

Dear Sir,

As you know that I am not a lawyer, but honored and designated as the Head Chief of the Oneida Indian council. I wish to again to lay before you to the best of my abilities and as briefly as possible my findings to date of the main points concerning the Oneida case.

After an adverse ruling but the United States District court, concerning the Treaties we relied on for our relief, but gave us the right to amend- Bill of Complaint within twenty days last November, which was not amended.

But since then we found out, what could have been done for us, and was not done and what could have been arranged and stressed, but was not argued before the State courts at Green Bay, Appleton and in the United States District Court here at Milwaukee, Wis, not a thing so far has been done for us, within the last two years we have been in the courts concerning our rights.

Therefore we refused to have our case appealed last spring, as we were convinced that the complaint and brief of our case were not in the shape they should have been, and as we knew of an another procedure that we could reopen the Oneida case and go ahead with it.

Of course we were determined before our case is filed again, that the complaint, findings of fact and the points and authorities, are all included and properly drawn up. As we are about ready to proceed again and at the council of Chiefs we have decided to once more hold up this case again, until you can supply us a copy of the Wheeler-Howard, Indian Rights Bill, to see what the Bill has for us or what the Government can do for us, as the newspapers give out the news of the passage by Congress of the Indian Rights Bill.

The findings of the Oneida case to date are:

1. Before and at the time and after the Revolutionary War, the Oneidas belong to the Six Nations of Indians, composed of the Mohawks, Senecas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Tuscaroras and the Oneidas; Who inhabited the State of New York and which said Six Nations constituted before and after the Revolutionary War which was known as the Iroquois Confederacy.
2. That during the Revolutionary War, the said Oneida and Tuscarora Nations, of the Six Nations, adhered faithfully and assisted to the cause of the American Colonies, with their warriors and rendered to them, substantial, material and valuable service in securing their independence, from the mother Country England, which fact all the Treaties made between the said Oneida Tribe as a part of the Six Nations and the United States of America, under the Articles of Confederation and the Constitution of the United States, took into consideration. And soon after the close of the Revolutionary War; by the Six Nation-United States Treaties of 1784, 1789, and 1794, the United States engaged: "That the Oneidas and Tuscaroras, shall be secured in the possession of the land on which they are settled," making the Oneida case unique.
3. And for all the Six Nations, including the Oneida and Tuscarora Nations, in the Six Nation-United States Treaties of 1784, 1789, and 1794, they ceded to the United States, the large tract of country to the west of the River Ohio, as payment to the United States to protect the Six Nations forever. And the United States as a consideration for the incalculable value of the