

STATE OF MINNESOTA
SS
COUNTY OF RAMSEY

Marie Forcier, formerly Marie LeCompt (LaCounte) "LeGros" being first duly sworn upon oath deposes and says that she is _____ years of age, being born on the _____ day of _____, 18____, at St. Anthony, Minnesota, and is a three-fourth blood member of the Red Lake Bands of the Chippewa Nation of Indians of Minnesota Indian Territory; that she now resides at _____, St. Paul, Minnesota;

That her father was Antoine LeCompte "LeGros, Jr." a half blood member of the Red Lake Bands of Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, and her mother was Marie _____ daughter of the Chief of said Chippewa Indians and was a full blood Indian;

That she was well acquainted with Pierre Bottineau and his mother, Margarete Bottineau (nee Margaret Son gabo ki che ta) and said Pierre Bottineau was a half blood and his mother a full blood of the Red Lake Chippewa Indian bands of Minnesota of the Ah dik do daun, and was a sister of Red Bear, a chief of said bands and that she died in about 1864 or 1865 at St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota; that affiant remembers _____ (?) during a visit of Chief Holeintheday, during the time of a council at Fort Snelling between the Sioux and Chippewa Nations.

That said Margarete Bottineau with her daughter, Susan, and her son, Pierre, came to St. Anthony, Minnesota, with affiant's paternal grandfather, Antoine LeCompte, Sr., also known as "LeGros" and "LeCount" and affiant's father, Antonine LeCompte, Jr., and his brother, affiant's Uncle, Antoine LeCompte;

That said Pierre Bottineau was with Antoine LeCompte as north-west guides and interpreters until affiant's grandfather, Antoine

LeCompte (LeGros) was shot and murdered by an English officer named Simpson on the old Red River Pembina trail, in about 1840; that Mr. Bottineau became an outstanding man among the Indians of the Ojibway Nation and the United States Government and was a guide for General Sibley and other noted men and became known as the last noted voyager.

That said Pierre Bottineau moved from St. Anthony to Bottineau Prairie, now near Osseo, Minnesota, where a settlement of Chippewa half breeds' families was established to keep peace between the warring Sioux Indians of Southwest Minnesota and the Ojibways of northern and central Minnesota; that some of said families, as affiant remembers, were the LeComptes (LeGros', LaPointes, Morans or Morins, Bottineaus, DeJarlais, Brunelles, Reiches, Renvilles, DeJardons, Charpentiers, Boutan, etc.)

That after the Civil War, Pierre Bottineau and his family and other mixed-blood Chippewa Indian families moved back to the Red Lake Indian Country to a new settlement on the Red Lake and Pembina trail and on the reservations.

That affiant was also well acquainted with the children of said Pierre Bottineau, whose names were as follows, by his first wife, Genevieve Laurance: (1) John Baptiste Bottineau, the noted Chippewa Indian lawyer of Washington, D.C.; (2) Pierre, Jr.; (3) Marie Jane; (4) Daniel; (5) Rosalie; and by his second wife, Martha Gervais there was (1) Charles; (2) Martha (Mrs. Berthume) of Red Lake Falls; (3) Sidney; (4) William; (5) George; (6) Emily (Mrs. Cyr); (7) Jennie (Mrs. Borque); (8) Mrs. Laura B. Gray; (9) Noah; (10) Norman.

Further affiant saith not.