Abstract of scanning, includes material for which typescripts were not made.

Oregon Suptcy of Indian Affairs 1848-73 [typescript list 1848-72 which is in error] Microcopy 2, Roll No. 10

Register of letters sent, April 1866--December 1872 and copies of letters sent, April 1866-December 1872.

p.9-11- Estimates

pp.14-44-Transfer of accounts etc.

pp.44-45- Request of Blanchet for mission on Umatilla Res.

pp. 51-61- Annual report, 1866 [Pertinent graphs of these sometimes copied]

p.p.70-75- Accounts

p.79- Four routes to Klamath Agency including that from The Dalles.

p.88-89- Most practicable route to freight to Klamath, the Dalles. Military aid asked re. Snakes

pp.90-112- Brief notes of transmittal of accounts.

pp. 113-14- Orders to enforce confinement of Indians on reservation (Grande Ronde)

p. 125- Description of area of coast res. opened by executive order.

p. 127- Authority to arrest and remove Indians of Washington Ty.

from Ore. Ty.

p. 142- Warm Springs, Indians ordered confined to res.

p. 164- Supplies delivered to Klamath, expected to be sent out from The Dalles.

p.170- Reference to Smithsonian Pamphlet transmitted, this to obtain language of all tribes on reservations, Nov. 16, 1867.

pp.192-93- Estimate of expenses required for 1868.

pp. 114-200- Transmittal of accts.

pp. 225-36- Miscellaneous transm. of accts.


p242- Application, Sisters of Charity school at Grand Ronde.
Applegate as commissioner of subsistence for the Snake trds. duties outlined, "tribe." Recently submitted to control of U.S.

pp. 257-266 - Umatilla Agency, Dec. 22, 1868. The Chief Winnemucca of Nevada was the same Ind. known as Holash among the Snakes. He was friendly and peaceable in Nevada and most determinedly hostile in Oregon.

Unsigned report, complete history of Snake tribes, depicts depredations, confined at various posts, appears to be that of Huntington. Most comprehensive report of Snake situation seen in entire series.

p. 298 - Meacham re. Snakes. Huntington failed to meet them as arranged.

They returned to their old haunts.

p. 315 - Meacham. First annual report [1869]

p. 334 - Estimates of bands, 1870, reference to but not included.

pp. 337-40 - Camp Harney corres.

pp. 418-21 - Instructions to agents for enumeration of bands, tribes, submit with portfolio and daily journal to dept.


p. 447 - Meacham 2nd annual report, Sept. 21, 1870. Change from civilian to military control on reservation.

p. 460 - Transmittal, letter, 6 portfolios "giving a full census return of Indian population in Oregon as possible, also journal giving full particulars in the matter of taking same census. Oct. 25, 1870, Meacham to Francis Walker, supt. of the census.

P. 495 - Rel. to appropriation for survey of res. preparatory to allotment in severalty in accord with treaty stipulations.

pp. 526-27 - Policy question regarding allotment of surplus land on res., allotment off reservation etc. raising questions.

pp. 530-39 - Re. council at Umatilla. "Aises policy questions including nds. off res. Unfair for them to participate in benefits if sale of land they have not occupied.

P. 540-41 - Locating wagon road, Camp Polk to intersect Dalles and Klamath Road.
Pp. 544-46- Inst. to McKay to remove slaves in Oregon and Wash.
Territories for Snake chief, Ochoco.
P. 562 - Policy, "arm Springs enrollment, inst. to keep record of
tribal affiliations, use Indian name, adopt American name; eliminate
polygamy.
P. 569 - Authority, Messenger Brown to remove all Indians from Pd. (Portland)
and keep accurate account as to what Ore. or Wash agency they belong.
P. 575 - Plans for trip to Klamath to attempt peace, Camp. Jack's
officer Capt. Jim " wants to see me and avoid bloodshed," Aug. 3, 1871.
P. 584 - Survey on Siletz completed (itemized sections)
P. 593 - $40,000 appropriated by Cong for Shoshoni and Bannock Inds.
in So. Idaho and Southeastern Oregon.
Pp. 650-70 Modoc troubles and transmittals, the latter routine.
P. 673 - Salem, April 1, 1872, T.B. Odneal takes control supt. Ind.
Affairs for Oregon, succeeding A.B. Meacham.
P. 708-710 - Selection of Res. for Snakes at headwaters of
Malheur River.
P. 714 - Odneal first annual rpmt. Sept. 19, 1872
P. 740 - Est. of funds required for Malheur establ. of Malheur
agency, the removal of the Indians there, Nov. 21, 1872.
Microcopy of Records of the Oregon Superintendency of Indian Affairs, 1848-73, Roll 10, the National Archives, 1940


Contents: List of superintendents indicating inclusive pages covered by their letters; copies of letters sent by superintendents...
Permit Huntington to May 15, 1869, Alfred E. Meacham to April 2, 1872, and Thomas D. Odneal thereafter. A microcopy of the portion of the Register of Letters Sent that applies to this volume has been filmed immediately ahead of the volume itself.

Microcopied by The National Archives, 1940.

Register of outgoing letters recorded in Vol 1.

This is the second part of the Register of Letters Sent and, as such, it appeared on roll 2 of this film. On inspection at the National Archives it was found not to contain a complete inventory of all the letters in volume 1 as the process of registering had not passed page 728. An effort has therefore been made to complete the entries on the same plan as that used at the superintendency in 1872. These additional entries have been made on typewritten pages and photographed at the appropriate points in the register.

The following is suggested as an appropriate method of citing an entry in this register: Oregon Superintendency of Indian Affairs, Register 2; 258; or Oregon SMA Register, 2: 258.

Vol. 1: The following is suggested as an appropriate method of citing a letter appearing in this volume: Oregon Superintendency of Indian Affairs, Letter Books, 1: 10; or Oregon SMA, Letter Books 1; 10.
Sir:

You are this day put finally in possession of this agency at which are located the Confederated Tribes and Bands of Middle Oregon.

The property belonging to the government you will examine, prepare schedules of the same and sign triplicate receipts in my favor for the same. You will at once assume jurisdiction and control of the agency and its affairs... them in conformity with the laws of the United States the regulations of the Indian Bureau and such instructions as you may from time to time receive.

A full report of the condition of the agency and its affairs is required for the information of the superintendents office and to the preparation of such report you will first address yourself. It should be made full and explicit giving particular account of the various branches of the service under your charge.

The lateness of the season and the insufficient manner in which the affairs of the agency have been conducted during the past winter will tend to ... you in efforts to put in a large breadth of land in agricultural products, but as this is the object most necessary to be attended you will use all diligence in so doing. If more teams or agricultural implements are needed you will be supplied with them upon requisitions such as you may require compatible to obtain from the settlers in Tish Valley it being now to late (sic) in the season to send them from Willamette Valley.

During the period the Agency has been without an agent a large number of the Indians have left the agency. Some of them are now at Priest Rapids and White Bluffs, others at *akina at Simcoe, at
Calleo and in the vicinity of the Dalles. You will use diligent endeavor to return these Indians to the reservation and prevent them from again leaving. Those living near and in the Dalles are fully supplied with whisky by vagabond whites and are a nuisance to the whites in contact with whom they come, while they are rapidly becoming degraded and debauched. It is essential to the good of them and the quiet of the community that they be removed to the reservation and kept there.

The Treaty of 15th November, 1865 stipulates that no Indian shall leave the reservation without a pass from the agent or superintendent. In granting passes you will observe the following rules to wit:

1st-Passes will always be in writing signed by yourself and delivered to the Indian in whose favor the permission is given.

2nd-A record of all passes given will be kept in this office and the date of the return of the Indian noted thereon.

3rd-Passes will be given always for short periods the duration of which should be definitely stated.

4th-They will be given with caution only to industrious Indians and only when it appears that the interest of the Indian will be forwarded thereby. The frequent interpositions of whites which you will doubtless receive for passes for Indians will be disregarded.

5th-You will see that the recipient of a pass returns to the agency by the time his pass expires and when he fails to do so you will inflict punishment in such manner (?) in your judgment the nature of the offense merits.

6th-The object of the government is to keep the Indians upon the reservations and advance them in material prosperity through agricultural and other civilized occupations. You will be mainly governed by this consideration in issuing passes.

These instructions are given as a brief outline and it is to the affairs of the agency conducted... Huntington to Capt. John Smith, U.S. Indian Agent, Warm Springs...
Dáles, April 29, 1866

W. D. Gillett is hereby authorized to arrest and deliver any Indians in this superintendency who are absent from the reservation to which they belong and return the same forthwith to the agent under whose charge they lawfully belong.

J. H. Perfit Huntington
Supt. Indian Affairs
Oregon Suptey, of Indian Affairs, 1849-72 Roll 10, Microcopy 2

p. 51 Annual Report, 1866

Warm Springs Reservation

This reservation is located on the edge of the Cascade Mountains at the eastern base of Mount Jefferson.

It contains a small amount of tillable land but has a vast extent of bunch grass which affords excellent grazing. Timber is abundant on some parts of the reservation, but there is very little within eight miles of the agency. The buildings are altogether the best in the superintendency and are ample for the use of the Agency, no more being needed unless it be for a few more barns and sheds which can be built by the regular employees without expense to the government.

Many of the Indians are well advanced in agriculture, raise wheat, corn and vegetables in abundance and have many horses and cattle.

p. 52

Others prefer to lead a vagabond life about the little towns along the Columbia River, relying upon the prostitution of their squaws and sometimes a little labor to provide themselves with whiskey and subsistence.

The former class are tolerably thrifty and upright, always well behaved and of determined energy in the prosecution of an object. The latter class are lazy, thievish and vile. They are distinct as if they were two different races.

The supplemental treaty made by us with them the (blank) day of 1865 of which your office has been advised relinquished on their part the right reserved to them by the original treaty of June 25th, 1855 to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries and pasture their stock upon lands in outside the reservation has been productive of much good. It now gives the agent enough control over them to confine them to the reservation and the effect upon the Indians is most salutory in removing them from the demoralizing effect of whiskey and debauchery which it
affords the whites an infinite satisfaction by ridding them of a nuisance
which otherwise would be intolerable.

The affairs of this agency which had relapsed into some confusion by the
long vacancy in the Agency caused by the sudden death of Agent William
Logan (drowned in the Steamer Brother Jonathan July 30th, 1865) are
now much improved under the efficient management of Agent John Smith
I refer to his report and those of the subordinate employees for further
information...

2. 63-79 Indians Not Located Upon Agencies....

...The Indians scattered along the Oan Columbia River, those on the upper
branches of Wanatchameque a small bend on Cletsoo plains and the
... Salmon River and Tillamook number in all not far from 7,200
souls. They are in immediate vicinity of white settlements, in fact
intermingled with them... they are not parties to any treaty and I do not
think it necessary that any treaty should be made with them. Indeed they
are scattered over so vast a country that it would be impossible
to gather them together for a treaty, but measures ought to be taken to
collect them upon some of the reservations...

p. 63 Military Force at Agencies

By a recent action of the War Department all the troops stationed at Fort
Ooskins and Venhill Pilots' Block house and "arm Springs block house
have been withdrawn, and the posts abandoned...

p. 63 Arm Springs is situated on the edge of the hostile Snake country
and constantly liable to predatory raids from there.

They have five different times visited that agency and stolen more or less
stock and taken many lives. In 1859 they drove off 700 horses and about
100 cattle, killed a great number of friendly Indians, dead one
white man and had possession of the agency buildings several days.

The last time they appeared there was in 1864 when although a small
force under Lieut. Holloran was stationed there they got away with over
200 horses. The lieutenant with his command promptly pursued them and recovered a part of the stolen property.

The Canyon City road from Dalles to Canon City passes within twenty miles of this agency. It has been the scene of constant depredations from the Snakes. Last year there was scarcely a week passed that there was not some depredations committed. Pack trains with their cargoes stolen, wagons and trains with their freight... stock driven off, teamsters, packers or travelers killed. In fact to pass over the road was to peril one's life.

I mention these facts to show the necessity for military protection there and the difficulties we labor under for want of it...

Yours etc.

J.W. Perit Huntington, Supt. of Ind. Affairs

To D.N. Cooley,
Commissioner etc.

Washington, D.C.
Sir:

I have received your letter of 10th instant concerning the presence of certain "Clickitat Indians" in Bledgetts' Valley etc.

These Indians I suppose belong to "Washington territory" and I shall forthwith take measures to have them removed to the country where they belong. I will be obliged if you will give me particular information as to the number of Indians, how long they have been there and just what locality they occupy.

Yours etc.

J.W. Perit Huntington, supt etc.

Wm Hammond esq.
Bledgetts' Valley,
Via Corvallis, Ogn.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 12 instant concerning the presence of sundry "Washington territory" Indians (Clickitats) in Benton county. I have also received other complaints of the same Indians. "Measures are now being taken to remove them to their own country and I trust the settlers who are complaining of them will assist the officers sent after them in discovering, arresting and removing them.

Mr. L.P. Everhart will probably have charge of the party and will communicate with you when he arrives.

Very respectfully etc.

J.W. Perit Huntington, supt etc.

? Carnold, Corvallis, Oregon.
My Dear Sir:

I received your note per hand of the Indian Mamahute (or Wiaochute)

My instructions often repeated by the Department are explicit to compel Indians to reside upon reservations. If this is not always done it has been because it was not possible. No agent or superintendent has any direction which authorizes him to give permission to any Indian to reside outside the reservation to which he belongs.

I have received a great number of letters making complaint of the Alickitat within the last three months and accordingly I dispatched a party to gather them together and remove them to the Simcoe reservation where they properly belong. These Indians recognize Wianchut as their chief and while I have no doubt he is as you state a quiet and peaceable Indian he is undoubtedly the leader of a band of many of whom are peaceable and quiet. I can make no discrimination in Indians but treat all alike. No doubt you ask and some others would like to have these individuals reside near you but if I tolerate it the next thing I hear will be a complaint from some one who thinks they ought to be removed.

... p. 138

Yours etc.

J.W. Perit Huntington

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon

Hon W.L. Adams,

Lafayette
Sir: Concerning the Clickitat Indians about whom I wrote you on the 13th instant I have now to inform you that the party whom I sent out returned last night bringing in a band of Clickitats consisting of twelve men and twenty one women and children—in all 33. The chiefs or principal men are Albert and Edward (brothers) and Sam. is also an other Indian of some note. These all belonged to the band of Clickitats which frequented southern Oregon fifteen or twenty years ago and are as well known to me and I presume will be to Mr. Wilbur.

There is another band smaller in number here which I shall send for in a day or two. Probably there are twenty of them and they recognize McKay or Mc..ez as chief. The band now here have between forty and fifty horses and are well clothed and armed.

I trust you will make arrangements to remove them forthwith as the expense of keeping them here is considerable.

The best route to remove them is via the Lebanon Road over the Cascade mountains but the distance is so great that the time required will be considerable.

I shall send a copy of this letter to Agent Wilbur.

Yours etc.

J.W. Perit Huntington supt. etc.

to act without first communicating with Supt. McKinney and I trust you may
\textit{xxxxxx} and therefore take this method of informing you of the facts.
The necessity for removing the Indians is immediate and I shall keep them
in confinement until I \textit{xxxxx} hear from you or Supt. McKinney.

In this connection I call your attention to the fact that in several
instances I have been requested to remove Indians from Portland and
vicinity \textit{xxxxx} which upon investigation proved to belong to Washington
Territory. I do not know whether they are there with your knowledge
or whether they belong in your jurisdiction, or that of some other agent but
I mention it that you may take steps to remove them if you desire and
I regard it advisable to do so.

Very respectfully

Your obt. servant

J.W. Peit Huntington, Supt. Ind.

Affairs

Rev. J.W. Wilbur,
U.S. Ind. Agent

Simcoe, W.T.
Sir: Much complaint has arisen for several years past of the presence of a band of Cllickitat Indians in Benton county in this state. The band numbers from twenty to thirty and have been in the habit for several years of spending the summer in the edge of the coast mountains hunting and annoying settlers moving in the winter north to Portland or places beyond. A part of the younger ones have been in the Simcoe school and I understand all of them belong properly to Agent Wilbur's jurisdiction. They are often guilty of theft, often destroying crops by throwing down fences etc and are generally a source of annoyance and terror to the white settlers near where they locate. They now threaten to burn the crops and barns of the settlers and I am in receipt of many letters imploring their removal. I shall therefore forthwith send a party to arrest them and bring them to this place and must you will provide some one to superintend their removal to the country where they belong.

They will probably reach this place by the 20th or 23rd instant and will be kept in confinement until I am advised of your actions. If it will facilitate your operations I will deliver them at Portland.

Yours etc.

J.W. Fitch Huntington, supt etc.

Hon. P.S. McKenny, supt Indian affairs, W.T., Olympia.

Sir: I send you enclosed herewith a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Supt. McKinney concerning some Indians which belong to your jurisdiction. I am not aware whether you will feel authorized
Sir:

The Klickitat Indians concerning whom I wrote to you in last month were gathered upon taken to Portland and there started up the Columbia and sixteen who were not able to ride were shipped upon on the steamer to the Dalles. The remainder went up by land and I suppose were met by Agent Wilbur at the Dalles. The total number of Indians (old and young) collected seventy six having one hundred and fifteen horses.

I wrote to Agent Wilbur (and telegraphed him) at the same time I did you but I have had no reply.

A copy of the report of Mr. Earhart the person employed to collect and keep the Indians in charge is sent herewith for your information.

Much complaint exists in Portland and other parts of Oregon by reason of the presence of straggling Indians who claim to belong to Washington territory and Idaho. They, many of them come from the Spokane and Kathlamet country some of them from the Nez Pierce reservation and doubtless a good many of them are Oregon Indians who use the subterfuge for the purpose of escaping arrest and removal. I have for some time had an arrangement with the city authorities of Portland by which they arrest all the Indians who appear in town belonging to Oregon notify me and I immediately remove them. If we could jointly make such an arrangement providing for the capture of both W. Territory Indians as well as those belonging to Oregon it would in a short time remove all the Indians to the reservation where they belong. He would thus rid the white settlements of a great nuisance and remove the Indians from their chief source of disease and debauchery.

I shall be happy to cooperate with you in the matter if it meets your favorable consideration. p. 148

Very respectfully etc

F.S. McKenney, Supt W.T. J.W. Perit Huntington
Sir: When I was at the Dalles and in that vicinity lately several settlers complained with much earnestness of the great number of Indians who are prowling about the settlements or loitering about the Dalles. They appear to have no difficulty in obtaining a plenty of whiskey and are very often drunk and ?? but a very large part of them belong to Simcoe or other agencies in Washington Territory. A few to Klamath and the balance to your agency. The Indians often find it convenient to conceal the fact of belonging to either agency reservation to escape capture or restraint and there are some who have thus avoided living on any reservation whatever for many years.

If those who belong to your agency are all collected and detained upon it as they should be all cause of complaint of the Oregon superintendency will have ceased and although there will be a plenty of straggling vagabonds in the Territory alluded to they will be accountable to the Washington superintendency and not to ours.

You are therefore directed to proceed at once to collect in all the straggling Indians from your reservation whether in Casco County or Washington Territory on the opposite side to your reservation and to endeavor to keep them there unless in certain instances it appears necessary to give individual passes for short periods in which case the pass will be strictly subject to regulations of April 1st, 1866. The small number of Umatilla Klamaths who were above alluded to you will ?? require to go to their own country.

I shall communicate with the authorities of Washington superintendency and endeavor to secure their joint cooperation in an effort to rid the section alluded to of all stragglers.

Very respectfully

Capt. John Smith
U.S. Indian Agent

etc. J.W. Perit Huntington
Oregon Suptcy. Ind. Affairs, 1848-72 Roll 10, Microcopy 2

p. 200

Annual Report. Office Superintendent Indian Affairs, Nineteenth, Oregon, Aug. 30, 1867

.... Warm Springs, John Smith, Agent, *tribes, *asco 317; Deschutes 249, Tyghs 347, John Day 13. Absent from all the above tribes 200, ...

p. 201...

There are no other tribes within the state cire whom control is now exercised by the Department and now with whom treaties have been made who are now hostile except the small tribe of *all Pah Pah* Snakes to whom no annuities or other benefits under the treaty have been paid.

The tribes not under the supervision of agents are estimated probably inaccurately at 5,100 souls. They consist of scattered bands along the Columbia River many of whom are renegades from Washington, Idaho and perhaps Montana territories whose numbers I have before estimated at 900... 90 ... and the total number of Indians in the superintendency is 13,006.

p. 207... Umatilla Agency...

The Protestant Mission Wallatpu was the scene of a terrible massacre in 1846. Rev. Dr. Whitman his family and some thirteen other white persons being brutally killed and a few retained as prisoners by the savages. The few individuals who retain any traces of the religion or literary instruction which was given them adhere to the Catholic faith, but the greater part show no evidences that there was ever missionaries or teachers among them. They show no knowledge of agriculture or desire to cultivate the soil and some ... skill in mechanic acts which they have retained that they are not incapable of receiving instruction and that like all savages they are easiest and best impressed with material things rather than abstract ideas.
Sir:

You will take charge of six mule teams from the Dalles on arrival retaining drivers and herders and so much of the cargo including goods as may be necessary and proceed to visit and collect all the bands and families of Snake Indians en route to Camp Harney reporting them there if possible there Oct. 19th inst.

You will be furnished six (6) men as escort from Fort Klamath. Employ such Snake Indian men under your charge as you believe valuable to the expedition amounting not exceeding six (6) in number. You will then be strong enough to go with safety.

The agent at Klamath is instructed to furnish you with supplies of every kind he may have on hand and whatever further is necessary you will obtain at the most convenient source.

You will use all possible dispatch, lose no time in getting started expedition(sic)

You will represent to the Indians that I will treat them ... at Camp Harney: ... 15th to 26th Oct. at convenient points which you will indicate. Escort to Klamath prepared to take them to Sprague (? river some where on Klamath). Make them to understand that I do not intend or expect to take them elsewhere. ... About these instructions for the reason that they fear going to Siletz. You will further say that they will be assisted with ammunition, clothing, beef and flour. That as soon as they are on the reservation I will have more funds.

I have ordered four ox teams from Klamath to take out flour. Also the old oxen drove along for beef on the expedition.

You will use discretion in selecting your Snake Indian guides. Take men
of sense and influence.

For your information and guidance I remark that I expect to leave the Dalles early in October with two (2) teams and twelve (12) men and hope to meet you at the time indicated.

Very much of the success of this expedition depends on your sagacity in preparing these people for removal. Your friends say you are equal to the emergency.

I think you might send one or two Indians in advance of you to good advantage. Take with you and keep in good condition for emergency such horses as you can obtain at the agency.

Very respectfully

A.B. Meacham

L.D. Applegate esq.

commissary etc. Klamath agn.

Supplemental instructions: You will advise with Peter W. Car... about organizing his wagon train which will consist of four (4) wagon and four (4) yoke of oxen to each wagon. Also select for house orderers such men as are reliable for guides and that would be faithful in case we have any difficulty with the snakes. Also about the amount of subsistence say for fifty (50) to sixty (60) days

A.B. Meacham

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon
Warm Springs Agency.

The Warm Springs Reservation is named from some large springs which throw out large quantities of water impregnated with sulphur and various salts at a temperature of about 215 farrenheit, contains about 1024000 acres of which only 3000 or 4000 acres are susceptible of cultivation. The remainder is either rocky, barren or heavy timber but affords a fair supply of nutritious grass. The climate is consequently of the great elevation is colder and more rigorous than at Umatilla but is like all the country east of the Cascade Mountains dry and healthful. Animals on ordinary seasons subsist all winter on the native grasses and in summer fatten rapidly. Mount Jefferson which is covered with perpetual snow is inclosed within its bounds and within twenty five miles of its summit are valleys whose climate is warm enough to raise watermelons, vegetables of like character.

The tribes located here are the Wasco, Deschutes, Umpah and John Day, numbering 1126 (could be 1146 or 1136) The Indians are moderately industrious and prosperous and are improving rapidly. They yet depend very largely upon game and fish and roots for their subsistence but they increase each year the amount of their agricultural products.

A large number of the able bodied men about one hundred in all enlisted in the military service of the United States in the summer of 1866 and are still in the service. They have been employed against the hostile Snakes have proved very efficient warriors and doubtless render more actual service than the same number of white soldiers would have done. But whatever benefit to the whites may be acquired it is unquestionable the effect upon these Indians is and will be deplorable.

It is difficult always to ... an Indian from his savage habits
There are two classes of Indians not located at Agencies, to wit:

First—The Indians scattered along the Columbia River, those on the upper branches of north Umpqua, a small band on Clatsop plains and the Nestuccas Salmon River and Tillamooks numbering in all not far from 1200 souls. They are in immediate vicinity to white settlements in fact intermingled with them and most of them are as thoroughly debauched and degraded as they well can be.

They are not parties to any treaty and I do not think it necessary that any treaty should be made with them. Indeed they are scattered over so vast a country that it would be impossible to gather them together for a treaty. But measures ought to be taken to collect them upon some of the reservations. The Nestuccas, Salmon Rivers and Tillamooks, about 300 in all, ought especially to be taken under jurisdiction.

The country they inhabit is fertile, has a good harbor and is filling up with white settlers. They regard the Indians as nuisance and have more than once asked me to remove them. I have had neither funds nor authority to do so. I recommend an appropriation of $2,000 for gathering together and establishing upon some reservation the Indians mentioned. The amount named would be sufficient not only to remove them but to afford them some assistance in opening farms, obtaining farming implements tools etc.

Second The hostile tribes or Shoshoni. These are a numerous race divided into various sub tribes or bands and extending over large extent of country but their general characteristics are the same. There language differs in its dialect but its ground work is the same. They are nomadic people camping ranging from Nevada and Utah to Oregon, Idaho, Washington and Montana often under different names. When in Utah they often find it convenient to call themselves Pi-utes. In parts of Idaho they are Bannacks. They treat with Gov. Nye
in Nevada or fight with Gen. Crook in Oregon and Idaho. They are determinedly and persistently hostile treating for peace sometimes but never abiding by their agreements.

They were formerly friendly. The early emigrants to the coast travelled through their country with friendly intercourse but of late years their hand is raised against every man.

They were on friendly terms with the Wasco and Deschutes (Tenino Indians) until 1856. It was their custom to meet these tribes at the Tygh Valley 140 miles north of Warm Springs Reservation every summer and spend several weeks in a festival of horse racing and gamblng returning to their own country in autumn. In 1855 two of the Tenino tribe with their families returned with the Snakes to the territory of the latter and were murdered for their plunder, their wives and children being sold to tribes further south as slaves. A retaliation of course occurred and since that time the conflicts between the Warm Springs Indians and the Snakes have been as frequent as their friendly gatherings formerly were. In my annual report for 1865 I submitted a compilation of the Depredations committed by the Snake Indians from 1862 to 1865. Accompanying this report is a paper (Marked B) which is similar compilation (sic) extending from the close of the last one to the date of the report.

Much labor has been expended to make this compilation complete and much care taken to have it accurate. I believe very few errors will be found in it.

It is a fearful record of loss of life and destruction of property. These Indians are now beyond the reach of the Indian Bureau and probably will never come under its control. The long continued hostility existing between them and the whites has bitterly exasperated both and there is no likelihood (sic) that they can ever live in peace.
The military operations against them under Maj. Marshall and Gen. Crook in the field, Maj. In. Ste[...] commanding the district have been prosecuted for the last year with great vigor and with much more efficient force than heretofore and their numbers much reduced. They have been so harassed for a year past that they can have laid up very little supply of food and doubtless many of them will perish the ensuing winter from starvation.

I said of them in 1865 "what disposition can ultimately be made of them I do not undertake to say. Now nothing is to be done but fight and exterminate them. Yet I am painfully conscious that extermination will cost the lives of ten whites for every Indian and besides cost many millions of money.

To attempt to treat with them now is simple folly, they cannot be even brought to a council much less to a treaty. Their ultimate disposition is a matter that must be left to time to determine and what I then said is most true now. It is utterly impossible to treat with them and it is painfully expensive (saying nothing of loss of life) to fight them. The government would probably have saved many dollars if it could have fifteen years ago taken every Snake Indian to a first class hotel and boarded them for life.

The Wall pah pi tribes of Snakes with whom I made a treaty in 1865 remained for a few months upon the Klamath reservation and then rejoined the hostile tribes. It is reported on rather doubtful authority that Pau-li-ne the most celebrated war chief of the Snakes was killed in one of their conflicts last year. If this is true, they have lost their most efficient leader.

Indians of "Washington Territory

A considerable number of Indians of "Washington Territory are frequently found in Oregon. The Klikatats before the...
extinguished were in the habit of paying annual visits to the Willamette and Umpqua Valleys for the purpose of trading with and stealing from the tribes other tribes and the whites. This practice has been discontinued of late years but a few of them have remained in Willamette Valley who being quiet and peaceful were not complained of by settlers and for the last five years their number has been constantly increasing by accessions from Washington Territory. A part of them have harbored in the coast mountains in Benton county hunting and during a sort of intermediate trade between the Indians at Siletz and the towns of Corvallis and Albany. Others have lived in Washington and Yamhill counties and others still are found at Oregon City and Portland living by a little work and much vice. Much complaint has been made of them lately and I have taken steps for their removal. Their number is probably one hundred or thereabouts.

There are also at Portland and other towns in that vicinity many Spokane, Flathead, Palouse and other Indians from the eastern portion of Washington Territory and a few from Idaho. They are of tribes not located on reservations are wanderers and vagabonds far from their own country and people. Their chief support is prostitution of their squaws and they are often a sort of go between from the white men who sells liquor to other Indians who want to buy it. A more thoroughly corrupt and degraded set of beings never existed. They ought to be removed from the white settlements but it would be a calamity to any tribe to have them located among them...
Office Supt. Indian Affairs
Salem Oregon June 6th, 1868

Sir:
The Indian known as Albert (Clickitat) has returned here with an escort of twenty-eight other Indians and a pass from you to remain in this state until Sept. 16th. The pass is dated April 16th 1868. These Indians belong in Washington Territory, they have always been interlopers here and their presence here has been matter of much complaint by persons upon whose lands they depredated. Last year at no small expense I gathered them together and returned them with all their property to your agency. I am now quite surprised that Albert came back with them this permission in writing from you and that such permission should be given to extend over a period of five (summer) months. His presence is the more surprising because when I met you in Portland two weeks since I had a long conversation with you about these very Indians and you omitted to tell me that you had given this tribe a pass.

The presence of these Indians will doubtless be in future as it has been in the past a fruitful source of trouble and complaint. They can be viewed in no other light than as interlopers and trespassers in Oregon. They belong in Washington Territory. Many of them no doubt are well behaved and quiet but others of them have been guilty of crimes and misdemeanors. Two of them these men escaped conviction for murder last year by a legal technicality which Judge Skinson (?)?/. I have notified them through Albert that they cannot remain here and I shall endeavor to enforce their removal. I trust when they are again sent back to your jurisdiction you will not send them here any more.

I transmit herewith a copy of the paper which I have given to Albert Very respectfully etc.

J.W. Perfit Huntington etc.

Hon J.H. Wilbur,
U.S. Indian Agent, Yakima.
Sir:

I have to advise you that in compliance with instructions in your letter of 3rd ultimo that I have this day relieved Mr. J.W. Perit Huntington as Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon and assumed the duties of that office.

Mr. Huntington turned over no. public funds to me and only office furniture and stationary for which I gave him proper receipts, list of same will accompany my accounts for fractional part of 2nd quarter ending June 30th, 1869.

I have appointed Mr. C.S. Woodworth, former clerk in this office as chief clerk. His knowledge of the business and efficiency as clerk renders his services desirable and is sufficient reason for continuing him in that capacity.

I have also continued as messenger Mr. James Brown who has acted in that capacity under my predecessor for many years.

Very Respectfully etc.

A.B. Meacham

Hon. C. Taylor,
Commissioner, Washington D.C.