INDIANS.

I would here refer to what I have said in relation to leasing of Winnebago Indian lands. The same circumstances and facts exist as to the Omahas, and the same remedy is suggested.

Agriculture.—The cultivated acreage on the Omaha Reservation has been increased 1,750 acres during the past year, but this land has almost all been broken by white men under some kind lease. The crops are about the same as reported of the Winnebagoes, much below the average. Especially is this true of the corn. It was not planted in season, and has not been properly attended and will be poor. * * *

RECOMMENDATION.

That the law in relation to the leasing of allotted land be changed so as to allow leasing under proper restrictions.

The agent's statement in regard to the area of the allotted and unallotted lands of the Winnebago Reservation is somewhat misleading. More than 98,000 acres are covered by allotments; old patents regarded as valid; agency, school, and mission sites, and by timber land which the allotting agent recommended be reserved and retained for the common use of the Indians. This leaves a surplus of only about 10,000 acres.

The agent also refers to his letters to this office of October 22, 1889, and June 2, 1890.

A copy of the latter is herewith inclosed. There is no reference to the leasing of *allotted* lands in the former, but as it is brief and has a bearing upon the general subject, I inclose a copy of the same.

In his letter of June 2, 1890, aforesaid, he refers to an investigation made by Inspector Junkin into the matter of grazing and leasing on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations. Extracts from two reports made by the inspector dated May 29 and June 2, 1890, are herewith inclosed.

In submitting the foregoing I would state that the Omahas have been repeatedly advised by this office that they could not lawfully lease either their allotted or unallotted lands; that they were precluded by law from so doing. The whites have as repeatedly been so advised when seeking information upon the subject, and the practice of leasing allotted lands which appears to have existed for some time has grown up without the knowledge of this Office.

The same is true in regard to the Winnebagoes, and more than once military aid has been invoked to remove intruders from these reservations.

The existence of these leases affords another striking illustration of the great difficulty met with in dealing with the matter of leasing Indian lands under existing laws. But if the bill amending the general allotment act of February 8, 1887, which has passed both Houses of Congress, shall be approved by the President and become a law, it will afford a practical solution of the matter in so far as the leasing of *allotted* lands is concerned, to which the resolution of the Senate solely relates.

One of the proposed amendments is as follows :

That whenever it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of the Interior that, by reason of age or other disability, any allottee, under the provisions of said act, or any other act or treaty, can not personally and with benefit to himself occupy or improve his allotment or any part thereof, the same may be leased upon such terms, regulations, and conditions as shall be prescribed by such Secretary, for a term not exceeding three years for farming or grazing, or ten years for mining purposes: *Provided*, That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by authority of the council speaking for such Indians for a period not to exceed five years for grazing, or ten years for mining purposes in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Since the receipt of the Senate resolution I have received by Department reference a report of an inspection of the Omaha and Winnebago Agency, by Inspector A. M. Tinker, in which he speaks of the leasing business as follows :

Eleven thousand rods of new fence has been built during the past year on the Winnebago Reservation, most of which was made by the white men who have leased land from the Indians.

One vexed question the Omaha Indians want settled is, whether they have a right to lease their houses and allotted lands, also the unallotted lands of the reservation, for a term of years to white men without consulting the agent or anyone:

The more advanced Indians, who are trying to make a living by farming, do not want any of the lands leased, but they are in the minority. Some of the Indians, I am informed, who have had land allotted them, and houses built for them on their allotments, have leased their places to white men for a term of years, and are living themselves in tepees, and doing nothing.

These white men, who lease these Indian lands and the unallotted reservation lands, cause the agent and the Indians who wish to work their own farms a vast amount of trouble; their stock run about the reservation at will, break down their fences (which are not always the best), destroy their crops, and when they cut the hay they not only cut that they purchase of one Indian, but cut and draw away that which belongs to others, and never pay without a vast amount of trouble.

The agent's time is largely occupied in trying to keep these men from doing the Indians great injustice; they as a rule have never paid the Indians, but have usually managed to talk and worry the Indians until they were tired out, and each year they become more aggressive and independent.

There are now 152 of such leases recorded at the county clerk's office and more are added each week.

The white men who have married Indian women have caused the Indians so much trouble that when they hear that one of their girls is to marry a white man they give both notice that they can not live on the reservation when married, but must leave and go elsewhere.

If the Indians' allotted land, the unallotted land, and the hay crop, also the grazing privileges, are to be leased, some person should be empowered to make such leases and see that they are fulfilled. Some law should be enacted whereby the land that has been allotted to the aged and infirm, also children that are away at school, can be leased and improved, so the aged can get some income to support themselves, and the pupils that are in school can have a sum of money when they return, accumulated during their absence, that would aid them in making homes and purchasing tools and stock to begin farming on their own land, and the farm would be improved and ready for the pupils on their return with some chance of success.

I return the Senate resolution and inclose a copy of this report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. MORGAN,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, January 26, 1891.

SIR: In reply to office letter of January 15, 1891, in relation to the leasing of allotted lands by the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, I have the honor to submit the following report, after a careful and searching personal investigation:

First. I find that the leasing to white people of their allotted lands by the Omaha and Winnebago Indians has been practiced to an extent ever since they have had their lands in severalty and that the number of allotments so leased is increasing year by year.

Up to the year 1890 the most of the leases were for grazing purposes, and were made for 1 year only; but during the past season a large number of leases have been made for a term of years.

These leases have been recorded in the office of the county clerk of this county; certified abstract of which I herewith inclose, marked Exhibit A. From this it will appear that 24,531 acres have been leased, of which 22,134 acres are by the Winnebagoes and 2,397 by the Omahas.

On the lands so leased during the past season, 2,537 acres have been broken, and seventeen of the lessees are now living on the leased land, of which fifteen are on the Omaha Reservation and two on the Winnebago.

Second. That the allottees making these leases surrender the entire control of the land.

Third. That the leases have been made entirely without a authority of law, and that this fact is fully understood by the Indians, they having been repeatedly so informed by myself, and also by every inspector who has visited the agency since my incumbency; and all persons seeking information at this office in relation to these lands have been informed that the Indians had no right to lease, and that the holding of leases conveyed no right to use or occupy these lands.

Fourth. Notwithstanding all this, the leasing has been going on, so that within a short time all the most valuable land in the western portion of the reservation will be under lease.

Fifth. As agent I have used every means within my power to prevent and discourage this unlawful and unauthorized leasing, but consider that under restrictions a part of this land could to advantage be leased. For my views in this particular I would most respectfully refer to my Annual Report for 1890, pp. 3 and 4.

Sixth. I would also most respectfully call attention of your office to my letters of October 22, 1889, and June 2, 1890, in which the facts in relation to the occupancy of these lands by white persons is fully presented, and I would again, as in my letter of June 2, 1890, most earnestly request that I be fully advised what action, if any, to take in the matter.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

S. Ex. 1—70

[Extract from an inspection made by Inspector W. W. Junkin on the Omaha Reservation, dated June 2, 1890.]

In traveling over the Omaha Reservation I found that nearly all of it was susceptible of a high state of cultivation. This was especially noticeable in the Logan Valley.

I also discovered that the Indians of both tribes are being shamefully outraged and retarded in their progress toward civilization. I am almost reaching the point of contempt for the white men who practice such gross wrong toward the ignorant Indians.

In traveling from the agency to Pender my driver or myself was compelled to open a dozen or more gates. Clerk Mathewson was the driver. Inquiry developed the fact that a great portion of the land was allotted. White men rented the land from Indians for grazing purposes, paying them from 8 to 20 cents per acre. In some instances I had to tear down wire fences for the purpose of following the road over unallotted land, and was always careful not to put them up again; nor did I close the wire gates where I felt assured the frame was around unallotted land.

The result of this leasing business is that the Indians receive a small compensation for this land and lie idle about all the time, eking out a miserable existence. All are not of this character, for I found some industrious Indians.

Inquiry at the court-house and elsewhere gave me the information that for about 4 years Nicholas Fritz has had under fence 163 "Forties" of unallotted land, 6,520 acres, for which he pays no rental. If he is not a rich man it is not for want of unscrupulous efforts on his part. He rents some of the allotted land adjacent to the unallotted and pays the owners a small compensation. It is estimated that Mr. Fritz pays the Indians about \$500 per year for the privilege of herding on over 8,000 acres of land. I could not get exact figures, and am compelled to approximate. John Lemon, a very good squaw man, so reported, and others are engaged in the same work, but not so extensively.

Mr. Secretary, this work should be stopped. The Indians have been long deprived of their just rights and robbed by designing white men. Now is a good time to show the whites that the Indians under the protecting care of the Government have some rights which must be respected.

The agent and his police force are not sufficient to dislodge the white men. So at least I do not believe they are. A sufficient force of troops should be placed at his disposal to drive every intruder, whether grazing or renting land for cultivation, from the reservations.

The Winnebagoes suffer to a considerable extent the same injustice that is practiced toward the Omahas, but it is only because their lands are fewer in number of acres.

I urgently recommend prompt action.

If, however, it is the policy of the Government to permit the leasing of this Indian land by white men, I recommend that it be regularly recognized by the Department and just rates be established to the end that the Indians will derive a compensatory revenue from their lands. The white men regard their present leases as invalid, but under color of title hold the land.

I recommend that the contracts for grazing and cultivating, if made at all, be made under the authority of the agent, and that a portion of the money derived from these sources be used for the erection of a hospital or the conversion of the former agency house of about 12 rooms on the Omaha reserve for the care of the sick, the indigent, and the old. The money that one man, Nicholas Fritz, should pay would go far towards accomplishing a result so desirable.

[Extract from an inspection made by Inspector W. W. Junkin, on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, dated May 29, 1890.]

I have the honor to report that I find considerable confusion and dissatisfaction over the questions of grazing and allotments on the Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, and I submit them to you for settlement.

GRAZING.

In traveling over the reservations I find that white men are in the habit of leasing Indian lands for grazing purposes. The price generally agreed upon is 10 cents per acre. A few of the Indians attempt, and sometimes succeed, to levy blackmail, and frequently are paid a few dollars to silence them. Guy Graves, the county attorney, informs me that there are over one hundred leases on record at the county seat of Thurston County. My view of the matter is that these leases, generally yearly, are

illegal, and that cattlemen can be driven off at any time. The Indians who do not make leases complain that the stock injures their crops and spoils the hay land, and they are anxious to have it stopped or that cattlemen be compelled to take care of their stock and pay damages.

Conditions here and at most other agencies are so different (as at other agencies the agent general collects the grazing tax and distributes it pro rata, and the people are in a transition state from wards of the Government to citizens) that I am at a loss to advise. In the councils held with both tribes I promised to submit the question for your solution, and ask that the agent be informed of your decision. I would also like to be furnished with it, so that I can govern my future action.

As a matter of course it would be much better for these people to cultivate their land and own cattle of their own. Ten cents per acre is too small a rental for land that white men would give from \$5 to \$10 per acre for. But we have to look at facts as they are. If compatible with the public interests I recommend that the agent be authorized to manage the grazing business, and that a portion of the fund be used for the benefit of the diseased and the old, and that the balance be paid to the Indians pro rata. Some ruling of the Department should be made for the protection of the people from the sharp practices of the white men. If the agent is made the authorized party to attend to this business he should have power to enforce action that might be necessary.

In connection with this grazing question another arises: What right has an Indian to rent his land to a white man? I find several instances of this character, notably that of half-breeds, Mrs. Mary Jane Paul and her daughters, Louisa Paul Atkins and Elizabeth Paul Baylis, married to white men, and referred to more particularly under the subhead of allotments in this report. I found white men living in their houses, cultivating the ground, and paying \$2 to \$2.50 per acre. I considered the renters on these lands intruders and so informed them, but also told them that I would secure the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior. They believe they are interlopers and are only permitted to remain by sufferance, but claim that they did not know this until within a few weeks.

I do not consider this state of affairs as at all elevating to the Indians, for it permits the Indians to ramble over the country and become demoralized. The Paul outfit will receive \$500 or \$600 for this year's rental, and are now, I am informed, on the Osage Reservation in the Indian Territory, trying to establish their right to annuities because, they claim, that they have Osage blood in their veins.

I have been as brief as possible, Mr. Secretary, in presenting this question for your consideration, and I trust you will be able to settle it in a satisfactory manner.

There are some half and quarter blood Indians who have been allotted lands on this reservation. They have rented or leased their lands, and are now, I am informed, among the Osage Indians in the Indian Territory, trying to establish their right to the annuities paid to the Osages. * * *

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., October 22, 1889.

SIR: Some of the nonprogressive Omaha Indians have been in the habit of cutting the timber off of their unallotted lands and hauling it off the reservation and selling it to white people. Have I the right, as they are all citizens, to punish them for this?

In fact, have I the right, as agent, to punish the Omahas or Winnebagoes, who are citizens, for committing depredations on their reservations?

I would like to know how far my authority extends in these matters in regard to the Indians who are citizens.

I can find no information on file in this office on this subject, where the depredations are committed by Indians who are citizens.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE,
Omaha and Winnebago Agency, Nebr., June 2, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to call attention of your office to the following facts in relation to the herding and pasturing of cattle on the Winnebago Reservation, and request that I be fully advised as to my authority, and what action it is thought best

by your office to take. I would further say that Inspector W. W. Junkin will also inform the Secretary of the conditions, and will doubtless make such recommendations as he thinks best, after the full investigation of the subject which he has made. I request that my instructions in regard to this matter be full and complete, as without doubt my authority will be questioned:

(1) The larger part of this reservation has been for a number of years inclosed by fences, most of which have been erected by white men, some by those who are married to Indian women, others by parties not living on the reservation.

(2) These fences inclose both allotted and unallotted lands.

(3) Some of these parties have paid all or nearly all of the Indians, who hold allotments inside of the fences, for the use of the land and hold of the Indians' leases which are of record.

(4) These fences inclose almost the entire amount of unallotted land on the reservation, one party having 6,500 acres of this class of land, and I am informed that he has had the use of this land for the past 4 or 5 years, and has not, or is he now, paying for the use of it.

(5) I have informed all of these parties that I was advised that the Indians had no authority of law to make leases on this land; notwithstanding this, they have gone on, made the leases, which are of record, and now have a large number of cattle on the reservation.

(6) Quite a large number of Indians now wish to break and farm the land inclosed by these fences; some of the cattlemen inform the Indians that they will inclose the land they wish to farm with a fence, and provide them with gateways so they can get to it; others will do nothing for them.

(7) If these parties are to be allowed to remain on the reservation they should be made to pay a fair price for all land they use, provide gateways, and protect all land inside of the fences that the Indians wish to farm.

(8) If the unallotted lands are leased I would recommend that the funds derived from this be used to keep the old and infirm Indians, and not divided among the entire tribe.

(9) I would call especial attention to the case I have mentioned of the party who has had the use of 6,500 acres for the past 5 years without paying for it. One thousand per year would be but a fair price for the use of this one tract.

I am informed that my authority will be questioned, and that the parties who hold the leases from the Indians will, if disturbed, throw the thing into court, and in this way, if possible, delay the matter so that even if they are forced off the season will be over.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT H. ASHLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT A.—Certified abstract of lands leased on Omaha and Winnebago Reservation.

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION.

No.	Owner.	Amount.	No.	Owner.	Amount.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
1	James Bird.....	160	22	Little Beaver Lincoln.....	40
2	Samuel Blackhawk.....	160	23	Abraham Lincoln.....	76.18
3	Joseph Little Bear.....	160	24	Robert Lincoln.....	160
4	Charles Bonapart.....	80	25	Frank Lewis.....	30.43
5	Yellow Cloud.....	240	26	Isaac Henry.....	120
6	Green Cloud.....	360	27	Ed. Priest.....	200
7	James Caramony.....	79.96	28	Late Rave.....	200
8	George Decora.....	80	29	Mike Shorty.....	160
9	Mrs. Tall Decorah.....	160	30	Peter Snake.....	80
10	William Decora.....	80	31	Mrs. Joseph Tebault.....	40
11	Henry Decora.....	160	32	Frank Tebo, jr.....	80
12	Grace Decora.....	79.66	38	Nee-hoo-ka and Charles West.....	100
13	Gawk Decora.....	79.81	34	John and Zee-noe-kaw West.....	160.
14	Charles Earth and wife.....	160	35	Chief Walker and wife.....	160
15	Mrs. Louis Fisher.....	79.68	36	David Wilkinson and wife and son.....	200
16	U. S. Grant.....	80	37	James Yellow Hawk and wife.....	200
17	White Gull.....	40	38	John Henry and Samuel Rave and Old Scuity.....	360
18	Joseph Johnson.....	160	39	Simon Smith.....	400
19	Joe Johnson.....	40	40	John Rice.....	75.89
20	William Johnson.....	80	41	John Pottawatomie.....	80
21	Henrietta Lemmon.....	140			

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATIONS.

EXHIBIT A.—Certified abstract of lands leased, etc.—Continued.

WINNEBAGO RESERVATION—Continued.

No.	Owners.	Amount.	No.	Owners.	Amount.
		<i>Acres.</i>			<i>Acres.</i>
42	Geo. Bradford	72.78	99	George Humphrey	273
43	White Beaver	247.77	100	Snow Ball	117.43
44	Mary Moless	80	101	Mrs. George Johnson	40
45	Mrs. Joseph Wright	40	102	Nancy Brown Hittle	225.85
46	Joseph Harrison	80	103	Thomas Clay	440
47	Mrs. John Snyder	316	104	Swallow Woman	80
48	Mrs. Gilbert	160	105	Abey Prophet	80
49	Paul Priest	80	106	Thomas Seymour	160
50	Joseph Monega	72.70	107	James Ox	320
51	Mary Hawk Whitewater	80	108	He-nee-kaw Ewing	80
52	John White	80	109	Paul Priest	80
53	Julia Little Chief	80	110	Mrs. Green Hair	160
54	Wm. Henry Harris	73.64	111	Tom Penny Face	160
55	Lucy Snow Ball	80	112	He-nee-kaw-in-kaw	80
56	James Black Hawk	80	113	Johnson Smith	160
57	James Smith	160	114	Mrs. Ton Hill	280
58	John Harrison	80	115	Mrs. Sol Hill	240
59	John Priest	40	116	Jake Holsten	160
60	Mary Smith	80	117	White Ox	160
61	White Wolf	120	118	Mrs. James Hill	320
62	White Spirit	240	119	John Snow Ball	200.39
63	Tar-coo-hoo-win-kaw	80	120	White Thunder Painter	80
64	White Elk Monega	80	121	Swan Chief	160
65	Edward Walker	277.82	122	Charles White	160
66	Peny Face	160	123	Day Woman	80
67	Barclay Hill	80	124	Thomas Decora	200
68	Frank Whitewood Seymour	74.00	125	George Whitewood Seymour	160
69	Black Hawk	40	126	Good Redbird Woman	80
70	James Black Hawk	80	127	White Gull	280
71	We-ah-go-hoo-kaw	200	128	George Tebo, jr	80
72	Charles English	80	129	Ellen Tebo	80
73	Jake Holsten	78.60	130	Asa White	240
74	Old English	80	131	Big Tree	120
75	Mrs. Wolf and Mary Bear	120	132	Sharp Wing	241.63
76	Little Wolf	80	133	John Goodheart	80
77	David McClosky, jr	160	134	Phillip Snowball	160
78	Mrs. Frank Tebo, Oo-see-ah-kaw	280	135	Mrs. Henukaw French	80
79	John Wright	160	136	Thomas Big Bear	243.36
80	David Hinman	161.68	137	He-nee-kaw Davis	80
81	James Davis	241.12	138	We-hun-kaw	120
82	Green Hair	240	139	Old Mrs. French	160
83	Bad Thunder Bradford	228.73	140	George Thunder	80
84	John Lincoln	156.60	141	George Decora, jr	160
85	Mrs. Rain Man	198	142	Little Ox, jr	280
86	Mrs Mary Davis	200	143	Taylor Whitebeaver	200
87	Black Fish	240.18	144	George Grey Wolf	280
88	Mrs. Raise Wing	240	145	Jameson Hawk	160
89	Two Buffalo Heads	160	146	John Thunder Chief	80
90	Frank L. Walker	160	147	Walking in Night Woman	80
91	Edwin Black Fish	80	148	Isaac White	280
92	White Wing Woman	80	149	Red Legs	160
93	Sporting Man	80	150	He-nee-Kaw Butler	160
94	Big Head	240	151	Red Cloud Woman	142.03
95	Hattie White	80	152	Louis Grey Hair	80
96	Julia Battise	80			
97	Young Prophet	160			
98	Joseph Prophet	160			
				Total Winnebago	22,134.10

OMAHA RESERVATION.

1	James Blackbird	80	11	Ka-wung-ra-Guest	80
2	Daniel Cline	160	12	Leawing Groff	80
3	W. C. and Isabel Crouse	80	13	Me-um-bu-da Cayon	160
4	Emilie Fontenelle Demlet	80	14	Theodore and Alice McCauley	240
5	Raymond Fontenelle	80	15	Joseph Merrick	160
6	Eva Cox Dixon	200	16	Nebraska	167
7	Frank and Dora Cox	200	17	Stephen Guitar	80
8	J. S. Collings	160	18	George Leib and wife	70
9	Josiah Fields	160			
10	Thresa Fuller	160			
				Total	2,397

OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO RESERVATIONS.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, *Thurston County, ss:*

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true list of names of the Indian allottees, together with the number of acres of land leased by them, as found recorded in the Thurston County records up to date.

Witness my hand and seal, January 23, 1891.

[Seal county clerk,
Thurston County, Nebr.]

J. F. MYERS,
County Clerk.
Per A. T. FRIED,
Deputy.