

"Scanning Report"

Oregon Superintendency Indian Affairs, 1848-73, Roll 14, Microcopy 2  
1856-Indian matters, generally.

1856-No. 2- "No document bearing this number has been found in the files."

1856-No. 3-Rogue River Communications.

1856-No. 4- From "Illamette, relative to," reams.

1856-No. 5-Contemplated removal of Rogue River Indians to Coast.

1856-No. 10-Letters pertaining to removal of Coquille Indians.

1856-Enclosure to No. 11-Census list of Nesse-Chuck and Klatkaina.

1856-No. 14-Regarding Molallas and Calappaia ~~xxx~~ census and advice of  
"indecrete" persons advising Indians opposing policy of the government.

1856 No. 33-Re to meeting at Dallas, Polk County, ~~xxxx~~ citizens disapprove  
of locating Rogue River Indians on Grand Rond(e) Reservation.

1856 No. 53-Census list and provision return from Miléon encampment.

1856 No. 57-Account of massacre on Deer Creek, sent from Deer Creek,  
Douglas County, O.T. , Feb. 1, 1856.

1856 No. 63-Jan 31, 1856, Rogue River report on condition of agency. Also,  
plans for removal of Inds.

1856 no. 71-Report from Fort Orford of massacre of whites by Inds.

1856-No. 83-Special Sub Ind Agency, March 5..."The Indian encampment  
in the Willamette Valley are (some time since) broken up and gone to their  
homes. (locations of some groups by common geographical designations listed.

1856-No. 89, & Feb. 24 , outbreak of Lower Rogue R. Ind. and murder of their  
agent, Benj. Wright.

1856-No. 129- Guns of Indians receipted for (3 pps. of names listed,  
by name and tribe.) April 6, 1856.

1856 No. 136- Vol and regulars engagement with Ind. on the Coquille  
River, killed 20 and took 50 women and children prisoners.

1856 N. 165-Acct of removal of the Rogue R. Indians commenced 22d day Feb.

1856-No. 176-Olney from Port Orford; report on affairs of the "late"  
red agent, Benj. Wright.



1856-No. 213-Office of Indian Affairs, correspondence relating to Colonization of Indians (policy)

1856 No. 238-Olney from Port Orford, discusses gravity of situation, fearful of hostilities.

1856-No. 244, Grand Ronde census, Nov. 24, tribes, names of chiefs, 2 pp.

Orders No. 6-Disposition of troops at Port Orford, upon termination of hostilities.

1856-Enclosure to 276, census list of Indians to be supplied at the Coast Station, names of bands, 1,285 in all, (1 p.)

Report of A.C. Henry, Md., resident physician at Grand Ronde for August, showing those sick, those dead and remarks; ditto for September in 301 and occasionally repeated throughout microcopy roll.

Estimates of expenses on various reservations, miscellaneous data.

1856-No. 350, Census of Grand Ronde, Nov. 25, 1856, tribes, bands and chiefs, 2 pps.

1856-No. 361-Re: Appointment J. Ross Brown (e) as special agent of Department of the Interior, Nov. 4, 1856.

1856-Enclosure to No. 387. Census of Indians engaged in the late war now under my charge, Dec. 24, 1856, Coast Reserve, R.B. Metcalfe, Ind. Agent, by tribes and No. Census of those remaining at peace.

1856-No. 390, Sketch of Warm Springs reservation.

1856-Jacket to No. 391, "Copy of Maps and Field Notes of Same of Table Rock Ind. Reservation made by R.B. Metcalf (e?) [Contains sketch map, explicit notes as to boundary etc.]

File Microcopies of Records in the National Archives: No. 2 Roll 14  
Records of the Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs  
Letters Received, Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1856. National Archives, ~~1944~~ 1984

Introductory: On this roll are microcopied the unbound letters received by the Oregon Superintendency of Indian Affairs between January 1 and December 31, 1856. The numbers provided for letters, on targets prepared by the National Archives, correspond to those under which the letters are entered in the register (reproduced on Roll 12). The numbers usually appear also on the backs of the letters. The targets bear not only numbers but information relating to any irregularities or problems affecting the filing of particular letters.

These records are among those of the Department of the Interior in the National Archives. The following is suggested as an appropriate method of citing a particular letter: Oregon Superintendency of Indian Affairs, letters received, 1856, no. 10 or Oregon SIA, letters received, 1856 no. 10.



Oregon Suptcy. Indian Affairs, Roll 14, Microcopy 2

Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs

December 4, 1855

Sir:

Your letters of the 9th, 16th and 19th October, together with their enclosures all relating to the difficulties then existing in Oregon and Washington territories among the different Indian tribes and between the ~~diff-~~ ~~erent~~ Indians and the whites arrived here on the 1st instant. The subject was promptly laid before the Secretary of the Interior in order that such action might be taken as should be deemed warranted and proper.

I have now to advise you that it is understood the military arm of the public service on the Pacific coast will be advised by the mail which is expected to leave New York tomorrow concerning their duties in this emergency. You will instruct the agents of this Department within your superintendency by all proper means to aid in carrying out whatever measures you may deem necessary to effect peace among the several tribes of Indians and restore harmony between them and the whites. And where practicable you will confer and act ~~in~~ in concert with the military on that coast, so as to avoid any seeming ~~in~~ ~~clashing~~ ~~of~~ jurisdiction by which disaffection could take heart and encouragement. But while it may be proper that the measures to be employed shall be rigorous and effective, still, they should be tempered with justice and such moderation as shall leave wholly free from any charge of vindictiveness. You will therefore act with the utmost care and circumspection, and undue severity yet act with such promptitude and energy as to secure respect to your authority. With these general directions you will adopt such measures as is ... with the authority and means in the hands of the military, shall seem in your judgment to be necessary to secure a permanent peace a good understanding among all of the parties participating in the difficulties of which your several communications make mention.

There is not now time to send you any funds with this communication, but with the approbation of the Secretary of the Interior you are authorized to



draw upon the Department for any expenditures that in your opinion the existing exigency absolutely demands, either for agricultural implements for the Indian service, provisions, clothing or otherwise, as estimated in your letter of the 9th of October, ultimo, providing however that the extent of such drafts does not exceed the aggregate the sum of \$100,000--But due notice should in every instance be promptly forwarded to this office of the date of the draft, its amount and object. And in incurring the expenditure for which such drafts may be drawn, particular care will be taken that the utmost practicable economy is practiced consistent with the exigency of the case.

and specific vouchers will be procured in all cases and duly forwarded with all requisite explanations to enable this Department and Congress to fully understand and comprehend the reasons and the necessity for the expenditure. You will readily conceive the importance of the observance of these instructions when you are aware that any largely increased expenditures for whatever object incurred, elicits the most minute enquiry and criticism.

As regards your statement relative to the propriety of being allowed a greater discretion in the purchase of tools and materials for the various objects of your superintendency I have also to inform you that under the circumstances stated by you any such materials as in your ~~xxx~~ judgment are immediately required will be purchased by you on the Pacific coast provided the same can be had at reasonable rates.

You will however observe the same rules as to economy giving information to this office of purchases made drafts drawn and furnishing proper vouchers as stated in the foregoing paragraph. But on securing the necessary supplies to answer the immediate wants of the service you will report ~~whxxxx~~ what additional goods in other materials it will be necessary to have sent from the Atlantic markets and at what time the same will be required. In the meantime nothing will be sent from here until further advices are received from you.

Notwithstanding this allowance of so large a ?? to meet the case in its most alarming phase it is still hoped that the cause is not really

so bad as the representations forwarded by you would seem to indicate. If therefore it shall turn out that those representations are not realized by the ~~fact~~ facts when ascertained, you will be governed by a judicious ~~xxx~~ regard of the real wants and exigencies of the service and as far as practicable control the expenditures herein authorized.

Very Respectfully  
George ~~xxx~~ Mannypenny  
Commissioner

Joel Palmer, Esq.  
Supt. Ind. Affairs,  
Dayton, Oregon Territory.



Oregon Suptoy. Indian Affairs, Roll 14, Microcopy 2

1856 No. 20

Joel Palmer, Supt. Ind. Affairs, O.T.

Dear Sir:

Agreeable to your instructions directed to me dated 19 Oct. 185 (sic) I collected all the Indians on the west side of the Columbia between the mouth of Sandy & Willamette rivers. Made the encampment on the temporary reserve occupied by Chief Talmas' band. Total No. 78. All well pleased with this encampment, after establishing this encampment I went to St. Hellens assisted Agent Smith found about 51 Indians at his encampment all satisfied and well cared for. I next went to Clatsop found about 14 Indians quite peaceable, no disturbance between them and the whites--I ~~apprehend~~ apprehend no trouble with them. All things look quiet and Indians well disposed.

Some feeling arose among the Indians on the Columbia slough caused by some persons telling them that you would move them at once from their present camps. I have settled all feelings of that ...? I can't say what you will do in future. It has cost but little as yet to feed them. Cold weather destroyed their roots and they are getting quiet short and must be fed or disbanded and that will be hard. They think in as much that they have been prevented from providing for themselves. You will direct me what to do in future. at your earliest opportunity.

I am sir etc.

Your most etc.

Lot Whitcomb,

Special Sub Agent

Milwaukie, 19 Jan, 1856

Joel Palmer

Supt. Indian Affairs O.T.

Oregon Suptcy. Ind. Affairs, Roll 14, Microcopy 2

Head Quarters Fort Vancouver

January 23d, 1855

[1856 No. 23..The following letter should have been dated January 34, 1856,  
See Oregon SIA Letter Books E, 18]

Sir: Your communication of the 21st inst to Major Rains has by that officer been turned over to me and I do not feel authorized to order the command you ask for without the authority of Genl. Wool. I shall forward your letter to Dept. Head Quarters by the next steamer.

The movement of a command for the purpose of escorting the Indians to the reservation will make an expenditure which I do not feel authorized to make without reference to the General. I hope however that the temporary delay will cause you no embarrassment.

With Great Respect

Signed G. Wright

Col. 9th Infy. Commdy.

Genl. Joel Palmer,  
Supt. of Indian Affairs,  
Dayton, Oregon, Terry.



1856 No. 28

Agency Office, Dalles, Jany. 4, 1856

Sir:

I have just had an interview with Agent Olney and permitted him to peruse your letter to me of the 10th ultimo in which you speak of the appointment of Raymond.

Mr. Olney desires me to say to you that he did not appoint him as he informed me but merely requested him to act until your pleasure could be known. He also informed me that as this time Raymond reported to him a message from me to the Cayuses which he had interpreted for me to the effect th t he had made a treaty with them and would abide by it, that government did not make two bargains about the same thing and that it was a matter of indifference to me whether they went to war or not. That after the arrival of the <sup>v</sup>olunteers Palmer and myself ~~receded~~ receded from our former positions in relation to the upper Indians. That he thought I was remiss in my duty toward them and feeling a great solicitude to carry out what he had begun he had taken the responsibility to act as he did.

In extentionation he says he did not read the circular left with him, that he did wrong and has no further apology to make.

I give you the several points made by Mr. Olney in as condensed form as possible and think he deserving of some praise for his frankness, think what we may of his compliments.

I deem it due to myself to make some explanation in reference to the foregoing as I do not know what may have been written or spoken in regard to it.

A short time subsequent to your leaving this place two Cayuses came to the Dalles, one of them was a man whom I know to be in the ~~good~~ confidence of the head chief, and therefore suspected the visit to be for other objects than trade. Raymond acting as interpreter I spoke to them as near as I can remember, to the following effect, to wit: That we ? now at war with the Yackimahs, they have killed Mr. Bolon. That the Indians claimed that the



difficulties grew out of the late treaties, also that I was informed that some of the Cayuses were dissatisfied particularly with the size of their reservation that I thought they would find it sufficient large to give each man a farm and have enough left which together with the grazing privileges guaranteed to sustain all their animals, but that they were promised at the council that if it was found there was not sufficient good land within the reservation to give each a farm, it would be increased so that each individual head of a family would have a piece of land of his own, this they were told was a part of the contract and every thing promised them would be strictly fulfilled on our part and that government would expect them to perform all they had agreed to, that among other things agreed upon was the privilege of the whites, peaceably to settle on any lands not embraced within the reservations our people desired to settle in the country and did not wish to have their right called in question by the Indians, that this point had been fully explained to them at the council by both Gov. Stephens(sic) and Genl. Palmer and I thought they certainly understood it, it had been agreed upon and settled and our government did not make two bargains for the same thing.

In sending them this message I took into consideration all circumstances both as to the then state of affairs in the country, the character and attitude of the Indians whom I was addressing, as also our own position and what had been recently told them. I spoke to them as I conceived it right and proper for an officer to speak who would reflect the views and policy of our government to be firm in the maintenance of our rights, just in claiming nothing but what had been conceded after a full explanation and thorough understanding.

Conciliatory without adulation sycasshancy or vacillation and was I placed again in similar circumstances I would not vary my message one iota.

I denied to Mr. Olney of being conscious as to wherein you or myself had receded from our positions as assumed at the commencement of hostilities + did not then nor do I now conceive that I am under any obligations to



to keep Mr. Olney or any other person whose position is of no greater dignity than my own informed of what I am or contemplate doing in my own district.

I am informed by Mr. Olney verbally that during ~~xxxxxx~~ his late visit to the Walla Walla country he requested Mr. <sup>Don't</sup> McB ? to act as local agent for the friendly Indians ~~around~~ there until such time as he could receive an appointment. M. Fon't (?) was certainly laboring under a wrong impression as to the appointment power, his personal ill will towards myself would not have permitted him to expect or desire or ~~desire~~(sic) an appointment at my hands. The names of the friendly Indians as reported to me by Mr. McBean and others are as follows: Wit: Cayuses, Stickus, ~~x x~~ How-lish-wum-pum, T n-ten-met-sa, Satis Catalpa, Shin-a-mik-an, and Quiese of the Walla Wallas, Pierre and his two brothers, Hin-makin and Youk-o-likes, whole numbers of men, ~~and~~ women and children about twenty ~~per~~ persons. They are encamped with the Catholic priest and those of the French settlers who remained in the Walla Walla Valley.

Your instructions to me left if discretionary as to whether I went to the Walla Walla or not, I did not deem it necessary to go as ~~xxxxxx~~ the latest intelligence ~~of~~ from the Cayuses was to the effect that those of them who had determined to remain friendly had gone to the country of the Nez Perce.

Mr. Olney went with and acted as aid to Col. Kelly during the engagement with the Indians and rendered that officer and the cause very important service as well as his gallant bearing on the field of battle, as also by his superior knowledge of Indian character thwarting the wiles and duplicity of the enemy. His interpreter, John McBean & Tab-a-boo acquitted themselves ~~likewise~~ alike ~~xxxxxx~~ credibility.

I would have you not misapprehend me, this letter is not dictated by a feeling of hostility or resentment towards Mr. Olney, on the contrary I entertain towards him the most kind feelings and hope our personal friendship may ever continue. Yet in the performance of what I conceive to be duty to government and myself I would recite facts even shared that recital result in

(sic ??) in his sacrifice . He has taken the responsibility to act beyond instructions and as he believed contrary to the will and judgment of the Supt. and resident agent and with him the responsibility must rest.

I will endeavor to have Mr. Olney see this letter before sealing it.

Mr. Olney has seen the foregoing and says he takes no exception to it, and tells me that I may inform you that ~~that~~ he goes further ~~and~~ and gives it as his opinion that the reason why you did not go to see the Cayuses was the want of moral courage, you was afraid of the reproaches of the volunteers.

Special Agent Shaw is now acting in the Valley Walla Valley

Respectfully your obt servant

R.R. Thompson, Indian agent.

Endorsement: Fort Dalles January 4, 1856. R.R. Thompson , Indian Agent.

"relative to appointment of Raymond and version of affairs with Agent Olney

Original transmitted to commissioner of Indian Affairs 11 Feby. 1856

Recd. Jan'y. 28th, 1856



Oregon Suptcy. Ind. Affairs, Roll 14, Microcopy 2

1856 No. 29

Dalles 31st December, 1855

To Gen. Joel Palmer, Supt. Ind. Affairs

Sir: I have the honor of herewith transmitting to you the following report for the quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1855

Having been put by you in charge of the friendly Indians encamped near my house I immediately took steps to bring them together in one village near my residence. While doing so some of them attempted to make their escape to join the war party. I immediately had three of the principal leaders arrested and confined in the guard ~~box~~ house of the military post at this place. I have since set them at liberty and ~~xxxxxxx~~ am happy to say they have since quietly submitted to the control of their agent.

Some of the men of the village have been fired upon by the volunteers and one of their number wounded while engaged in hunting their stock but they have not on any occasion shown the least disposition to retaliate nor do they doubt the truth of the promise of safety made to them by their Supt. and Agent.

There has been considerable sickness amongst them and eighteen of their number have died during the quarter.

The whole number of friendly Indians now under my charge ~~is~~ is three hundred and three (303)

About the 10th of Nov. last I wrote a letter to the chiefs of the Cayuse by Mr. Narcis (sic) Raymond advising all those that wished to ~~xx~~ remain at peace with the United States to separate themselves from the war party and encamp at or near the Catholic Mission in the Whitman valley and requested Raymond to encamp with them until an agent should be appointed to reside with them. About the same time I also wrote two letters, one to Lawyer and one to Ned Wolf, chief of the Nesperces advising them to keep out of the war.

On Raymond's arrival in the Cayuse country he learned that Fort Walla Walla had been raided by the Indians and that they were determined to fight the troops etc. He ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ immediately sent me a letter by express informing



me of the above facts which letter I had the honor of forwarding to you at the time.

On the receipt of the above intelligence sent Col. Jas. K. Kelly who was ordered to take command of the volunteers in that country requested me to accompany him. I complied with his request and am immediately informed Mr. R.R. Thompson, Ind. Agt. of my determination and with his consent put Mr. Robert S. Curry in charge of the Indians under my charge during my absence. On the 3rd Dec. the Volunteers under Col. Kelly arrived at Walla Walla.

On the 4th met and exchanged shots with the enemies scouts. On the 5th met Peu Peu mox mox with some 60 or 75 of his men bearing a white flag. A parley ensued. Peu Peu mox mox expressed a desire to make peace and requested Col. Kelly to encamp for the night, and he would come in the morning and make peace.

Col. Kelly suspected treachery and gave him his choice to return with his flag and fight or remain a prisoner until peace was made. He chose the latter, and was detained along with six of his men as prisoners. On the morning of the 6th the troops proceeded to the village and found it deserted by the families and the men mounted and armed watching the troops from the surrounding hills.

They demanded their chief, but were refused unless they would lay down their arms and submit unconditionally to the United States Government which they refused to do. Col. Kelly then returned with his command to his camp at the mouth of the Tucket. Early on the morning of the 7th armed Indians made their appearance in front of the camp, displaying a white flag. A short parley ensued which gave the troops time to saddle and mount. The Indians demanded their chief, but were again refused.

Shots were exchanged by the advance of both parties; the troops charged and the Indians fled, a running fight ensued from the mouth of the Tucket to near ~~Whitman~~ Whitman's Station, a distance of some 10 or 12 miles at which point the Indians had collected a large force, and posting themselves in the house and behind the fence of a farm drove back the front of the troops who had become scattered during the charge.



The troops immediately rallied and returned to the charge but soon found the enemies position too strong to be taken by small arms. Both parties held their positions and fought until the evening of the 10th when the Indians gave way before the troops and fled.

During the first day's fight Peu-peu-mox-mox and his companions attempted to over power their guard and lost their lives in the attempt.

During the night of the 10th the Indians fled from their village towards the Paluse country. On the morning of the 11th the troops pursued them across the Tuchet but finding the Indians had so far the start and their own horses being very weak, they returned to camp.

In their flight the Indians left behind them a large amount of stock and other property which fell into the hands of the troops. As near as I could learn the tribes engaged in the battle were the Wallawallas, Umatillas, Cayuses, Paluces and Stockwhittlies and bands of the DeShutes Indians besides 10 lodges of the Burnt River Snakes. The DeShutes Indians done the hardest fighting and most of the men were killed or wounded.

Stockwhittlie was shot through the body and it was supposed would die.

Peu-peu-mox-mox's oldest son was wounded and has since died.

After the battle I learned that Narcis Raymond with the other French settlers besides about twenty friendly Indians were encamped on the Tuchet near the mountain.

I procured an escort of troops and proceeded to their camp. I found among the friendly Indians Stickus, Tin-tin-mager, Aw-lish-wam-pum, Tu-al-kah-to-ma-ne, Sat-ta-se and She-un-num-con, Cayuse and Pierre a Walla Walla.

Raymond and the other settlers speak in the highest terms of the conduct of their chiefs.

I made ~~arrangements~~ arrangements for the removal of these people to Whitman's Valley near the camp of the troops under an escort. I requested Mr. Vic Trevit to camp with them and act as their local agent with Narcis Raymond as his interpreter until a local agent should be appointed by the proper authority.



1856 No. 30.

Dalles 10th January 1856

Sir: A few days since Mr. R.R. Thompson esq. Indian Agent had the kindness to show me a letter written ~~by him~~ to him by you in which you disapproved of my conduct in sending a letter to the Cayuse Chiefs instructing them ~~to~~ as to the course they were to pursue to be considered friendly by us etc. and requesting Mr. Marcis Raymond to camp with them and act as their local agent until one should be appointed.

After reading your letter I for the first time became aware that either you or Mr. Thompson had taken exception to the act. I tried to satisfy him upon the subject and intended dropping the matter there and not trouble you with a communication upon the subject if he had not since that time shown me a letter he has just written you in which I think he puts the subject in a light that might induce you to do me an injustice in thought if not in deed, I should not have troubled you with the letter.

I am sorry I have offended Mr. Thompson or have done anything to wound his pride. I have asked his pardon and hoped he had forgiven me, but it appears he is bent upon humbling me still more so if I must fall let me fall like a man and not like a brute that cannot speak in its own defense. My motives for acting were good and the result has proved the act was right. I not only rendered the government a service and done a kindness to the Indians who I induced to keep out of the war but saved the lives of a considerable number of American citizens. I believed at that time and still think that justice, honor and necessity required the act to be done. Mr. Thompson had the opportunity of doing it, it was done and great good has resulted from it, it may be said that I acted without authority. I plead that necessity knows no law and this was certainly a case of necessity. I was ~~xxxxxx~~ ? by you to try and keep those Indians out of the war, it is true this did not constitute me their agent but I was authorized to say that all Indians that kept out of the war should be saved. I told these Indians that they could not



rely upon our good faith. I pledged the honor of our government, my own that all that listened to my words and remained at peace with our government should be protected, that they should receive the same treatment at our hands that other friendly tribes did. The Cayuse Chief promised that they would ~~xx~~ ~~remain friendly~~ remain friendly and we had no right to doubt the truth of their promise until we had unmistakable evidence of its falsity which we did not have at the time. Therefore I contend that the same attention should be shown that tribe that was shown other friendly Indians. We should not be the first to break out promise which would have been the case if ~~we~~ no spot was pointed out for their encampment and an agent appointed to look after and protect them or ~~any~~ any other steps taken to separate them from the enemies. If the troops had gone into the...

[microcopy ends here on the second page. Next page is endorsement and 1856 No. 31 follows in sequence with out customary typed explanation for missing portion]

Rec. 16 Jan, 1856 Nathan Olney Indian Agent Had seen Gen. Palmer's letter to Thompson relative to Olney's letter to Cayuse chiefs. Original transmitted to Commissioner Ind. Affrs. 11th Feb. '56.

Oregon Suptcy. Ind. Affairs, Roll 14, Microcopy 2

1856 No. 31

Indian Camp at Mill Creek, Whitman Valley

Whitman Valley, W.T. Dec. 25, 1856

Capt. Nathan Olney, Indian Agent, dear sir:

I have not yet fixed upon a permanent camp for the friendly Indians, they are now stopping about three miles above the old "Resty Ground". The next day after they arrived I succeeded in getting the census and found that there was 158 men, women and children. I took the names of the males over 12 years of age and acted throughout in accordance with Gen. Palmers printed direction which I was lucky enough to find with Raymond. All went on serenely (?) until the arrival of Governor Stevens when he appointed Shaw to "act in conjunction with the agent from Oregon Ty." On the principal that "to (sic) many cooks should spoil the broth" it has knocked the thing in the head. Shaw set to work and told them that he was their agent and kept the Indians up all one night getting the names of the squaws! The Indians did not know what to make of it. Some of the women had no name, I believe, but they made some for the occasion--now he has got them I venture to say that he can't read one third of them let alone pronounce them. This (faded) on the part of Gov. S has placed me in a more awkward position than I at first apprehended--the Indians still come to me every day for advice etc. which I am entirely unable to give as I do not know ~~xx~~ how Shaw might act in the premises. There is really only two Oregon Indians here, Stic us and Yellow Hawk. I do not think that I should do right in leaving here ~~xxxxx~~ unless advised to do by (sic) either you or Gen.

Palmer and shall remain until I can hear from you.

Gov. Stevens claims--so I am told by Shaw, that all the Indians who have formerly lived in "Washington Ty. are under his control--- I had told them before he arrived to the contrary--that the Umatillas, Cayuses and Walla Wallas were under Gen. Palmer and so they all understood it, and they cannot now see what is the reason Gov. S. has appointed an agent over them.

Yellow Hawk you are aware was not camped with the friendly Indians at the time we found them on the Touchet; but upon close inquiry I found that he



had not acted with the trouble makers but had been camped on the Too-Canon with Tin-tin-mutry's brother "Humpy" and I told him he could camp with us and receive our protection--I shall send him for his family to-morrow.

It has been exceptionally cold for the last four days and we are really ~~frax~~ frozen out. I am stopping with ~~Kay~~ Raymond.

This is the last sheet of paper in "town" so you should not expect to hear from me again until a supply comes up.

I wish you would write to Gen. Palmer the state of affairs here--Ask him if he does not think it would be a good plan to move these friendly Inds. upon their reserve at once. A large portion of them I know would prefer going there.

From what I can hear I am led to believe that there is still a good many ~~except~~ Cayuses who were opposed to the war still hid in the mountains--it is supposed that "Old McKay's" with his family is at the head of this creek. As soon as the weather moderates I shall take a look around and see if I cannot "hole" them.

Write me immediately what I am to do. I am now like an old hen brooding two chickens.

Um Howlish is prisoner with Gov. Stevens. If he should turn him over to me I would send him down to you. He insists that he was not in the fight and was opposed to going to war, if Gov. S. finds him innocent I suppose he will let him go, if so, as I said before, would it not be a good plan to send him below?

Yours

Victor Trevitt.

Oregon Suptcy. Indian Affairs, Roll 14, Microcopy 2

1856 No. 32

palles 10th Jany , 1856

Sir: Enclosed please find a letter from Mr. Vic Trevit (looks like Finch)

I have just this moment received it. I understand by Mr. R.R. Thompson that he will not appoint Trevit localagt. for the friendly Indians in the country. I did the best I could at the time and think Trevit <sup>as</sup> a suitable a person as can be found (that will except (sic) the office) to act as their agent . Every man has his likes and dislikes but personal prejudices should not govern us in the discharge of our official duties. As to whether those Indians are under the superintendence of Gov. Stephens (sic) you are the best judge. I lay the matter before you as I am convinced it will only in ?? Thompson to mention it and he has already refused to act in the matter. I am very sorry Thompson's feelings have been hurt by my acts as I acted for the p blic good and acted after laying the matter before him, and he neglected to act. It was not my intention to be officious or intrusive but an over burning desire to see that all went right, I cannot look tamely on and see the public suffer or persons loose their lives without coming forward to the rescue--judge me by my acts.

Very respectfully

Genl. Joel Palmer,  
Supt. Ind. Affairs,  
Oregon T.

etc.

Nathan Olney,  
Ind. Agent.