

Although the gathering is ~~called~~ generally referred to as a picnic, it's a complete program.

The opening will be memorial services at 10:15 a.m. After the noon-time picnic there will be a "grand parade" for boys and girls under 16, an Indian mounted parade and Indian beauty contest.

Everett Carter, rodeo chairman in charge of the afternoon program announced the following arena events:

Bareback bronc riding, \$75 purse; saddle bronc, \$100 purse; calf roping, \$75 purse; girls' barrel race, ~~with prizes~~, kids pony race, once around race, twice around race and three times around horse race, all with prize money.

A Starlight Dance ~~deded~~ on the open air dance floor, starting at 9 p.m. will climax the day.

Re

Indian meeting

WO/A

WHITE SWAN- The Yakima Tribal Council's industrial and employment programs and its \$1,500,000 over-all cost to the Yakima tribe will headline Friday's 6 p.m. meeting of the Columbia River General Council Fish Commission of the Yakima Indian Nation, Leo Alexander, secretary announced.

He said the meeting, open to all enrolled Yakimas, would be held in the White Swan Long House.

The tribal budget for the fiscal years, 1967-68, tribal funds in the U.S. Treasury, tribal government including secret ballot election of 10 members of Yakima Tribal councilmen, General Council and General Council officers and reports on other business, are on the agenda.

Alexander the secretary said the date of the meeting was set at the request of ~~the~~ Charles S. Spencer, Yakima ~~tribe~~ superintendent, who informed the group that representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs are to attend and discuss major tribal programs and issues.

Alexander said that the anticipated total cost for the Tribal Council's adopted industrial and employment programs is \$1,500,000 for 1967-68.

(more)

first ad..

Indian meeting

He said the ~~deleted~~ tribal budget for the fiscal year is estimated at \$3,019,992, including a March 1967 per capita payment of \$50 for each of the 5,200 enrolled Yakimas and Tribal Council salaries and expenses of \$119,592.

Alexander said the tribal budget for the fiscal year, 1968 is estimated at \$1,207,342, with no per capita payments and salaries and expenses of \$115,542.

Alexander also announced that the Columbia River General Council Fish Commission, made up of Yakima Indian fishermen, plans to continue in existence.

He pointed out that one of the objectives of the group has been recognition of the Treaty of 1855 and noted Superior Court Judge Ross Rakow's ruling in an Indian fishing case at Stevenson which upheld the treaty.

"Our decision is that we will remain as an organized legal body within the Yakima tribe until such time as the Tribal Council or someone else can prove otherwise," he said.

"Judge Rakow's decision stated enrolled members of the Yakima tribe^{en} are ~~entitled~~ entitled to Yakima Treaty rights, which therefore includes enrolled members (Yakima) of our Fish Commission, who are enrolled under federal statute. (more)

Second ad

"We do not and will not recognize our Tribal Council as the authority on the Columbia River , until such time as they by an Act of Congress are given that right, or u til such time as reasonable fishing regulations are taken into consideration, or until such time as the board is set up whereby Yakima ~~000~~ Treaty fishermen will have a 0o0 voice in their fishing regulations, which they do not have at this time on equal footing."

Judge Rokov's decision indicated the Yakima Tribal Council had authority to enforce fishing regulations.

The state of Washington , thus far, has not appealed the decision upholding the Treaty Rights of the Yakima Tribe regarding fishing, although it was indicated an appeal is under consideration.

He said he had brought four deer, and that two of them were hanging by the creek. But he warned them to flee because the Paiutes were on a raiding party and were approaching. Moreover he guided them to a rock-hardened trail that left slight if any traces of the departing horses.

The party escaped and made its way back to the "arm Springs" reservation.

Does music run in the family?

Not exactly. There have been ~~too many~~ other things to do, *to earn a living.*

Son's Living nearby are ~~Pave~~ Eneas, tribal council member and *Peter* Eneas of the Agency police force, too busy with farming and their duties.

"And they were too busy when they were boys to pay much attention to music," said Mrs. Corbett.

A grandson, Delmar T. Dean also lives there as do-----

How about the great grandchild?

He ~~she~~ is *Lex Rodriguez* (name) and is *18 Mo*

years old. His ~~her~~ parents are *Sgt 1st Edward Rodriguez & Lillian Eneas Rodriguez (Daughter of Peter Eneas)*

"My hands of course are pretty stiff, really too stiff to play but I could teach *Lex* when he ~~she~~ is ready " said Mrs. Corbett.

[See Yakima Republic. p. 22. Jan 20 1955]

Stocket-ly, a chief of the Lower Deschutes band along the Mid-Columbia was ~~much~~ ephemeral as far as text books and histories go. His name flits across the pages of the Northwest's past so ~~lightly~~ lightly that he is more legendary than ~~more~~ real,

in a whirl of bullets

He lived in the grandfather days and died by violence ~~before the era of~~ at a time the tradition and ideals of his race were being stern-minded settlers; even before the winds of time had erased the tomorrow ~~overcome by the predatory~~ ~~that was yet to come.~~ *advice of civilization*

But he was real, especially to Mrs. Rose Eneas Corbett of White Swan, a ~~greatest~~ grandmother. *whose stories go back to the days a hundred years to the days the treaty makes.*

When she was a girl, called Rose Whitley, on the Warm Springs Reservation and where Stocket-ly lived along the Mid-Columbia, her mother told her many tales of her ~~illustrations~~ *who was one of those caught in the backwash of the Northwest settlement.* grandfather. The stories she remembers, although her life followed far different trails ^{to} school, North Yakima and Fort Simcoe. And her mother bequeathed her some of Stocket-ly's possessions as well as the tales, *alby the years have dried them out and left them lean.*

Of all the chiefs who made their mark, an "X" on the treaties ^{100/} 99 years ago, few actual likenesses remain. A picture of ~~"Stocket-ly"~~ *ident as that of Stocket-ly by* ~~as the family calls~~ *him* ^{him} ~~him~~, is one of her possessions. ~~It was damaged long ago, but a copy~~ *of Stocket-ly, after* ~~had been made.~~ *before that time.*

There are other mementos such as a Colt's revolver with its wooden hand grip banded in brass and the inscription, *Sam'l* ~~Address Col.~~ *Colt,* New York, U.S. America," engraved on the barrel. There's a set of *golden-*

heavy -

~~and~~ epaulets as heavy as old chain mail and the coat from the uniform
 the soldiers gave him when he was a scout for ^{an army} ~~the army~~ ^{in the days of the B-Rimsey social} ~~the army~~. It is riddled
 with eight bullet holes, because he was shot and killed on ^{the war} ~~a campaign~~ ^{an attack} against
 the Paiute or Snake Indians ~~who had been raiding the Warm Springs Reserve.~~

There's also a bayonet type sword from which the hand guard is missing because

"it was covered with blood and was buried." There are other relics, ~~and there are~~
 and the stories, unwritten history of a time that the Northwest's future
 was ^{revolving} ~~whirling~~ around The Dalles and Walla, ^{and in an age that} ~~Fort~~ Fort Simcoe and the Yakima
 Reservation were being born.

Now that the marvels of microfilm and deep probings of archives are

^{it is possible to piece together}

removing the mysteries of the past, the story of Stockton is being pieced

^{to interweave}

together and Mrs. Corbett's recollections provide the human interest.

^{forever lost}

^{what would otherwise be}

^{by marriage}

[Even Capt. Nathan Olney, a relative, who lived at the Dalles and who was

buried at Fort Simcoe in later years, has a part in the story which might be

~~a prelude to the centennial observance of the treaty making.~~

Olney was appointed special agent for Indian tribes of Oregon, just 100

~~years ago.~~

years ago. He was named to succeed I.S. Parish and his salary was that of a

full agent, \$1,500 a year. ^{at} ~~when~~ ^{an} ~~degrees~~ ^{corpus} drew \$8106 month

^{and first agents} 8/6.

[The appointment was made by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian Affairs

for Oregon and Washington ~~territories~~ territory while Olney was on a trip to

Fort Boise. Palmer urged Olney to accept in a letter stating: The next

two years will be an important period in the history of our Indian relations,

in as much as it is contemplated within that period we will be able to extinguish Indian title to all the lands and make permanent provisions for their colonization and the slow but sure foundation of their civilization.

Olney accepted ~~on Oct. 14, 1854.~~

Stocket-ly lived near the mouth of the Deschutes River and the principal village for his people was Wyam, a short distance downstream, the later

Celilo Falls. *(Name of village at Deschutes? (Gup?) to Preserve? Also - old name for the Dalles)*

Palmer came up the Columbia River in 1855 and on June ~~25~~ ²³, a few days after ~~Governor~~ ^{Gov.} Isaac I. Stevens had negotiated ^{three} treaties at the Council of

Walla Walla, one with the Yakimas ^{ONE} ~~and the other~~ with the Umatillas, Cayuses ^{Walla Wallas and the third with the Nez Perce.} and ~~Nez Perces~~. Palmer and the ~~tribes~~ Tribes of Middle Oregon treated

at Wasco, near the Dalles and there Stocket-ly and Iso, representing 300 Lower Deschutes of Wyampums, made their marks on ^{the treaty papers} ~~a historic document.~~ *any relation?*

[None of the treaties were popular with the Indians then, and even a century later the fallacies are ~~not~~ still being argued.

[The Yakima leaders, Kamiakin, his brother-in-law, Owhi and ~~his~~ ^{ardent propagandists against the white race} Kamiakin's younger brother, Skloom, were inciting the people to war by ~~speech~~ ^{making and by} sending messengers to friendly bands along the river to

encourage them to join war parties. Although the treaties had been signed ^{Congress had not ratified them who looked to the country for her gold but that they had not been ratified by Congress.} Gold miners were passing through the country in increasing numbers, ^{drawn to Colville by} spurred by reports of rich finds ^{there} around

Colville. Many tribes believed that ~~and~~ their lands had been

misappropriated.

Sept 12, 1855

The agent, Andrew J. Bolon was murdered while returning to The Dalles from the north, ^{The crime} ~~Sept. 12, 1855~~ and it set off the smoldering war spark.

Maj. Granville O. Haller led 100 troops ~~went~~ out from Fort Dalles into the Yakima country and was soundly trounced ~~by the Indians~~ in a two-day battle, Oct. 5 and 6, ^{with little} with Kamiakin leading the disgruntled warriors.

^{Unrestrained} Rampant rumors around The Dalles were that many troops would come in the spring for a war of extermination. ^{The feelings of the settlers there} ~~Feelings between the settlers there~~ toward the neighboring friendly tribes were scarcely more amiable than in ~~later~~ later years. So ~~it was natural that~~ many of the Indians ^(with drew) ~~should withdraw~~ to safety, Among them was Stocket-ly and his family.

One of the family was a ^{Bannock} "Cotton-tail" Paiute ~~boy~~ youth named George. He ^{Since stock didn't have a son he adopted George} ~~was a slave.~~ It happened when the Paiutes were carrying on a hit-and-run type of warfare against the Mid-Columbia tribes, ~~as they had done for generations.~~ Stocket-ly led a retaliatory expedition with his warriors. They found a freshly deserted enemy camp and the chief was riding along when he heard a child crying. He investigated and found the baby covered with grass in a shallow depression, almost beneath the hooves of his horse.

He tied the child to his saddle and continued ⁱⁿ pursuit of the enemy, firing as he ^{rode after} ~~closed in~~ on the fleeing men ^{this} ~~who were~~ on foot. It was his ability to fire with accuracy from horseback--a revolver with one hand and a rifle

in the other, that won him the name among the soldiers of "The Sharpshooter."

The baby was brought home ^{adopted} and reared by the family. George called Mrs. Corbett's mother "sister," and he called her "brother."

Olney had gone to the Walla Walla country to counsel with the Walla Walla chief, Peo-Peo-Mox-Mox or Yellow Bird who refused to meet him but sent word that his "heart was bad ~~in~~ at Stevens for the way Stevens had talked in the council." So Olney helped throw ammunition from Fort Walla Walla into the Columbia River and returned to The Dalles with some of the terrified settlers and French half breeds.

Stocket-ly and his people met Olney and he advised them to seek sanctuary around Pendleton. ~~Some of the Indians were camped~~ ^{Some} along the Umatilla River and some on the back trail. ~~So~~ Stocket-ly had George start his family ~~on their way~~ ^{he} toward the Nez Perce country and set out to gather in his other people, ^{when} but he came ~~near~~ near their camp just as a column of soldiers closed in and ~~soon~~ slaughtered them, while he watched from a hiding place, helpless.

On Nov. 19 word reached The Dalles that Peo-Peo-Mox-Mox had seized ~~Fort~~ ^{Fort} Walla Walla and distributed the goods to his allies. Meanwhile the Oregon Volunteers mustered and marched into the Walla Walla Valley. They took Peo-Peo-Mox-Mox captive while he was under a flag of truce and killed ~~one~~ him when he attempted to escape. They were also searching for Stocket-ly and Walantoteak, another Mid-Columbia chief.

A ^{long} ~~careful~~ search of archives and the many letters written by Indian agent and Army commanding officers reveal that much and more of the story of ~~the~~ ^{and} insecurity for the Indian tribes. But it does not reveal that ~~Stocketly~~ ^{Stocketly} fled with his family to escape the ~~violence~~ ^{bloodshed} he feared was descend upon all the peoples along the river.

Stocketly ^{led his people} ~~and his family went~~ to the Snake River where they found refuge with Lawyer, one of the minor Nez Perce chiefs. Lawyer however told him that if the soldiers came on, Stocketly and his people would have to cross the Columbia and find a haven with the ~~the~~ hostile Yakimas that were ~~then~~ ^{the same} hiding ~~at~~ at the head of Lake Chelan. ~~That was at a time that~~ ^{the same} Col. George Wright and his troops were searching the Yakima country for ~~the Yakimas~~ ^{them}. It would have been valuable information nearly a century ago, but was a well-kept ~~secret~~ ^{secret} at the time.

[Fort Simcoe was built in the Yakima Valley at the close of Wright's punitive campaign. Kamiakin became a doleful fugitive. Although when the Yakima Agency was moved from White Salmon to Simcoe in 1859 he ~~was~~ was offered amnesty, ~~and~~ the chieftainship of the confederated bands on the and the \$500 annual payment that the government promised Yakima Reservation if he would return, he declined, ~~feeling~~ ^{fearing} that he would be put to death. On Oct. 1, 1860, Supt. Edward R. Geary appointed Spencer, a friendly Klickitat, chief of the Yakima Nation.

Stocketly returned to his country and to Warm Springs Reservation where

It is stories like those you won't find in the old letters of the Indian agents or those written by Army officers, but Mrs. Corbett is passing them on through another generation.

Lex Rodriguez, ^{Great-}
(Stocklet's great-grandson isn't quite old enough yet to remember.

Lex ~~Rodriguez~~ won't be 2 until next Feb. ~~20~~ 20.

(Could Stocklet-Ly be interpreted - or
was it just a name?)

(When did "Iso" die, or was he killed?)

Does Mrs. Corbett remember names of
soldier officers with whom "stock"
went on raids, especially the one, if
one was along, whom he was killed?

George, the Bannock -Paiute boy was not a slave like most of those captured but was adopted by Stocketly. His father had been killed in battle.

Later , his uncle, learning that he was alive, wrote to him at Warm Springs urging him to come home but he didn't chose to saying he didn't know the people nor their language. Finally his uncle came to Warm Springs and told him that his mother was old and wanted to see him before she died.

To-mit-it, George's adopted sister (Mrs. Corbett's mother) told him to go to his mother and make her last days on this earth happy.

Several years after George had saved his adopted sister from massacre he came to Warm Springs. He had

"Sister,, I just had to come and see if you got away alive," he told her.

He said that the Paiutes, after coming to the camp, made him pack up the horses and start home while they hunted for the food gathering party. They accused him of warning them. He circled aroujd the camp, shot two deer and hung them and when they were about to kill him told them that he had been hunting and led them to the deer so they believed him. The visit to the Warm Springs Reservation was the last time the family saw George.

Stocketly was killed on May 18, 1864, in the same engagement that Lt Stephen Watson of the First Oregon Cavalry was shot through the heart and killed while leading a charge against a band of Paiute warriors.

Stocketly was one of 25 Scouts from the Warm Springs Reservation under Donald McKay that left the Dalles on April 20 and with Lts Watson and McCall located the Paiute war party at a place 14 miles east of the junction of the Des Chutes and Crooked Rivers.

} STOCK-et leg
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William Chambers
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Came no - when I came

Rose Agnes Whitley
(Rose)

Baptized when 16 -