

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Report--1880

IV...The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska is 255,938...Washington Territor., 7 agencies, 14,189

¶ XLVII...Yakima agency...less than 10 per cent of the wants of these Indians is supplied by the government, and if the present policy be continued the time is not far distant when the problem of their civilization will be solved....

(P-XLVIII)...the treaty provisions with the following tribes of Indians in Oregon and Washington providing for annuities for a limited number of years on account of lands ceded to the government in 1855 expired with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, viz Confederated tribes and bands and the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes in Oregon, and the D'Wamish and other allied tribes, Makahs, Quinalt, Quillehutes, S'Kallams and Yakamas in Washington Territory...

Under the treaties with these Indians appropriations have been made annually for their benefit, for the support of schools for salaries and subsistence of teachers, mechanics and laborers; for the purchase of agricultural implements, tools and medicines and books etc. for schools and for repairs for shops, mills, hospitals, agency buildings etc....

(P-153) -

Office United States Indian Agent

Colville Agency, Wash. August 18, 1880

..Of the 3,503 Indians under my charge 1,748 are living upon the reservation assigned to them. The Coeur d'Alenes, 450 in number, are all upon their reserve; the Lakes, Okanagans and San Poels (983) are living upon the Colville reserve; and the Met haws (315) are upon the Columbia Reserve. Those living off the reservation are located as follows:

Colvilles (670) are settled on the east side of the Columbia River between Kettle Falls and the mouth of the Spokane River, with the exception of a few families who are located in the Colville Valley. The Spokans (685) are living

along the Spokane River and vicinity from the Spokane Falls to its junction with the Columbia. The Callispels or Pend d'Oreilles (400) are principally upon the Callispel Lake, an enlargement of the Pend d'Oreille River, about seventy-five miles from Spokane Falls.

A council was held at Spokane Falls by Col. H. Clay Wood on the 17th of June with the view of inducing the roving bands of such Indians as were not permanently located to go upon a reservation or take up land in severalty. Some fifteen or twenty Spokans expressed a willingness to take up homesteads and remain where they were; others expressed a disinclination either to locate land or go upon a reserve...

John H. Simms, U.S. Indian agent

Yakima--Fort Simcoe, August 20, 1880 (P. 168)..notwithstanding the unsettled condition of the Piutes located here consequent on their uncertain status I am pleased to notice a marked improvement since they have been here..They were doing extremely well, were nearly all industriously at work for the department or for the Yakima Indians, were cheerful and contented their children were at school making rapid progress and they manifested good interest in my plans for their welfare when they unfortunately imbibed the idea that the government ~~plans~~ intended to permit their return to their former location and bestow extraordinary privileges on them when there. The idea took such complete possession of their minds that my labors for their improvement were nearly neutralized; they became moody and discontented and when the order for their return failed to arrive as they expected they openly threatened to fire the agency and take their departure by the light of the burning buildings..Great prudence was required to deal with the emergency...I finally succeeded in allaying the excitement and am glad to notice that they are beginning to recover their former cheerfulness ...

James H. Wilbur

United States Indian Agent

pps 185--201--Legislation, Episcopal church commission on Indian protection of civil rights, proclamation against encroachment upon Indian lands and other legislation

Table showing areas of Indian Reservations (P_228)

(PP 227) -Executive order establishing Columbia Reserve-

Executive Mansion, March 6, 1880

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following described boundaries, viz, commencing at a point where the south boundary line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879 intersects the Okinakane River, thence down said river to its confluence with the Columbia River, thence across and down the east bank of said Columbia River to a point opposite the river forming the outlet of Lake Chelan, thence across said Columbia River and along the south shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan thence ~~XXXXXXXX~~ following the meanderings of the south bank of said lake to the mouth of Shehe_kin Creek, thence up and along the south bank of said creek to its source, thence due west to the forty fourth degree of longitude west from Washington, thence north along said degree to the south boundary of the reservation created by Executive order of April 19, 1879, thence along the south boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior as an addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses and his people by Executive Order dated April 19, 1879

R. B. Hayes

law and order

Malheur Agency, Oregon, W.V. Rinehart, Agent..

in the trial of the cases it was apparent that juries are averse to punishing settlers for grazing their stock upon the reservation while the Indians are absent and not occupying the land..p 141

Annual Report Commission of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of Interior for the year 1880..Washington govt printing office, 1880 (map census

Yakima 3,900*)

Commissioner of Indian Affairs--1881

Colville Agency, W.T. August 18, 1881

Council with the Spokanes

On the 26th of October, 1880 I was requested by Col. Wm. J. Pollock, United States Indian Inspector to meet him at Deep-creek colony 17 miles from Spokane Falls where he proposed to hold a council with the roving bands of Spokane Indians. I met him as directed but no Indians being present the meeting was adjourned to Spokane Falls where after due notice the representative men of the Upper and Middle bands of Spokanes met in council. They were informed by Colonel Pollock that it was the desire of the government that they should either take up homesteads or go at once upon the Colville or Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation, as the country was being rapidly settled in consequence of the building of the North Pacific Railroad through it and unless they took immediate steps to secure their homes their land would be appropriated. Many of them manifested a disposition to take up land and have since taken out the papers necessary to secure their homesteads; more would like to do so, but think it a hardship to have to pay the office fees of \$22 while others are unable to raise the necessary amount---

Reservation for Lower Spokanes

In allusion to the reservation lately set aside by executive order of January 18, 1881 for the Lower Spokanes it is to be regretted that the recommendations of Col. E.C. Watkins in 1877 and Col. William J. Pollock in 1880, United States Indian Inspectors for the setting aside of the 6 mile strip on the east side of the Columbia River from the mouth of Kettle Falls to the Spokane River was not adopted, as the home of the Colville Indians would have been included, which would have been but justice as they were the first to ask for this addition. It is not to be wondered at that they consider themselves unjustly treated in that their request was turned to the benefit of others.

Census

In compliance with instructions contained in Officer Circular No. 56 Civilization, September 27, 1880, requiring "Indian agents, their assistants and employees to "make a complete enumeration of all the Indians...and obtain such facts as may be necessary to exhibit the condition of the several tribes and their progress in civilization" and "report any extra expenditures incurred in this connection" to Maj. J.W. Powell, special agent, Census Bureau, the census of four tribes of this agency has been obtained and the papers forwarded to your office. But as it will necessarily involve some extra expense for which Major Powell has been informed to take the census of the four remaining tribes some of them living more than one hundred miles from the agency, and no funds to defray the expense having as yet been provided, the work has necessarily been suspended...

John A. Simms, U.S. Indian Agent

(P-160) Report of Colville agency farming, table of Colville, Lakes and Spokane farms, acreage, number of farmers, plantings, domestic animals, fowls and tons of wild hay etc...

(P-173) Yakama Agency, Fort Simcoe, August 15, 1881

First part of 16th annual report deals with severity of winter and stock losses (historic)

...The provisions of the treaty give these Indians a practically unlimited privilege of ~~ix~~ residence off the reservation. Under it they may "visit and reside at their accustomed fisheries during the fishing season;" may visit their accustomed hunting, camas and berry grounds during the proper seasons, for the purpose of securing game (p-174) gathering roots, berries etc. These several provisions cover about the whole year so that is optional with the Indians whether they will reside on the reservation and avail themselves of the privileges offered in the way of schools etc. or continue to follow the idle, wandering life of their fathers.

That so many have chosen the first alternative is a matter of congratulations...

In my report for last year I gave estimated number of Indians belonging to this reservation parties to this treaty , at 3,950. The estimate was based upon a census taken several years since and did not pretend to be exact. This estimate has been pronounced in a certain quarter as a monstrous exaggeration. As stated in my report the estimate did not ~~intend~~ pretend to be exact and included the band of Chief Moses, who were parties to this treaty and should have been compelled to reside on the reservation. Between the time the estimate was made and the census of last winter many of the more lawless of our Indians have left the reservation ~~but it is believed~~ and gone to reside with Chief Moses. It is impossible to give the number of these, but it is believed to be considerable. These of course were included in my estimate.

The census taken last winter gives the following as the number of our Indians who may be roughly classed as follows:

Class 1-Indians residing permanently on the reservation who cultivate farms, own cattle, teams, agricultural implements etc. and in general require no assistance, 647.

Class 2-Indians residing on the reservation except during the fishing season who cultivate more or less land, own horses and some cattle but depend partially on fish for their subsistence 1,057

Class 3- Piute Indians located on this reservation who are destitute of cattle and have few horses, to whom lands and assistance will be given this season 472

Class 4-Indians living habitually off the reservation only coming here during the winter, subsisting on fish, game, the sale of ponies etc 598

Class 5-Disaffected Indians living entirely off the reservation subsisting like class 4 on fish, game etc. 276

Class 6-Estimated number of the Palouse Indians, parties to the treaty

but who reserved the privilege of residing at their ~~hax~~ old homes till the United States should purchase their improvements--they have never been on the reservation --350.

This makes the total numbe ascertained by actual count ~~axxx~~ except class 6 , as 3,400. This falls considerably short of my estimate last year but I believe may be fully covered by those who are not included in the census but are parties to the treaty...

Condition of the Piutes...transfer of property from Malheur to Yakama...historical material covering both through P 176..

James H. Wilbur

United States Indian Agent

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Statistics, in regardx to Yakimas pps-288-306

Index shows listing of fisheries, Neah Bay, valuable asset, major source of subsistence etc.

Messages and Documents, Report of the Secretary of the Interior
Vol II ,for 1880, Wash. 1881.

Prolific in Indian material

Change in Indian policy urged

...We are expending annually over one million dollars in feeding and clothing Indians where no treaty obligations exists for so doing..

(P-20)--The want of a proper and exact definition of the boundary lines of some of the reservations by plain and permanent marks is the cause of great and ever recurring embarrassment to the Indian service if if not speedily supplied must inevitably result in serious conflicts....

(P-21)--The great wrong in not surveying these reservation lines and monumenting them leaves all these border complaints for continuance... it is a hard matter to take a crooked line 70 miles long and ranging from peak to peak and decide within a mile whether a ranch is off or on the reservation (referring to White Mountain reservation) ...not to heed these repeated warnings is to assume a responsibility that this office is unwilling to take upon itself...

p(P 87) recommended legislation includes ...Survey of boundaries of Indian reservations and of arable lands therein...

H.Price Commissioner

Census

(P 677)Census report of states "...I have caused to be computed and hand you herewith tables which exhibit the apportionment of Representatives the several states according to their respective populations... "

(Territory of Washington not included of course ..here suggests another point, the Indian tribes were "represented, " by the Indian Dept. and while Congress passed laws relative to them, territories, such ~~was~~ as

XVIII...Timber depredations on Indian land...at the last session of Congress a bill (S.1646) prepared in this office, extending the provisions of section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of ~~this~~ the United States for the protection and preservation of timber to Indian lands passed in the Senate but was never reached in the House. It is hoped that Congress will take up this bill at an early date...

XIX...laws for Indians...Agent Wilbur, of the Yakima Agency, W.T., an officer of over sixteen years experience with the Indians, under date of March 10 last, he says (writes)

..Another, and at this agency perhaps equally important matter is the extension of the United States law over the reservation. Possibly the situation here has brought this matter more forcibly to my attention than to most agents. Just off the reservation, on one side is Yakima City, and on the other Coldendale, and our Indians are often there for purposes of trade. When there they find themselves subject to a law different from that on the reservation, a law prompt and swift to punish, but powerless to protect them. They witness its administration and place a far higher value on it than on the decisions of their councils, and cases have occurred where Indians thinking themselves aggrieved by the adverse decisions of their councils have watched their opportunity and when their adversary happened in town have procured a retrial of the case before the justice of the peace. It does not affect the case that the original decision was affirmed. The fact illustrates the higher value placed on the ~~old~~ United States Law, and the desire of the Indians to be judged by it. Some of the more unworthy Indians claim to have taken out "citizen papers," pay taxes, work the county roads, and boasting that they are no longer under the jurisdiction of the agent or council give themselves up to all manner of license and before the police can reach and arrest them are across the line and defy all reservation authority. .. Either all Indians should be placed under the sole jurisdiction of the agent and the council or all should be brought equally under the operation of United States law

XXI

"Indian Country" defined

LXIII

The Nez Perce of Joseph's band

The question as to the final settlement and permanent location of the Nez Perce Indians who surrendered under Chief Joseph to General Miles, in the year 1877 has been a subject of much concern and annoyance both to the department and the Indians themselves..at the time of the surrender it was stated and the information before this office corroborated the statement, that such cruel and unprovoked murders had been committed by Joseph and his band in Idaho as to create an almost insuperable barrier against their return to their old home, and to banish all expectation of peace or safety for Joseph and his followers on that reservation, or in its vicinity at least until the resentment awakened by these offenses should be somewhat modified by the lapse of time

..By the Indian appropriation act of May 2, 1878 (20 Stat. p.74) an appropriation was made to enable the Secretary of the Interior to remove these Nez Percés, then held prisoners of war at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to a suitable location in the Indian territory, and for their settlement thereon. On the 21st of July, 1878, these Indians were turned over to Inspector McNeil and Agent Jones and placed upon the Quapaw Reservation. On the 15th of October, 1878 Commissioner Hayt visited them and took the chiefs, Young Joseph and Husecruyt (Bald Head) to the west of the Arkansas River for the purpose of selecting a permanent home for the band. They selected a tract a few miles west of the Ponca Reserve where the Shalkaskia empties into Salt Creek, viz townships 25 and 26 N, ranges 1 and 2 west containing 90,710.89 acres.

On the 31st of January, 1879 Young Joseph and Yellow Bull, first and second chiefs, acting for the band made an agreement whereby they proposed to relinquish all claim to their lands in Idaho or elsewhere and settle per-

mantely in the Indian Territory upon four townships of land to be selected and purchased by the government for their use and occupancy, which agreement was submitted to the department February 1, 1879 for ratification by Congress and was accompanied by a draft of bill for that purpose. The bill did not become law, yet the Indians have been located on the four townships above named, and Congress for three years has made annual appropriations for their maintenance and support thereon.

..yet as each year passes numerous petitions and urgent requests come from them praying to be returned to their old home and relatives

...The larger proportion of the Nez Perce tribe are located on the reservation in Idaho.. Joseph and his band appear to be the only ones of the tribe who ever engaged in hostility toward the whites...

The band now numbers only about 322 souls, and the reservation in Idaho is ample to accommodate them comfortably, in addition to those who are already there, who are substantially self supporting...

LXV.. I am constrained to believe that the remnant of this tribe should be returned to Idaho, if possible early next spring, and I respectfully suggest that this matter should be submitted to Congress at its next session.. but if Congress should decide that the best interests of all concerned will be best subserved by retaining these Indians where they now are, it will be necessary to have such legislation as will perfect the title to the lands which have been selected for them and upon which they now reside...

LXXII

... Malheur Reservation

By executive order of recent date (September 13, 1882) the greater ~~part~~ portion of the Malheur Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon has been restored to the public domain...but in response to urgent and persistent appeals on the part of the people of Oregon for restoration of these lands to the public domain, in order that they might become subject to settlement under the homestead and preemption laws, the office was led to so far modify former recommendations as to reduce the quantity to be

retained and sold for the benefit of the Indians to consider ably less than one-quarter of the whole reservation, and to recommend the reduction of the reservation accordingly. It was upon this recommendation, concurred in by the department, that the order for reduction was made.

The tract still remaining in the a state of reservation, being the northeastern portion of the late reservation, embraces all the agency buildings and improvements of whatsoever character. The order also reserves out of the lands restored to public domain a tract of 320 acres upon which are situated the buildings and improvements belonging to the old Camp Harney military reserve ...It is the intention of the office to ask for such legislation as will enable the department to sell the diminished reserve for the benefit of the Indians aforesaid....

H. Price commissioner

to Hon Secretary of the Interior.

(P_153)..Colville Indian Agency Wash., August 31,1882

..my tenth annual report

..the Coeur d'Alene Indians, numbering 425 have within the time voluntarily left their old homes on the Coeur d'Alene River and removed to the reservation on the Latah, set aside for them by executive order of November 8,1873

..With the exception of the Coeur d'Alenes the different tribes continue to live in the same localities where they have always resided. The Okanagans, Lakes, San Poels, and a portion of the Colvilles are upon the Colville Reservation; the larger number of the Colvilles have their homes upon the east side of the Columbia River between Kettle Falls and the mouth of the Spokane River; the addition to the Colville Reservation assigned to them by executive order of January 18,1881; the Middle Band of Spokans live near Spokane Falls; while (P-153) the Upper Spokanes live principally upon the Little Spokane River. The Calispel Indians are on the Pend d'Oreille River near the Calispel bay about 35 miles from the agency; the Methows reside the most

5
of the time on the Columbia Reserve.

Of the 3,558 Indians belonging to this agency, 2,203 as nearly as can be ascertained reside upon reservations. Of those living on the reservation the Colvilles are the most progressive...

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(P-161) Quite a number of the Quinalt Indians engage in seal hunting and large numbers of them are employed by the oyster companies on Shoalwater Bay and fishing companies on the Columbia River during the proper seasons

(P 168)

Yakama Agency , Wash. Ter. Fort Simcoe, August 15, 1882

..When the several tribes forming the Yakima Nation, in their treaty with the United States in 1855 selected this reservation for their future home they well knew what they were about. Nowhere ~~in~~ through all of Eastern Washington and Oregon can be found a location combining the advantage of this. Commencing at the headwaters of the Ahtanum, the mountains sweep around in a half circle on the west and south, their sides clothed with an abundance of excellent timber, and giving rise to streams which breaking through the mountains unite with those in the main valley below. The valleys of these streams are extremely fertile while the hills between are covered with the finest grass. As these streams debouch from the mountains on the west and south their valleys converge, till as they approach the Yakama River to the northeast they all unite to form what is called the lower Topnish range. As the streams near near their mouths, the water flows near the surface, numerous branches leave the main stream to the right and left, and after a course of some miles again unite, thus keeping the soil always moist, affording an exhaustless range for stock and the finest farm land in the world. From the junction of the Simcoe with the Topnish, this magnificent body of land stretches away off to the east and north for more than 25 miles, making a range for cattle and horses which perhaps has no equal between the Rocky and Cascade mountains..

No census has been taken since the winter of 1880 and 1881, and I am therefore unable to give any definite information on this point other than contained in my last report. A close observatio ,however, has satisfied me that the number then given (3,400~~x~~ parties to the treaty) may be taken as approxima_tely correct, allowing for a slight increase occasioned by the excess of births over deaths...

(P 169) the Piutes,historical again....

..An irrigation ditch five and a half miles long was constructed capable of carrying water sufficient to irrigate several hundred acres ..(Pl70)-...Early in the summer the greater number were permitted to visit the fisheries to secure a supply of fish for their subsistence during the winter. While there their camp was visited by two emissaries from other bands of Piutes, who endeavored to persuade them to cross the Columbia River and escape to their former home, Malheur. About two hundred of~~x~~th~~em~~ listened to them and did make an effort to escape, but the greater number, including some of those who in the spring declared they would never locate on the Yakima Reservation, not only refused to cross the river but used every effort to prevent the others from crossing. Nearly all the fugitives were soon overtaken and returned to their camps. I believe that from this time, if treated with kindness, yet firmness, the Piutes will make equal or greater relative progress than the Yakamas...

(P 171)..~~xx~~have the Bible and the plow must go hand in hand...

..For more than twenty years with an interval of only sixteen months, I have continuously resided on this reservation. For nearly eighteen of those years I have ~~xxxx~~ been agent here I have seen the little boys who were brought to me ragged and filthy whom I have washed and clothed with my own hands,whom I have taught and guided, grow up into men. I have married them and baptized their children. I have anxiously watched them through all these years and rejoiced as I saw them grow up useful and respected, firmly fixed in moral and religious truth, and the hope and support of their people. But I feel

that my work here is now done, and otherhands must take up the ~~foundations~~
~~my~~ burden I have borne so long. They will not find it so heavy as I
 found it. If the foundations I have fixed with so much anxiety and labor
 shall remain; if the seed which I have sown through all these years shall
 continue to grow and spread and bear fruit, I shall feel that my labor
 has not been in vain.

James H. Wilbur

Commissioner of Indian Affairs .

United States Indian Agent

Fold out table in statistics opposite P 366 lists deaths for the
 year.

(P-210-211). in Indian Legislation, Public No. 207..an act authorizing
 the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain lands adjacent to the
 town of Pendleton in the State of Oregon belonging to the Umatilla Indian
 Reservation (Vol. 22 P. 207) ..to be sold at public sale, land not sold
 open to public entry (Covers one and one-half pages.

Fold out table opposite P 241 shows appropriations expended on
 various tribes Yakamas and other Indians, 1882, \$32,000, breakdown for
 expenditures, agents, salaries, buildings, supplies, etc.

Executive Orders, contain PPs 264-68 Coeur d'Alene Reserve
 setting up --Lemhi Reserve P. 269 , Buck Valley Reserve (Paiutes) P 280;
 Malheur Reserve P-285-86-87, Chehalis Reserve P 290

Colville Reserve P. 291-92, Columbia Reserve P. 292-93

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington D.C.
 April 8, 1872

Sir: I have the honor to invite your attention to the necessity for setting
 apart by executive order of a tract of country hereinafter described
 as a reservation for the following bands of Indians in Washington Territory,
 not parties to any treaty , viz

The Methow Indians numbering	315 x 316
The Okanagan Indians numbering	340
The San Poel Indians numbering	538
The Lake Indians numbering	230
The Colville Indians numbering	631
The Calispel Indians numbering	725 420
The Spokane Indians numbering	725
The Coeur d'Alene Indians numbering	700
And scattering bands	300
total	4,200

Excludin that portion of the tract of country referred to be found in the British Possessions, the following are the natural boundaries of the proposed reservation which I have the honor to recommend be set apart by the President for the Indians in question and such others as the department may see fit to settle thereon: Via Commencing at a point on the Columbia River where the Spokane River empties in the same; thence up the Columbia River to where it crosses the forty ninth parallel north latitude; thence east ~~xxx~~ with said forty-ninth parallel to where the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River crosses the same; thence up the Pend d'Oreille or Clark River to where it crosses the western boundary of Idaho Territory, the one hundred and seventeenth meridian west longitude; thence south along said one hundred and seventeenth meridian to where the Little Spokane River crosses the same; thence (P292) southwesterly, with said river to the junction with the Big Spokane River; thence down the Big Spokane River to the place of beginning. The papers hereinbefore referred to are respectfully submitted herewith

F.A. Walker

commissioner

to Hon Secretary of the Interior

(Accompanying papers referred to)

Executive Mansion, Washington April 8, 1872 (Sic)

(Map)

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Acting Secretary of the Interior and designated upon the accompanying map be set apart for the bands of Indians in Washington Territory named in communications of the Department of the Interior to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated the 8th instant and for such other Indians as the Department of Interior may see fit to locate thereon

U.S. Grant

Executive Mansion July 2, 1872

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country referred to in the within letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as having been set apart for the Indians therein named by Executive Order of April 9, 1872 be restored to the public domain and that in lieu thereof the country bounded on the east and south by the Columbia River, on the west by the Okanagan River and on the north by the British possessions, be and the same is hereby set apart for a reservation for said Indians and for such other Indians as the Department of Interior may see fit to locate thereon

U.S. Grant

Executive Mansion, January 18, 1881 (order setting aside tract for Spokane Indians, described, R. B. Hayes)

Columbia Reserve

Executive Mansion, April 19, 1879

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory within the following described boundaries, viz, Commencing at the intersection of the forty mile limits of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad with the Okinake River; thence up said river to the boundary line between the United States and British Columbia; thence west on said boundary line to the fortyfourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence south on said degree of longitude to its intersection with the forty mile limit of the branch line of the Northern Pacific Railroad;

(P-293)-and thence with the line of said forty mile limits to the place of beginning be and the same is hereby withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior.

R.H. Hayes

Executive Mansion March 6, 1880

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Washington Territory lying within the following described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the south boundary line of the reservation created for Chief Moses and his people by Executive order dated April 19, 1879 intersects the Okinakan River; thence down said river to ^{its} ~~the~~ confluence with the Columbia River to ~~Coeur d'Alene~~ thence across and down the east bank of said Columbia River and along the south shore of said outlet to Lake Chelan; thence following the meanderings of the south bank of said lake to the mouth of the Shehekin Creek; thence up and along the south bank of said creek to its source; thence ~~along said creek~~ due west to the forty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence north along said degree to the south boundary of the reservation created by Executive Order of April 19, 1879, thence along the south boundary of said reservation to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby withdrawn from sale and settlement and set apart for the permanent use and occupancy of Chief Moses and his people and such other friendly Indians as may elect to settle thereon with his consent and that of the Secretary of the Interior in addition to the reservation set apart for said Chief Moses for his people by executive order dated April 19, 1879

R. B. Hayes

(Coast reserves set up at same time, Lummi, Port Madison, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Makah, Quinalt, PPs-293-299.

Documents, Abridgment, 1881-1882

Secretary of the Interior, P 731-Malheur Reservation appraisal recommendation..reserve contains 1,778,000 acres.

P 732_Secretary's recommendation on Umatilla Reservation sale as pertains to the town of Pendleton..

P...734_Legislation recommended included allotment of Indian lands in severalty and issue of patents therefor, with restrictions as to alienation.

Survey of boundaries of Indian reservations and of arable lands therein.