

252. Aug. 1856

Report of Capt. D. Layton relative to the manner and causes of the death of Pee-pee Mox-Mox, chief of the Walla Walla Indians. 8/68 O.
Aug. 20/56

Major W.H. Farrar Hqt. 1st Regt.

June 18, 1856

O.M. V

Sir: In compliance with your request I copy the following from my journal.

On the morning of the fifth of December, 1855 Colonel Kelly dividing his command sent a detachment of men up the Walla Walla River under command of Maj. Chinn. While he with about two hundred men left in search of Pee Pee Mox Mox' camp, marched over to Touchet River. Here found his campingplace--but he had left. After discussing the propriety of further searching we divided to follow up the stream still further. Had gone but a short distance when we saw Pee Pee Mox Mox in the distance accompanied by about 60 armed Indians bearing the flag of truce. On approaching him he stated that he did not wish to fight. That he wished to settle the difficulties without fighting acknowledging that he had pilaged and destroyed the property of the white settlers there in the valley. But was willing to pay for all of it. Col. Kelly told him that he had come there for the purpose of fighting and if he did not surrender himself & arms that he could leave our command with his ~~xxx~~ white flag. Then he might expect us to fight him. Whereupon he gave himself up with ~~sixty~~ six others as prisoners of war. On the morning of the 6th he sent one of his men out to bring in the other. Indians that they might settle the difficulties. He returned not. We then moved up the river to his second encampment. On approaching it the Indians all withdrew to the adjoining hills. Another messenger was sent out to them requesting them to come in. But refused. Entreaties were in vain. We then marched down to the mouth of Touchet R. to join

with Maj. Chin. Here one of the prisoners attempted to escape. Whereupon they were all secured safely for the night. On the morning of the 7th a party of Indians made their appearance on the hills in front of our camp. Here Col. Kelly sent another messenger to them asking them to come in and give up their arms. They refused to do so. But demanded of us their chief and ordered us to pass no further up the river or they would fight us. About 8 o'clock we left camp on our way up the Walla Walla River. Had not moved more than $3/4$ of a mile when the Indians fired at two men who were driving some loose cattle. Orders were then given to charge on them which were immediately obeyed. Here commenced a running fight of 10 miles in which a few of our men were wounded. After chasing in pursuit of them 10 miles our horses began to fail and the Indians began to increase in number. By this time the command was all up to a place now called Ft. Bennett (sic) Col. Kelly was inquired of what should be done with the prisoners. His reply was to tie them. In attempting this the Indians tried to make their escape. One drew a butcher knife and stabbed a man in the arm. Pee pee mox mox undertook to seize a gun from a Mr. ~~Knyft~~ Warfield. Whereupon said Warfield struck him such a blow upon the back of the head that knocked him to the ground. He then raised to his knees when a second blow from the same gun brought him to the ground again. Several guns were discharged at him and his life was soon ended. All the others were killed excepting one, who did not resist or show fight. This was a Nez Perces Indian. The battle continued until dark when both parties retired to their camp. Soon after arriving in camp they fired into our midst. A strong guard was kept out during the night. Early in the (blank) of the 8th the battle was renewed again with increased vigor. Continued fighting until night when both parties withdrew again. On the 9th the Indians again made their appearance when they were attacked by our party. This days fighting was not so hard as the former. Early in the morning

of the 11th it was seen that the Indians had got possession of our ditches. A party was sent out to attack them. A hot fire was kept up for five or six hours when the Indians were ~~so~~ ~~out~~ ousted and ~~our~~ ~~men~~ all ~~drives~~ were driven far above their camping ground, left the ~~fixixrdx~~ field and were seen no more on the field. Our loss in killed and wounded was 22. Six were killed. The loss of the enemy was not definitely ascertained. Supposed to be about 70 killed and the same number wounded. As for the wounded we have no further evidence than that the Indians say there was a great number wounded. Judging from the number that was killed I suppose that there must have been at least that number wounded.

The above is as full an account as time will permit of my giving at present.

This to the best of my knowledge is a true statement in substance of the facts connected with the taking or capturing and death of the Indian chief, Pee Pee Mox ^Mox.

Yours respectfully

Davis Layton, Capn. of Co. H

1 regt. O.M.V.

P.S.

Enclosed in this I send you a certified of the same facts given by Dr. J. R. Bates. Hqt. Surgeon. 1st regt. O.M.V.

G 262-Aug. 1856. Statement of Lieut. Chas. B. Pillow relative to the manner and causes of the death of Pee-Pee-Mox-Mox chief of the Walla Walla Indians. G 88 O Aug. 20/56.

Dalles, O.T. June 18th, 1856
To W.H. Farrar, Adjutant 1st Regt. Oregon Volunteers.

Sir: Seeing the position that Genl. Wool is trying to place the Oregon Volunteers in, in regard to the Walla Walla chief Pee Pee Mox Mox death, I deem it my duty at this time to report to you some of the facts in the case to which I was an eye witness.

On the night of the 2d December 1855, the command under Lieut. Col. Kelly marched from Fort Henrietta en route for the Hudson Bay Company's Fort Walla Walla, arrived after a tedious nights march with severe rain and wind in sight of the Fort at or about Eleven A.M. of the 3rd and camped on the Walla Walla River about three miles from the fort. At evening of the same day scouting parties started for the fort they found the walls still standing but the inside the fort nearly destroyed, and all the goods belonging to the U.S. Company stolen or destroyed, also a large amount of goods belonging to the Indian Department of the United States stored there by Governor Stevens of Washington Territory, Mr. Sinclair was along with the command and went down to the fort accompanied with Lieut. Co. Kelly, Maj. Chinn, Capt. R.V. Wilson of Co. A with several others and passed the night after 3^d inside of the wall of the fort, on the morning of the 4th quite early they saw a party of ~~sakix~~ Indians on the opposite bank of the Columbia River which engaged this party for some time in a fight at or about the same time as some of the men from ~~xxxxxx~~ camp were strolling about the hills they were fired upon by a party of Indians well mounted from Pou Fee Mox Mox camp--they immediately returned to camp and gave the alarm. Lieut. Shepard of Co. T with twelve men and myself with twelve ~~men~~ your company A was sent out as reconitering party, we found the Indians to be about forty in number--reported the same and skirmished with them most of the day they commencing this

attack about 4 o'clock finding we could not engage them at close quarters and our horses being much wearied we concluded to return to camp and on our return we met the command coming to our relief under the command of Major Chinn with parts of ~~companies~~ companies (sic) A B HJ& R(Sic) accompanied with Mr. Nathan Olney Indian Agent--they proceeded on and found the Indians, ~~with~~ ^{where} Mr. Olney commenced a conversation with them and the Indians informed him ~~when~~ Mox Mox camp was on the Touchet River and said that if the command would come there in the morning with their Tyees they would meet them and have a talk. On the morning of the 5th Lieut Col. Kelly divided his command, taking about one half of each company with him and sending the other half under the command of Maj. Chinn with the pack train and ammunition wagons to make a camp at or near the mouth of Touchet, on the wagon road Col. Kelly moving his command over the hills to the camp of Pee Pee Mox Mox On arriving at the place designated we found they had moved camp and the only vestige left was a few dogs and a wounded horse that was probably wounded the day before. The command then moved up the Touchet about two miles when there was a halt ordered and Col. Kelly conferred with his officers in regard to his movements and it was decided to move on in pursuit of Mox Mox camp. Just as the command was moving there was seen from the hills beyond a number of Indians approaching us at a furious gait, but as soon as they came near enough to distinctly be seen we found them well mounted and armed and with a flag of truce which was received as such and all due respect to the Great Chief Pee Pee Mox Mox was paid--a long talk was had with him and it was decided that the chief and his attendants should remain in camp with us that night and go to his camp in the morning and he would have a talk restore the property stolen from Fort Walla Walla etc. The next morning the chief Pee Pee Mox Mox wish to send one of his men to his camp above to tell his people that he was safe

and not to move camp that he was coming up with the Bostons and to have a beef killed for them--the Indian was permitted to go and in a short time probably one hour after the Indian departed the command moved. On the arrival of the command at Pee Pee Mox Mox camp they found it vacated and that in great haste. Their fires were still burning in some of their lodges still standing (sic) as well as some of their horses--a few Indians was to be seen on the hills. The white flag was sent out to them time and time again for them to come in have a talk but to ~~axax~~ no avail, the men all this time through suffering from hunger having nothing to eat for the past sixty hours--were quiet and orderly and the time passed on till near evening when Lieut. Col. Kelly find that he could not accomplish anything ~~xxx~~ resolved to return to his camp on the Touchet The command then moved taking Mox Mox along with his companions and arrived in camp about two hours after dark a supper was prepared for the chief and his comrades--the best the camp afforded and all was quiet--about 10 o'clock p.m. an alarm was given by the guard that the prisoners were escaping the men were up in arms in a moment and although the night was dark he was recaptured and then they were confined for the first time by having their hands and feet tied--on the morning of the 7th the Indians were on the hills opposite our camp in large numbers--the white flag was sent out and returned time and time again until the patience of Lieut. Col. Kelly was exhausted and he gave an order for the command to move across the Touchet into the Walla Walla Valley where he intended to make his headquarters for the winter. As soon as the advance of the command crossed the Touchet River the fight commenced and the command had a running fight of it for ten miles when the Indians made a stand and fought us desperately. The cause of the Chief Pee Pee Mox Mox death and his comrades was that they refused to be confined and shew fight. Mox Mox and one of his men came very near escaping. All of which is respectfully submitted, respectfully etc. Charles B. Pillow, 2 Lieut. Co. A, 1st Regt. OMT.

War Dept. Letters Rec'd. 54-58

258 Aug. 1856. Asst. Surgeon Bates' statement relative to the manner and causes of the death of Pee Pee Mox Mox chief of the Walla Walla Indians. 4/68 O. Aug. 20/56

Dalles, O.T.

June 19, 1856

W.H. Farrar, Adj. 1st Regt. O.M.V.

Sir:

I was requested by Major Layton to report to you in writing some of the facts connected with the capture and death of Pee Pee Mox Mox.

On the morning of the 5th (?) December, 1855, Lieut. Col. Kelly divided his command into two divisions, one commanded by Major Chin(sic) taking up the Walla Walla river, the other commanded by Col. Kelly taking across the country toward the Touchet river where it was supposed the Indians were encamped. We reached the Touchet river traveled up it a short distance. A party of sixty or seventy Indians were observed coming towards us. We moved towards them at full speed. Found it to be Pee Pee Mox Mox and a party of his warriors one of whom was carrying a flag of truce. We did not fire on them but halted about three hundred yards from them. Col. Kelly, Mr. Olney the Indian Agent and two or three others went to the Indians to talk with them. P.P.M.M. said he did not wish to fight, that his people were not prepared for battle yet, and wished to treat. Col. Kelly requested him to go and confer with him and then he would talk with him as it was near night at this time. P.P. M.M. objected and requested the Col. to go with him to his camp and he would have a beef killed for us. The col. consented and off we started for the old chiefs camp expecting to get a good fat bullock for our supper. As we were quite hungry. We had reached near the camp when our commanding officer observed that the Indians were leading us into a deep canyon where their men were waiting our arrival and could have surrounded us so that it would

have been very difficult for us to make our escape as they would have outnumbered us. After discovering the trap laid for us the command turned and went down the river until a ~~convenient~~ suitable camping place was found, taking P.P. M.M. and six or seven of his men to camp and taking their arms from them. P.P. M.M. ~~tried~~ told the Col. if he would let him send a man to his camp he would fetch a beef. The man was let go for the beef but did not return.

The next morning we started up the river to the Indian camp when P.P. M.M. said his people would remain until he would come but upon reaching the camp we found the Indians had left camp with all their stock. Quite a number of Indians were on the hills near by but would not talk. Col. Kelly sent the messenger to them with a white flag and requested them to bring it in if they did not wish to fight; they would not do it but showed signs of fight--the same message was sent them repeatedly but no satisfaction. We then started to the mouth of the Touchet to meet Major Chinn's division. A number of Indians following some distance behind. We reached camp first at dark when we remained over night during which time one of the prisoners tried to make his escape but was caught and tied. The next morning there were about sixty or seventy Indians on the hill near by hollowing for their chief. Col. Kelly sent a messenger to them as before requesting them to come in and surrender their arms if they did not wish to fight, they would not do it, but threatened us if we attempted to pass that way.

The command then moved in route (sic) up the Walla Walla river where the Col. told P.P. M.M. he expected to travel until he found a good camping place where he expected to stop sometime, and then they could talk about a treaty; and he could send for his people to come in and talk, requesting him at the same time to instruct his men not to fire upon us if they did not ~~wish~~ wish to fight, he said he had so instructed them and they would mind him. The command had

traveled but a short distance when the Indians fired upon the young men who were driving loose cattle. The men were ordered to charge on them which resulted in a running fight of about ten miles; about 2 o'clock p.m. we encamped at a place now known as Fort Burnett(sic) finding it impossible to travel farther as the Indians were coming thick in almost every direction, and a number of our men were killed and wounded already. The officer of the guard was ordered by Col. Kelly to tie the prisoners, as it would take more men to guard them than was to spare (sic) at that time if not tied they refused to be tied. P.P. M.M. and one other drawing their knives (which they had concealed about their person) and endeavored to make their escape but before they could make their escape or do much injury with their knives they were killed by the guard there and then they were all killed except one Nez Perce boy who did not show fight, consequently was saved. The fight lasted three days after that with the Indians on the hills near by the night of the fourth day they moved camp(which was in a short distance of our camp) leaving us to bury our dead and take care of the wounded which was six killed and sixteen wounded.

Yours Respectfully

J.R. Bates

Asst. Surg. 1st Regt. O.M.V.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of June, 1856

Wm. C. Laughlin, judge of probate in and for the county of Wasco Xx O.T.

Col. George Wright, 9th Infantry, commanding ~~Kekker~~ Communication No. 17 from headquarters N. District, Dept. of the Pacific, Camp on the Upper Columbia River, W.T., July 9, 1856.

(En route back through the Yakima Valley from expedition into Wenatchee country. "Kamiakin has fled to the Palouse country...")

Sir: I marched from my camp on the Wenatcha river at sunrise this morning. It was nearly 9 o'clock before the Indians could all get off. They have probably a thousand horses, and extended five miles..I left many to fish...They were all willing to come with me now if I said so; but as they desire to remain a short time at the fisheries, I had no objections; my principal object being to carry off the large mass of the Yakima nation, and locate them permanently, and beyond the possibility of their being operated upon by their former chiefs. Such a large number of these people as I now have will not be able for awhile to subsist independent of aid from the government. Dispersed over the whole country, they can get along very well....

Communication 18, from Camp on Yakima River, Kittitas Valley, W.T. July 18, 1856....

"...the war in this country is closed...I now have about 500 men, women and children at this place, with a much larger number of horses and cattle, ...were it advisable I could assemble a much larger number of Indians at this place, but the difficulty of subsisting them makes it necessary to allow them to occupy separate districts of country where fish and roots can be obtained in abundance....

"...I have examined this country pretty thoroughly, and I am somewhat at a loss to fix upon a position for a permanent military post. The whole country should be given to the Indians; they require it; they cannot live at any one point for the whole year...south from this, the most eligible

point for a post is a short distance beyond the "Opponish" where there is good timber for building, grass and water in abundance. This point is on the southern boundary of the Simcoe valley,.... The Indians during the coming winter must occupy the warm valleys, and I would suggest that one military post, of four companies, would be ample until next spring...

G. Wright, Colonel 9th Infantry, commanding.

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, Benecia, August 19, 1856.

Colonel:

... Governor Stevens' volunteers succeeded in their mission to the Walla Walla country. From their reports... they defeated the Indians, destroyed their supplies and captured three hundred horses. The whole object being to plunder the Indians and prolong the war, Colonel Wright was ordered with all possible dispatch to that country, with orders to arrest, disarm and send the volunteers out of the country.

Although their attack and plundering of the Indians may increase our troubles, I do not apprehend any difficulty in bringing the Indians to terms. The Indians are anxious for peace. Governor Stevens and the satellites of Governor Curry are not for peace, but a long war and a war of extermination...

John E. Wool, major general

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, Benicia, California, September 19, 1856.

"... Col Wright... he has gone to the Walla Walla country to superintend the establishing of a post in that country to be under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Steptoe, and to visit the several neighboring tribes to ascertain their feelings and disposition toward the

whites. I, however, apprehend no difficulty whatever with them and certainly not if the volunteers can be kept out of the Indian country. The object hitherto has been plunder---on the one hand the treasury of the United States; and on the other the extermination and plunder of the Indians, who have large numbers of horses and cattle. I do not believe Governor Curry would have fitted out a winter expedition against the Walla Wallas, but from the fact that they had a great number of horses and cattle, by the capture of which the volunteers expected a large remuneration...

John E. Wool

Headquarters, Dept of the Pacific
Benicia, California, Sept. 3, 1856

...hence, powers not conferred on the president of the United States were assumed by Governors Curry and Stevens in raising volunteers and marching them beyond their own jurisdiction, and making war on Indians peaceably inclined, and who would not have made war on the whites if they had not been attacked.

John E. Wool, Major general

Communication 22

Headquarters, N. District. Dept. of the
Pacific, Camp on the Toponish Creek, W.T.
August 3, 1856

".. I have come to the conclusion that my present position is the most desirable one for a station for the winter (Simcoe)
...It is out of the question to confine the Indians in this country to a certain district, unless the government furnish their entire subsistence. The whole country between the Cascade mountains and the Columbia river should be given to the Indians; it is not necessary to the white people..

the Indians can subsist themselves if they have it; the mountains, the plains, and the rivers, each in turn affords them food...

G. Wright, Colonel 9th
Infantry commanding to Maj. W.W. Mackall, A.A. Gen. headquarters,
department of the Pacific, Benicia, Calif.

Fort Vancouver, W.T. August 24, 1856

...Before leaving the Simcoe Valley I succeeded in recovering the
mountain howitzer abandoned by Major Haller. I brought it to Fort
Dalles. It was uninjured...

G. Wright, Colonel, 9th Infantry, commanding

War Dept. Letters Rec'd. 54-58

Healy

HGG

Head Quarters Camp on Mill Creek W&T.

July 12, 1856

Governor Isaac I. Stevens

Commander in chief

W.T. Volunteers, Olympia

Sir:

I arrived on the Columbia opposite Fort Walla Walla on the 29th June but the boats did not arrive until the 4th July. On the 5th I commenced crossing over the command and completed it on the 6th. We arrived here on the 8th with waggons and pack train, and found Col. Craig with his company of Nez Perces waiting for us. They fired us a salute as we passed which was returned and the best feelings prevailed throughout.

On the 6th I received an express from Capt. Goff stating that Major Saton had found a large encampment of Indians on the head of John Day's River and had requested him to cooperate with him (sic) Capt. Goff immediately moved to his assistance with 75 men and twenty days rations. The two forces when together would amount to about 150 men. The body of Indians was reported to be about 400 though most probably exaggerated. I hope to hear from them in a few days and think they will give a good account of themselves.

I think from information received that there is a body of Indians at the Grand Ronde. I shall move in that direction as soon as arrangements are made for taking care of the horses and supplies by making corrals and block houses. If I find them I will strike them and follow them until I drive them out of the country.

From the best information that I have the hostiles had broken up since the council with Col. Wright, the Yakamahs going up on the Columbia, a portion of them crossing over to the Spokane river

near Walker & Helms mission with the intent to make a large camp in connection with the Spokanes river for the purpose of fishing during the summer and fall. The Tiaht, Des Chutes river and a portion of the Klickitats are the Indians that Major Saton discovered on John Day's river. Their intentions were to go to the head of that river and if not interrupted to remain there, but if disturbed to go south on the California road to some large lakes which lie east of the Cascades opposite to the upper settlements of the Willamette where there is a good chance to gather berries. A large portion of the Cayuses have probably gone to the Grand Ronde though this is not certain.

Yesterday I took most of the officers of the command, went to the Nez Perces camp and had a talk with "Spotted Eagle" and other chiefs and head men present, Col. Craig acting as interpreter. I explained to them as well as possible the reasons why you had not visited their country at the time you had set. I assured them of your appreciation of their services and good conduct and expressed the hope that the same friendly relations would always continue. I then asked each of the officers in turn whether they had anything to say to which all answered that I had said what they would say that the governor's heart was their heart. This was interpreted and produced an excellent effect. I then asked them to speak which they did as you will see by the enclosed document notes taken by Capt. DeLacy during the conference.

I was pained to learn from Spotted Eagle that some of his people looked down upon him because he had become a volunteer and said that he was no longer a chief.

I assured him that he was a chief and would always be considered as such by you and all the while that he had acted justly and rightly and would always be respected for it. I would respectfully that you refer to this matter when you write again/

The Nez Perces will remain neutral in the war, but will do everything in their power to bring the war to a close.

I shall send the waggon train back to the Dalles as soon as possible for supplies. The plan that you recommend would in my judgment be inexpedient as the road across the Cascades is a bad one and but little could be hauled on it. Col. Craig moves tomorrow for the Nez Perce country.

Major Maxon's company has not yet reported to me for duty, yet, but continue separate.

Col. Craig informed me that he is somewhat at loss with regard to the distribution of the Indian goods. He has received no instructions relative to it and would like to hear immediately.

I shall express you when Capt. Goff returns.

respectfully

(Signed) B. F. Shaw

Lieut Col. Comd^R Right Wing

2nd Regt. W.T. Vols.

Rough notes of a talk held with the Nez Perces band under command of Spotted Eagle. Mill Creek, July 11th, 1856

After Col. Shaw had made some remarks and explained why the governor had not come into their country at the time appointed and had expressed the governor's satisfaction at their peaceable and friendly conduct and had also explained that the hostile tribes would be ~~warried~~ warred with until the murders and instigators of the war were given up, the chiefs were invited to speak, whereupon several of them delivered themselves as follows:

Spotted Eagle . A year ago Gov. Stevens spoke to us on this council ground and asked us, the chiefs, to go to the Blackfoot Council with him. Many did not go, but I wanted to go and see the

the people that I always liked to fight with. Then I saw them, and both parties talked as if we had always been friends. There we heard that Kamiakin and the Americans were fighting, and started from there and came to our own country. Then we heard that the Cayuses were fighting with the Americans.

The Cayuses were my friends and relatives. We ate and drank, played and were merry together. I thought of them. If it is your heart to go to war, it is not mine. I will not follow you. I will never raise my gun to an American. No one has ever seen my hands bloody with the blood of an American. My forefathers were always friendly with the Americans and French. So will I be. I thought I will look on and see you fight. The white chiefs told me to keep them out of my country and therefore when they come I tell them to go away and that it is the reason I have sat and watched my country. You and the Cayuses are fighting, but keep the disturbances out of my country. My own people tell me the Cayuses are mad at me. It was not I who fixed my heart against them, it was their own bad conduct. I hear that they say that they will kill us. I don't want to see the do it. My own people tell me I am not a chief any more, and I don't call myself such any more. If they kill William (Craig) then I will die too. My own people tell me that I am no longer a chief.

Col Shaw answered that the white people recognized him as a great chief and respected as such. That Gov. Stevens had been bred up a soldier, and that all the white chiefs then present had been private volunteers.

Joseph I have heard what you have said. You have spoken on the right side. Those who speak right don't shed blood. Those who talk left (sinister) shed blood. I make my children talk right. I am glad to hear that you have not come to shed the blood of those who talk

fight,--those you have come to seek talk left, and are bad men.

Timothy From my own heart I have nothing to say but I talk for the Lawyer. Lawyer says "My children I am a cripple and can't go meet American friends. When you see our friends from Gov. Stevens you will greet them for me. I can't travel not but when I can I will. I heard what the Lawyer said and hear what you say and my heart is glad. We saw last year the laws that the President sent us and we then adopted them with all our hearts and have kept them since.

Billy . I have heard my chiefs speak and that it is our heart. We are a poor people, and when we have no one to think for us we are poor. We are in hopes that you will go straight by what you say. The President has sent us word to be friendly and we will do so. We have One man to tell us what to do and we will do it. We have our horses, cattle and country as we have always had and they are ours as they always have been. If we follow the bad people it is just the same if we gave everything away. We are glad to have you talk thus: We are a poor people and you have pity on us.

We-os-kus . Every little country has its chiefs; the little country I come from has no chief. Gov. Stevens made the Lawyer the big chief, we therefore listen to him --when the big chiefs speak I listen and say yes. I took my gun to guard the white people and is the reason why the Cayuse killed my horses. I have listened to what the older men have said and agree with them.

Joseph again. I have no heart to say anything. I listen and say yes. One has spoken and on that account I speak, it is no one here however. It is not on account of the young men here that I speak. (Col. Craig here explained that he alluded to something which had been said by another member of the tribe who was absent) I never

talk when the white chiefs talk, ^{If} why should I? I should speak it would be about taking care of my children (Col. Shaw here explained that he alluded ~~thaxx~~ to the reservation to be formed) I will speak of my children some other time.

Talking Tobacco I can only say thank you what you say comes as if from the President and I am glad to have it. I heard what the governor said before and I said yes to it. He showed us the laws and I have had them ever since. I have heard what the white chiefs say. They speak as if we had no body and soul with the Americans. We are poor. They gave us the laws and we are thankful.

Joseph There are a great many of our people who are not here and who are waiting to hear what is said. We will then and report it tonight. (sic) We don't know how the Cayuses hearts--perhaps they give up, perhaps not, we cannot tell. There are other chiefs above but their hearts are the same with us. Billy says true. We have not different hearts. What our chiefs tell us we do.

Col Shaw. If the Cayuses give up the instigators of the war, to be dealt with according to law, we would make a treat with the rest. The best way would be for the tribe to deliver them up. However it makes no difference in the end. We will hunt them out whatever time it takes. It may take a month, a year, five years, but we will hunt them out and it would be better for the tribe to give them up and thus avoid the loss and destruction which a war always occasions.

Timothy-- There were many who expected the Governor to come over and see them this season. There were many of the Nez Perce at the time of the Council over the mountains. These people expected to hear this season all about the council from the governor himself. The winter was set in very hard and no express could reach them. That it was only this summer that they heard the views. That it was only this time that

that they heard that those who had stopped to guard Craig and the government property would be fed.

There being no one else disposed to speak the council adjourned.

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Speeches of several Nez Perces Chiefs at a Council held at Lapwai Nez Perces Country "T. in presence of Capt. Robie, July 14, 1856.

The Man With the Pipe in His Mouth - I was on the other side of the mountains. I was listening on both sides. I was looking to the east. Then I looked in this direction and the chiefs of this country were looking at me. Then I heard from the chiefs of this country. I did not know what they were doing. It was like they were bitten by mosquitoes, and I did not know what was biting my chiefs. The news passed by letter and I heard they were hanging people in this country and I ~~thought~~ said here the wives and children should come and hear him speak for I expected that it was I that was the cause of them being hanged. I knew Whitman. I speak from a paper. The people are not that put Whitman to death. I heard that they were paid for hanging them. I would like for the people that hanged them to be here to hear what I say. I believe that the people that hanged them--their blood will be sold--that the children of those people--their blood will be sold also. These things all come to me as if on paper. The Great Spirit is all around us; the earth is the Great Spirit--the light is the Great Spirit. Children are not to be punished for the offences of their parents. Those who say the children must be punished have to live without law. See these people; the law bears them down, and they can't stand under it. I will show the reason before I am done. He that is the cause will burn, bye-and-bye. In the east there are seven stars. They talk to one another and collect together, and they sent one of them down on the earth. That ~~star~~ star was sent on the earth to take charge of the people. It takes care

of the people that their bodies will never return to dust again and that star is the chief that takes care of the bodies of the people. That told them to be patient and wait for good council. That is the reason why I say why do the Americans trouble a civil people about their country? In heaven and far beyond there is light and my brothers cannot lead me about by their laws. The Americans cannot take a bird off my head. I'll take hold of the bird and put it on my head. In that way I would lose my life. That is the reason I have nothing to say about the people and they have nothing to say to me. The Great Spirit will speak his own mind. This all I have to say.

Eagle From the Light I am anxious to hear my people speak their hearts. We met last night but it was too late. We kept our friend here to-day to hear us talk our hearts. When I was on the other side of the mountains I heard of three of my people being killed and hanged. That has been on my mind ever since. At one time I heard of a relative of mine being killed and another hanged. The man who was killed was a near relative of mine. The man who was hanged at Red Wolf's ground was also a relative of mine. I learn that he was hanged for burning a house. I am ignorant whether he did so or not.

Property is not equal to a man's life; therefore the man should not lose his life for burning a house. Another man for some reason was hanged. I understood that Gen. Stevens said at the Council that our bodies (lives) should all be on an equality. There was no council held ~~among the Indians and whites~~ between the Indians and whites about the hanging of these men. It was only among the whites. I do not know what these people were put to death for. I heard that four of the Americans disputed as to which of them killed the Nez Percés last fall. I don't hear the Americans say--fetch on these men and have them hanged, nor do I say that they should be hanged. Last year we all talked in friendship but it is since that talk that this blood has

run. The death of those three men I consider has broken the Treaty, and I say to the Americans --move off. This is what I say--the death of those ~~men~~ three men has broken the treaty with the United States and the Americans had better move off. Our country is as though no Treaty had ever been made. No council was called to try those three men. The law is a council, should be held to make law, but no council was held to make law to kill these three people. I am here to attend such council but there was no council about it, and this can never be made straight. There were chiefs on the other side of the mountains but they were not called to the council. I have always thought a great deal of the Americans and I thought they would do everything justly and by council; but I now know the hearts of the whites and I now wish them to know ~~the~~ my heart. That is the reason why I wish the Americans to ~~stay~~ stay away and not come to my country. The President sent his talk to us and now I wish this to go to the President. I don't wish to do anything an underha ded manner. That is all I have to say.

Richard . The Looking-glass orders me to speak. These councils that have been held and the governor and the people that hold them. I have seen none of them. The governor has spoken to us and called us his friends. He spoke about our lives and our country. The council was held as though by only one half of the people. I want Governor Stevens and the American people to think of us as poor people. The American laws are that we meet always without guns and in that way one can always have friendship. I want to see Governor Stevens himself and not his people. I am afraid and that is the reason I want to see him in person. I like his talk when he said he liked our people. It is about that one thing I should like to hear one word from him and then we could meet and rejoice. I don't just speak for myself, but for my people that all might hear him talk. I am friendly to the Americans and I don't like to hear of blood being shed in our

country . We are a/ poor people. I would like the Americans to look upon us as a people and not shed blood in our country. "e don't want to see it. I am showing my heart and if they will have pity on a poor people I will be thankful. That is all I have to say.

Stickas. Last year all these people were at the council by the treaty then made. They were all bound (?) and from it we have not gone estray/ No the young men think of the proceedings at the council from that time we have not ^{had a chance} ~~changed~~ to see our chief. That is the reason we don't know how to act. Since that time our bodies have been laid on the prairies. Now I can turn around and see the people and it is time to help one another. I have spoken. I don't know whether it is right or not; perhaps I have spoken too quick without thought. I am just as though I ~~was~~ alone here--alone by myself. That is the reason why I speak to my children to have strong minds to look at me. I am walking about without anything to eat. Although I am naked I have no thought of going to war. My whole mind is to do what is right. I am just speaking as though I was speaking in the rain--it is dark all around. Things are just as dark all around as ever they were. This is all I have to say.

Speaking Eagle All the people sitting here know I still live and listen to the laws. I have not lost my faith in them although I am bad. I have the same forefathers that the rest have. I am from the same place. When the laws came from the President they taught what was right and what was wrong and when I heard what the Governor had said I said amen to it although I was not present. Things are not now going right. When will they be made straight again? I call for my chief Governor Stevens to come here add make them straight again. That is all I have to say. There is my chief, the Lawyer, he talks for me.

Escortu (or a for u) --Last year when we were talking the

the Lawyer was our head man. We then listened to what was said. It was from afar that the commissioner was sent to us. ~~xxxxxxx~~ I told them you would talk right. Then our head man told them what Ellis had told them. He (Ellis) told them that they must listen when a big chief came to speak to them, they must respect him, and they would hear what he had to say. But I find a great many things have not been respected that were given to us. Our head Chief before the laws came gave us laws about our bodies and our country. He told us to always respect our friends and take care of ourselves. That is the reason why I speak for Gov. Stevens and keep things straight and the people (all not being present) cannot or do not understand it. The time has about expired when I was to hear from Gov. Stevens and he promised to come and see us this spring. It is different with the whites; they have the laws and they know them. When these people come from the other side of the mountains they asked me if the time was not out when Gov. Stevens should have ~~xxx~~ been here. Perhaps Gov. Stevens thinks these people all know, but I don't. I never hear the Lawyer call his children together and tell them the laws. The news that we hear from the President all came to Governor Stevens first and then we hear it from him by Mr. Craig. That is all I have to say.

Eutes-a-Melican - I will speak to my chief from the east. He has given me talk. It is not from anything I know of myself; it is what I have been taught. I have heard that all that has been told me has come straight. He said for us to appoint a head chief among us; he has given me laws and I am not going to throw them back to him. I like them and when I hear news from them I believe--I do not doubt. I am not one who always doubts. Gov. Stevens has given us laws, and we have not followed them straight; he has also given us an agent who is now present. That is the reason why I cannot give

him bac k the laws--he has given them to us and I can't give them back. When I heard that he was sending some things to this country I said yes. I am glad of it. I am not a man that doubts these things. I told my children to speak straight and tell their hearts. And now I have spoken my heart.

Talk of Nez Perce's Chiefs to Col. B. F. Shaw, as taken by Col. Wm Craig at Lapwai, Nez Perces Country, July 28 , 1856

From Lawyer head chief: Gov. Stevens knew our hearts when he came here last fall. When he left here the chiefs from both rivers went with him, and I rejoice when I heard he had got to his own people in Whitman Valley. I know Gov. Stevens has not forgotten us and I am thankful to say my people have not forgotten him. All the people, even the Blackfeet, are thankful to know he got home safe, for he is ~~xxxx~~ our friend and chief. I am speaking to my friend Col. Shaw, although I never saw him, but Gov. Stevens knows me and I am anxious to see Col. Shaw. He asks our chiefs what they mean by such talk and I am glad to hear them say they will talk so no more; they will have just one heart with their chief. Although there are some of our chiefs absent, yet I know their hearts; they are not different from those of us who are present. This way we speak with one heart and one voice.

Your friend

Lawyer

From the Talking Owl Yes my chief, you ask me to speak my heart and I will as it straight (Sic) It is good to ask questions answer them straight. My friend I have never taken my gun to fight the whites nor never will. I do not differ from my chiefs. If I said anything bad I am sorry for it. I now speak from my heart. I

say no more bad things. If Gov. Stevens has any provisions for us I am thankful to receive them or anything else. I am glad to say that we take hold of others hands and hold them--not to let them go. Anything Col. Shaw tells me it is right. Although we are far apart ~~by~~ our hearts are together and we say yes to all our chiefs and to Col. Shaw and Gov. Stevens.

Your friend, Talking Owl

From Eagle From the Light

Yes my friend, you have asked me some questions which I think are right. I answer them truly. We are a poor people; tell us what to do and we will do it. The meaning I had in saying no more provisions to come and for the whites to stay where were was because they are at war in the country between us and Gov. Stevens and I thought they had better stay away until peace was made. If I said wrong I am sorry for it, for I know Gov. Stevens and he is my friend. We are all of the same flesh and blood and why should we have different hearts-- we have all one heart. Your friend

Tippe-lanna cowpa or

Eagle From the Light

From The Looking Glass Gov. Stevens knows my heart. It is the same as I have told him; it is not changed. He has spoken of his children. He pitied them. I have ~~xxxxxx~~ done all I could to get them to go and give up and not act as they are doing. It is all false if any person has said that I had any notion to ever take any gun in hand to fight the whites. A friend

Looking Glass

From The Three Feathers ~~in~~ Last fall I talked with Gov. Stevens and my heart has not changed. I know of no one that wishes to take his gun. If there is any his not known to me. (Sic)

A friend to the white man

Three Feathers

From Howlish Wom-Pool, A Cayuse Chief. Now that I hear the chiefs speak with one heart I come to listen to them and I am glad they have but one heart and my heart is with them. I heard them speak myself and they talk straight. I know their hearts are right and we all send the same talk to Col. Shaw. I know him to be the friend of all good people. This is all I have to say to our friend, Col. Shaw.

Howlish-won(orm) pool.