

Material, requested by Click Relander, Route 3, Box 149, Yakima

1-NEGATIVE of Smohalla and his priests from photograph(not line drawing, Mooney Report, Vol II, Page 721.

1-Print, Charley Ike, Page 728, Mooney Report, Vol II.

1-Print, John Slocum and Louis Yowaluch, Page 746, Mooney Report, Vol. II  
(or separate Slocum and Yowaluch prints if additional pictures are  
not available..this might be better.)

Prints desired from Major Lee Moorhouse collection, acquired at  
Pendleton, Oregon.

~~Neacado~~

Paloos

Chief Pot Belly 1-

Hoosis-Mox-Mox 2-

Group of four men and women 3

Group of six men and women. 4

Smoking buckskin, Umatilla reservation.

Warm Springs

Tuts Homi, a scout. 5

~~Wishram~~ Village no pix

~~fishing--catching eels.~~ no pix

Yakima

Kam-i-a-kin's daughter. 6

Daughter of Kam-i-a-kan 7

Sheta-Mo-On-e, a noted chief. 8

~~Daughter of~~ wife and daughter of Shu-ta-ta-mo-ne 9

Moses Strong-<sup>U</sup>hero-kim. 10

Chief Yumpaw Carmarake

Group of Chiefs 11

War dances at fair grounds, 1903. 12

$$\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 12 \\ \hline 80 \\ 40 \\ \hline 480 \\ 40 \\ 1.25 \\ \hline 6.45 \end{array}$$

Colville Termination Hearings

etc. Serial No. 89-93,1966 P 351 (No. of Modern Day tribes)  
Book reference

Statement of George Pierre, Chief, Colville Confederated Tribes

For the record I would like to give some of my background...

I am working on my Ph.D at the University of Washington.. I have written three books. The last book, it was sent to the committee when published, the title is "Indian Country" a survey of the Indian situation in the United States and Canada...

There are 11 tribes that comprise the Confederation. I am submitting this statement against H.R. 5925, termination of the Colville Reservation. I am opposed to termination. This bill or its intent has not been voted on by the Colville Indians. There has never been a vote for or against termination...

Who are the Colville Confederated Tribes? The tribes comprise the Okanogan, Methow, Colville, Lake, San Poil, Nespalem, Entiat and ~~Chelan~~ ~~Indian tribes~~ Columbia, Wenatchee, Palouse, Nez Perce, Chief Joseph, Band and the Chelan Indian tribes with approximately 5,000 members.

(Point: The Palouse were Confederated with the Yakimas... As a "tribe" would Palouse be entitled to disbursement at Colville or through Yakima... and if some of the money ~~was~~ was utilized for tribal purposes instead of individually

The Palouse were on ~~the~~ of the Yakima treaty bands or tribes.

How does Colville termination enter into the picture?

If funds are for ceded lands isn't this money to be considered more for tribal use than for per capita distribution? )

NOTE: Hearing proceedings contained in 587 pp book, wraps. Quick scanning indicates it would have some, perhaps considerable value through names, tribal references, tribal policies, individual policies, residency involved, etc.



Click Relander

From Colville Termination Hearings etc. Serial No 89-93, 1966, p

351

~~xxxxxxx~~ Statement of George Pierre, Chief Colville Confederated Tribes

For the record...etc..

Who are the Colville Confederated Tribes? The tribes comprise

The Okanogan, Pgs. 10-11 (checked in SPIER)

Methow, — Reference to Pg. 14. ~~is~~ In Reference to main Wenatchi

Colville Pg. 8 Cool - ~~2nd~~ 2nd Ph -

Lake, — Pg. 7-8

San Poil, 9-10

Nespelem 9-10

Entiat

Reference to, Pg. 14, in Ref to main Wenatchi

Columbia 12-13-14

Wenatchee 12-13-14

Palouse, ✓

Nez Perce ✓

Chief Joseph band...?

and the Chelan Indian Tribes — Ref to - pg 14, in Ref to main Wenatchi -  
(12 in all)

Click Belander, 1212 N. 32nd Ave., Yakima, Washington.

Sep 62?

Verifax or Thermofax, as practical

McWhorter Catalogue

Item:

260-Select at random, two items from Whisky traffic among the Indians.

272- Saluskin's Plea, 2 pp.

308-Notice of election (1910) for head men among the chiefs-5 pp. lets  
~~xxxx~~ to Secretary of Interior (1909) stating claim for tract of land in  
Cedar Valley.

380-6 p let. McW to Commissioner, June 6, 1909, outlining Indian range  
complaints. Also, copy of petition addressed to Richard Ballinger,  
Secretary of the Interior, August 24, 1909, asking government refrain from  
opening the Yakima Reservation without the consent of the tribe.

381-Petition by Chief Sa-lus-kin, Jan. 31, 1913 to Miles Poindexter.

389-Definition of Kittitas from various corres.

391-Release of James Johnson, convicted of murder, from state penitentiary.

407-White accused of Water Thefts. Article, eastern magazine.

1514--How the Che-Wana was formed. Chief Waters.

1515 (8) Origin of the Horse

1515-(16) Yakima Tradition of a Flood.~~xxxx~~

1516-(35) How Beel Lost His Bones.

1516-(44) Footprints on Skein Island.

1519-Indian Rock Carvings and Painting.

1523-An Indian Boy's First Deer.

(1)  
1525-The Berry Feast

1526- (1) The Medicine Man's Mode of Obtaining Healing Power.

1526-Incidents of Smat-Lout's Career as Medicine Man.

1526-(8) Former Days of Famine.

1526-Tribal Elements of the Klikitats.

1527 -(17) Medicine Men of the Yakimas.

1530-(2) A Klickitat Legend of Chief Owhi.

1530-(3) Smat-Lowit's Story of the Yakima War.

1530-(10)-The Death of Tow-tow-nah-hee, (Chief Sluskin)

1531-(1) Chief Sluskin's Tahmahawis. (4) The Funeral of Chief Sluskin  
Weowkit. (5) Speeches of Sluskin.

2--McWhorter Papers

1532--Two Noted Contemporary Yakima Chiefs.

1533--Small selection from, few only. Sales of Indian allotments.

1534--(4 ) Autobiography of Che-pos-to-cos (Owl Child).

1544 (1) Lieutenant's Warrant and Sheridan's Indian wives.

1544--(6) Cases of abuse in leasing of Indian lands. (2 pps mms with random selection of few letters.)

1546--Autobiography of Chief Meninock, dictated by himself.

1546--Notes, chiefly natural history.

1611-6 pp lots, ms. 1925. Corr Charley Charles. Lets Concern arrest of Indian boy. Shame of Hoppenish.

Photographs  
(Either prints of Negs  
of copies of photographs)

431- (9) Chief Sluskin's House.

488-3 (Faded) Too-skas-pot-tha-nook.

489-7 Council Scenes, x Yakimas in Council with Govt. officials.

494-(16) Selection of 3 prints of teepees. 21-Jim Meninock (best of).

500-Yakima Indian long house.

490-(8) Wild Horses



Maryhill Museum

Acc. No. LR85

Date 2/23/55

Cat. File No.

Rec'd from F.M. Ferguson

Address, Aurora, Ore.

No. objects 17

Receipt B of S

How Acquired loan

Special agreements

description LR85:55-1-Fiber sandal. Aged condition. 12 in long, sol, upper

2-Fiber sandal-sole only. 11 1/2 in long.

3-Fiber sandal-sole and upper. ties of twisted fiber. 7 1/4 in. long

4-Fiber sandal-sole, upper and ties. Aged condition 9 in long.

5-Fiber sandal-sole, upper and ties, aged condition appx. 8 1/2 in long.

6-Fragment of fiber sandal-ties. 9 in.

7-Fragment of fiber sandal 0 ties. 7 in. longest length.

8-13 inch strand of twisted fiber.

9-Fragment of fiber mat. 29 in long. Approx 10 in. widest width.

10-Head of animal or bird 1 3/4 in long. Neck 1 inch.

11-Fragment of bone 1 inch

12-short lengths of twisted fiber

13-Fragment of woven basketry 1 1/2 x 2 inches.

14-Fragment of twisted fiber

15-Fragment of woven basketry 4 3/4 inches x 1 inch

16-Irreg. shaped fragment of woven basketry. Very close weaving 3 1/2 x 1 1/2

17-Fragment of woven fiber. 5 in. x 1 1/2 inc.

Found in 1936(fall) 7 feet under ground in now closed by government  
cave in teen mountains in Eastern Oregon

Floor

Room

Case no

Disposal record

(over)

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found 12 years ago (1950) in a cave in the Fort Rock Valley in Lake County, Ore.--nearly 10,000 years old by atomic counting methods  
Dr. L.S. Cressman, head of the dept of anthropology U of Oregon

Oldest artifacts found--measured by U of Chicago nuclear scientists to dt age of organic objects on the basis of radioactive carbon left in them.

They are the oldest evidences of man in North America...

Dr. Cressman led expeditions into central and south central ore., maintained the area, dot@dd@ddh was once dotted with great lakes, was early culture center from which spread to other areas in North America

Antiquity proven by overlay of pumice from the explosion of Mt. Mazama. Date of that explosion which created Crater lake has been determined by geological and volcanological studies of Dr. Howel "illiams of U of Calif, between 4,000 and 10,000 years ago.

Mt. Mazama blew up 6,500 years ago-- tree buried shows.

Pumice wh ch blew into the Fort Rock cave and covered the sandals and artifacts of stone be lev d to h e come from eruption of Newberry crater. Still hot . charred the sandals.

Made from shredded sagebrush bark and on same pattern.

Neither uppers nor heel supports and wre ifastened on with a drawstring pulled h00 through loops on the sides.

Xmany sandals but almost complete lack of basketry, suggested concept that occupants of cave may have been skilled sandal makers who bartered their goods

Artifacts included f agments of wooden fire drills, bone awls, stone scrapers.

Excavators at Five Mile cave near paisley where the cagemen once dwelt near the shore of now dry Summer lake discovered no sandals below the pum ce which in this case came from Mt. Mazama explosion, 4500 Bc  
A small piece of sagebrushbark mat was found, a small pi ce of



sagebrush rope and a twisted basketry warp were found with stone artifacts.

Most of caves show signs of reoccupancy shortly after the strata of pumice was laid down, led to conclusions that early Indians of eastern Oregon country were witnesses of some of the last large-scale eruptions of the cascade volcanoes in Oregon.

Original settlement of the Oregon country..where did original settlers originate fixes date at roundly 100 centuries ago.

Fashioned by craftsmen soon after the end of the ice age. The Old when glaciers retreated. Ice age (last) was about 12,000 years ago..

Why sagebrush--well watered then..

Primitive man found real utility for sagebrush. His shoe store was just outside cave. Modern man found little use for sagebrush. Wearer blown dust, pursuing blown dust for a hundred centuries since. Shoes of whatever style or material, however, still go about on the same errands.

Primitive sandals

--

Cave known locally as the cow cave because served to shelter cattle in storm in 1940.

One of early finds made by Roy Moorehouse, woven of bark of juniper trees, manufacturing industry.

Found early days of World War II.. reached a fairly high degree of primitive culture.. on par with those of late ice age peoples of Europe..

Lost Oregon life..

Taken from dry volcanic dust (Carbon 14) tests

Who were the hunters.. bones of animals now extinct.

possibly immigrants from Asia over the Bering route or perhaps backwash of an earlier migration that moved through ice corridors into southwest then back into Oregon

The home of Oregon's Fort Rock men of 966d 9000 years ago was cave that had



been washed out of a wall of a volcano by waves of a vanished lake. Pioneers called it Cow Cave, also known as Menkenmaier cave from nearby ranch, now in archaeological literature it is Fort Rock Cave

Waves of broad lake washed the slope of old volcano and lapped to within 50 feet of the cavernous mouth. Waterfowl..

Life not too pleasant..archaeologists agree..Huddled in corners as high plateau temperatures dropped to cold even in summer.. winters severe. Just north of Fort Rock was ominous Mt. Newberry with its parasitic volcanoes exploding and sending sheets of lava down through pine forests into northern arm of Fort Rock Lake.

One terrific explosion and hot pumice from a flaming cloud drifted into the cave. Everything including sandals scorched.

First Sandal Makers Nov. 1952.

Found in Lake county in 1938. Determined 9,000 years old. ~~by Frank~~ Dr. Frank H. Roberts, recognized in Smithsonian bulletin.

Picture: Man hunted, horses, camels, elephants, mountain sheep, bison

Weapons were the spear and the spear thrower, a stick or board which operated on the principle of lengthening the arm and gave greater range for projectile than thrown by hand.

Sandals worn to protect feet from sharp rocks of cliffs and tablelands. Another purpose to keep hunter from slipping in wet mud along lakes. Soles were bound with ropes in same nonskid principle still used by man with skid chains.

Number found in one cave leads to belief skilled sandal makers who altered products for their needs /

Dust now swirls across flats land and ranchers must drill 100 feet for water, once great lake, men of unknown origin lived and hunted and wove sandals, before the Cascades blew up and covered their habitations with pumice. But there is important part not extinct.. Sagebrush from which sandals were made, still flourishes.



~~Soc. Sec.~~

~~add.~~

J. Meredith Tatton

Salt Creek Ranch

Refugio, Texas . . . .

. . . one of organizers of South Texas Historical Association  
may still be president. . . he can lead you to many sources . . .  
. . .

~~Archer County~~



Dairy of Steamer Alpha from Little Dalles to headwaters of the upper Arrow

Lake and return ~~900~~ timber and ~~mineral~~ mineral report by

Alfred L. Pingstone, (captain) fort shepherd.. ~~threedemononed000~~

August, Sept. part of Oct? of 1883.



Box  
912-~~XX~~  
(X)