

obeyed the chiefs.

It is a general understanding that these soldiers are men selected sometimes by the chief and sometimes by the committee but that no one but those who qualified on account of their deeds on the warpath or something to their credit are the only ones who could serve on the scout or soldier force. I understand that these soldiers can punish anybody - high or low.

The Indians consider that it is their right to protect their domain. They have so much land that it will require moving about and there are times when the tribes are scattered. The Huncpapa had a big territory to keep from the Black Hills to the Dominion of Canada ~~West~~ of the Mo. River and as far west as the Big Horn Mts. so they have to make the rounds to see that no other tribe gets on their land.

Ogiala territory started with the Platt River into Wyoming and runs up around Black Hills which seems to be central point where they meet and then they scatter.

Brulé's - along Mo. River upto Black Hills.

Yanctonais, Santees - claimed all territory between Mo. R. and Miss. R.

I was reading a paper that seemed to have a strange idea about scalping. When they speak of Sioux getting the scalp it just means a little piece of skin from the top of the head with a little piece of hair on it. I think the Chippewas might take the whole head.

Treaty of 1868 (Latter part of McLaughlin's book.) - Nick Cadotte was one of the Santees, brother-in-law of John Grass. What made John Grass come into prominence at councils was on account of his being dictated to by mixed bloods. With SB it was different. He had no one to dictate to him. No one to come there and explain fully what the commission was there for. He acted entirely on his own responsibility.