

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem Orego , Sept. 17, 1865

Sir: My annual report for this year is herewith submitted.

The Indians of this superintendency may be properly divided into two classes. 1st: Those which have been collected upon reservations are controlled by the government under supervision of agents receive annuities and other benefits from appropriations ~~xxx~~ and are making more or less progress in agriculture and civilization.

2nd: Those who are hostile to the whites, retain their savage habits and mode of life and are not controlled by agents.

The first class numbers 5,571 located at the several agencies designated as Umatilla, Warm Springs, Grand Ronde, Selitz and Alsia. The statement of tribes of Indians in Oregon which is herewith marked A shows the number of each tribe as well as the total at each agency, the name of the agent or sub agent under whose management they are, the amount of money appropriated for their benefit per capita and some other interesting particulars concerning them. The reports of the several agents and subordinates which accompany this report give details of their conditions which is unnecessary to repeat here and I shall confine myself to a few general remarks upon each agency and some statements and suggestions applicable to all of them.

.... p. 712 Warm Spring Agency--The late agent William Logan who was in charge of this agency perished on the Brother Jonathan which was lost on the 30th day of July last between San Francisco and Portland.

The vacancy thus created has not yet been supplied and there is therefore no agents report for this year, but the reports of the several employees give a satisfactory account of the operations there which enabled to confirm by personal observations. The crops are not so good as last year partly because of severe drought no rain having fallen from March until



August and partly in consequence of the ravages of grasshoppers.

These insects appear to be identical with the locusts of Egypt and return in countless myriads at intervals p 713

of several years. When they come they destroy the vegetation of large districts with a suddenness and completeness quite incredible to those who have not witnessed it. When I passed the agency in July en route to the Snake country a field near the agency of nearly thirty acres attracted my notice as promising a good yield of wheat. Upon my return the crop had been harvested by the insects leaving the ground as bare as a ~~box~~ barn floor. The loss was total.

The crops on other parts of the agency suffered some much and others little but enough has been secured for the subsistence of the Indians the coming winter.

There being no miller and sawyer employed at the time the reports of the employees were submitted no account of the production of lumber, flour etc is given.

The saw mill has been run a larger part of the time and a large amount of lumber made. Perhaps it is 25,000 or ~~30k~~ 30,000 feet which has been used by the Indians for building and fencing purposes and for repairs and erection of agency buildings.

The flouring mill has ground all the grain of the Indians. The mills are the best in the superintendency and are admirably adapted for the purposes for which they were designed.

The Indians own horses and cattle but in less number than those at Umatilla and their horses are much inferior but they manifest great desire to accumulate property of this sort and the abundant bunch grass of their reservation is ample for their maintenance, particularly <sup>s</sup> of their stock and agricultural production are given in the consolidated return of farming before referred to.

The permission which was unfortunately incorporated into the treaty of



~~Jan~~ 25 June 1855 with these Indians which permits them to hunt, fish, gather roots berries etc. upon lands outside the reservation is not only unfortunate because it gives the Indians access to the white settlements but it is the greatest obstacle in the way of <sup>their</sup> civilization. They will often labor industriously to put in a crop and then prolong a trip to the fisheries on the Columbia River or to the Cascade mountains for berries and game untill the whole product is destroyed.

The school for the same reason is rendered nearly useless and the Indians while near the white settlement become so enfeebled and demoralized by dissipation and debauchery that they are unfit for p 714 labor when they return to the reservation.

The last Congress made an appropriation for a supplemental treaty with them which was placed in my hands last Spring. I had made arrangements to meet the Indians on my return from the Snake Country in August but the death of Agent Logan so disarranged affairs that I thought it best to defer it. The Indians are very reluctant to surrender the right and I am by no means sure that they can be induced to do it at all. I intend to make an attempt in the early part of next month and will report on the subject when the result is known.

The death of Agent Logan and the manner of it made a deep impression upon these Indians. When among them I was met with a universal expression of sorrow for the loss ~~which~~ thus sustained and respect for his memory. His long acquaintance with them made him familiar with their character and wants while he ever handed justice with which he arbitrated their disputes punished their misdeeds and distributed favors he was enabled <sup>as</sup>, was uniformly acknowledged.

His loss is a calamity to the government as well as to the Indians and his place will be difficult to fill. Long and intimate personal acquaintance gave me high appreciation of his character and virtues and I regret that the willing tribute I could pay to his sterling worth is not appropriate in such a paper as this.



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p 719

### Indians not Under Supervision of Agents

The second class of Indians referred to are estimated at 4,900 souls nearly all of whom live in the country east of the Cascade Mountains and South of the Blue Mountains. They are the Klamaths, Mococs and the several sub tribes of Snakes known as Ya-hoos-kins, Wool-pal-pe, "ah-tat-kin, P-uke-spi-ule and Woo-ne-boo-ey. Congress having made an appropriation for treating with and subdividing these Indians I proceeded last October under instructions from your office to make a treaty with the Klamaths, Modocs and Yahooskin Snakes. This object was attained and a full account of the expedition was transmitted to your office in my letter of 10 December last. A copy of that letter is here appended Marked D and made a part of this report and I hope will be printed with it.

Last June acting under further instructions from your office I proceeded to the Snake Country p. 720

designing to consummate a treaty with such of the Snake Indians as could be reached. Two of the women and one of the children captured in the previous expedition were taken along under guard. The other woman and child being left too sick to travel at Warm Springs and through them and the partially friendly Klamaths I got in communication with Pawla-ne or Pah-ni-x-nee, chief of the Woll-pah-pe Snakes and after a few days conference during which I had no small difficulty in overcoming their fear of just retribution for their barbarous and long continued war upon the whites a treaty was agreed upon, committed to writing and signed. The treaty was transmitted to your office on the 1 September but it will be found upon examination to call for the expenditure of a very small amount of money when ratified.

Indeed it is mainly an addendum... to the treaty of 15 October 1864 with the Klamaths and Modocs bringing the Wall-pah-pe tribe onto the same reservation giving them partial benefit of the same employes and buildings



the only additional expenditure being the moderate sums stipulated for establishing them in their new home and the small annuity to be given them. Indeed the two treaties together will be found to include a greater number of Indians, cede a larger extent of territory and anticipate smaller expenditure than any other treaties ever negotiated in this region. I earnestly recommend their ratification and trust you will endorse ~~therefore~~ this recommendation to the Senate.

The several tribes of Snake Indians have never been friendly with the whites but their hostility cannot be said to have been systematic and determined until within the last eight or nine year.

The amount of property destroyed and the number of lives taken by them in that time has been enormous. A partial list of the depredations committed by them has been compiled from the newspapers of the state and other sources and is herewith submitted marked E. This does not probably include all of their depredations upon the whites. Besides there are several raids made upon the Warm Springs Reservation in which large amounts of stock have been stolen and many lives taken.

On one of these attacks made in 1859, Agent Dennison being then in charge, the Snakes stole a large number of horses variously stated at from 500 to 700 and all the cattle of both Indians and Department. But a small part of was ever recovered (sic)

Numerous military expeditions have been sent against them but the nature of their country their nomadic habits and fierce character give the Indians such advantage that it is no exaggeration to say that ten good soldiers are required to wage successful war against one Indian. Every Indian killed or captured by the military has cost the government fifty thousand dollars at least.

Economy then indicates that it is much cheaper to feed them than to fight them.

p. 721

Once settled upon the Klamath reservation the Willpa ipe tribe will be the means of bringing all the others in. Indeed Paulinee is the war chief, the recognized leader in all the war like expeditions.

His submission will soon no doubt be followed by that of How-Mark and We-now-we wa and with them the last of the ~~maxim~~ hostile band.

I confidently expect to be able to treat with all of them without any additional appropriations.

In negotiating these treaties and in trading through the hostile country frequently found it necessary to call upon the military authorities for assistance and it gave me pleasure to say that they were uniformly ready to extend such aid as was necessary. Gen B. Alvord , Col. G.B. Curry Major W.x V. Rinehart, Capts. Wm. Kelly and Lieutenants Haloran, Applegate Underwood all responded cheerfully to such demands as I made.

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Very respectfully etc.

J.W. Perit Huntington

Supt. of Indian Affairs

Hon D.K. Cooley

Commissioner etc.

Washington, D.C.



Office Supt. Indian Affairs  
Salem Oregon, Oct. 28, 1865

Sir:

Your letter of 9th instant concerning the Modoc Tribe of Indians and the statements of Late Supt. and Agent Steele about them has been received. I am very glad of the opportunity thus afforded of giving you correct information concerning them.

The Modoc Indians live on the lines between California and Oregon and number about 700 all told. They claimed the country from about 40 miles west of the Lower Klamath Lake to the divide between Lost River and the water of Goose lake. They do not live about Goose lake and never did. That region is inhabited by a tribe who sometimes call themselves Snakes and join the marauding bands further north and sometimes find it convenient to be friendly with whites then they call themselves Pan-utes or Washors(?) Gen. Nye of Nevada gave them some presents last year. Their language is a dialect of the Shoshone or Snake and altogether distinct from the Modoc. The Modocs are intermarried with the Klamaths, speak a language almost identical and might improperly not improperly be considered a part of that tribe. About half of the Modoc country is in California, that of the Klamath wholly in Oregon.

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p. 745

I am sir etc.

J. W. Perit Huntington

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon Chas. Maltby

Supt. Indian Affairs in California.



Warm Springs Agency

Nov. 16, 1865

Captain: I have just learned that a party of four men from Canyon City bound for Jacksonville was attacked by Indians (probably We-you-we-wa" Snakes[ at the springs where the Deasmond murder was committed about two miles north east of the head of "Willow Creek. The men were at breakfast when the Indians, said to be numerous, were first observed. Their horses were grazing at a little distance and the men made an effort to reach them. The Indians got between the horses and the men and also between the men and the camp, thus cutting them off from both. The men made good their escape and all crossed the Deschutes fifteen miles below this place on the 13th. One of them reached the house of "Haller" at Oak Grove yesterday morning. The others have not been heard from yet but have probably reached the settlements on the Tygh. They were without food for several days and much exhausted. The Indians got five horses, four guns, fifteen or twenty ounces of gold dust and all the provisions, ammunition, camp equipage etc. belonging to the party. The place where the attack was made is about thirty-five miles east or south east from here and we are somewhat apprehensive that the marauders may visit the Agency for the purpose of repeating one of those raids which they have been in the habit of making so profitable in years past. I send this to you the first information I have and will send such additional facts as may reach me.

I learn also that a quartermaster's wagon escorted by twelve men was recently attacked on the Canon City road the men defeated and driven off and the wagon and mules (with the freight) captured by the Indians.

I am etc. J.W. Porit Huntington

Capt. Charles Lafollet

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon

Comdy. Camp Polk.



Warm Springs Indian Agency

Sir:

November 17th, 1865

I told you when we were coming up the Columbia River together that some of the Indians who belong upon this reservation had left but I was not at that time aware of the extent of the evil.

I now find that evil disposed persons (whites have been busy all summer in telling the Indians that since the death of Agent Logan they had no +yee and were not under any obligation to remain upon the reservation, that the land here was to be opened to settlement by whites and that they (the +ndians) must take care of themselves as best they could. They have also been advised to remove to your reservation and the idea conveyed that they would receive protection and assistance there. Some of them who have left are among the most thrifty and best established Indians belonging here having good farms, teams etc. and I understand that a considerable number of them have actually gone to Simcoe. A large number are scattered along the Columbia or are living in the vicinity of the Dalles drinking whiskey, prostituting their women and contracting disease. Those who have remained are the ones that are the most attached to their homes and they are much distressed with the prospect which they have been led to believe imminent of their removal. I have reassurance these that the reservation is set apart for them and here they will remain and be protected and I think they are now convinced that they have been misled.

I want to make a vigorous effort to recall the fugitive Indians and keep them here. You are aware that I cannot give the agency my personal supervision all the time, and of course until there is an agent appointed my efforts will be often embarrassed and thwarted but I shall do what I can. The idea that they would be protected and assisted at Simcoe has been most pernicious and I must ask your assistance in correcting it. I therefore ask that you will inform such of the Indians as may now be there or may hereafter go there that that is not their home and direct them to return to this place



without delay. I also request you to advise me of the number of Warm Springs Indians now upon the reservation at Simcoe .

Your reply to this should be addressed to Salem which place I hope to reach by the 25th instant.

I remain etc.

Your obt. servant

J.W. Perit Huntington

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Rev. J.H. Wilbur

U.S. Indian Agent

Simcoe



p. 753

Rules-- The death of the late William Logan having left the Confederated Tribes of Middle Oregon without any agent it becomes necessary for the undersigned to exercise supervision over this Agency and its Affairs until such time as the successor to Mr. Logan shall have been appointed and qualified. The following rules are laid down for the guidance of the several employes and it is required that they be observed.

1st-~~Until~~ Until an agent is appointed the Superintendent of the farming will direct the affairs of the agency under the direction of the undersigned,

2d-No employe will absent himself from the Agency without permission.

3d-Secular labor will be ~~suspended~~ suspended on Sundays except in cases of urgent necessity.

4th-It will be the duty of all employees to discourage as far as possible any sort of gambling among the Indians. Gambling among Employes is also prohibited.

5th No white persons other than employes will be permitted to remain upon the reservation.

6th Diligence and strict attention to the duty assigned is enjoined upon all employes.

7th The virtue of Indian women will not be invaded by any employes. Strict regard to this regulation is enjoined.

8th No pass or permission will be given to any Indian to absent himself from the Reservation except when authorized by the undersigned.

9th the attention of employes is directed to the circular from the office of Indian Affairs dated July 27, 1865 and observance of its requirements is required. 10th a copy of these regulations will be posted in the office of the agency and notice is hereby given that disregard of any or all of them will be considered cause for dismissal from the service

J.W. Permit Huntington

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon.



Warm Springs Indian Agency

Nov. 20, 1865

Sir:

You are authorized to proceed to the North side of the Columbia river to collect the Indians who are now there and who properly belong to the Warm Springs Reservation. You will cause all of them to return without <sup>direct</sup> delay and you will also ~~collect~~ such as you may see or hear of at other points to return. Icrefsenia (?) who is understood to have persuaded many of the confederated tribes to leave you will be sure to see before you return and inform him that I insist that he and those with him shall come back to Warm Springs forthwith.

You are authorized to take Ipalt-pu Kote and one other of the Warm Springs Indians with you for assistance.

You will send report of your proceedings under this order to me at Salem.

Very respectfully etc.

J.W. Perit Huntington

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon

Donald McKay

Interpreter

Dalles Nov. 24, 1865

Sir:

You are appointed Superintendent of Farming Operations at "arm<sup>s</sup> prings Reservation, dating from the 1st day of December proximo. You will assume your duties from that date and in the absence of an agent will exercise supervision of affairs at the Agency.

Your discretion and experience will enable you to conduct the operation of the agency without any more than the general instructions already given you verbally. The chief objects to be accomplished during the ensuing winter and spring are the protection and care of the property belonging to the government now there, the sowing and plantings of a large a breadty of land in useful crops as possible and the repair of the mills mill race etc. which appear necessary. You will endeavor to see that each employe discharges his duty faithfully and that the Indians are encouraged ~~as~~ and assisted to cultivate enough land to supply their wants. A list of rules and regulations are posted up in the office at the Agency for the government of employes, they will be your guide in the management of affairs and you will direct subordinate employes to observe them.

Reports of the condition and progress of affairs will be expected from you as often as the condition of the roads and river will permit for communication.

No Indians will be permitted to leave the reservation without a written pass and no such passes will be issued unless there is a sufficient reason for doing so. The policy of the government is to confine the Indians to the reservation and will keep this object steadily in view, only departing from it for valid reason.

Very respectfully

James Whitney esq.

J.W. Perit Huntington, supt etc

Dalles



Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem Oregon, Dec. 8th, 1865

Sir:

Your letter of 5th ultimo concerning the two squaws named Polly and Mary belonging to the Klamath tribe and now sojourning at the Dalles is just received and attention given to its contents.

In view of the impossibility of travel between Dalles and Klamath at this season and the manifest impropriety of putting Klamath Indians upon the Warm Springs Reservation I consent that the two women named remain at the Dalles until further notice upon condition that you and other responsible citizens of your vicinity will guarantee that supervision shall be extended upon over them (without expense to the government) to the extent that they commit no crime or gross immorality and further that you promise in case restriction is disregarded by the squaws to inform me of the fact without delay.

I should state in justice to Marshall Keeler that I requested him to expell all Indians from the Dalles. I did not suppose there were any Klamaths there or I should not have directed their return to their own country at this ~~time~~ season of the year when it is clearly impossible ~~for them~~ that they can do so.

This permission in regard to these two women must not be considered a precedent to justify similar requests in future.

The policy of the government is the segregation of the Indians upon reservations designated for them. My instructions are explicit and exact that this policy be carried out. My endeavor will be to comply with them in letter and spirit.

Very respectfully etc.

Hon Jas. C. Wilson

J. W. Perdit Huntington, supt.

Dalles



Oregon Suptcy. Indian Affairs, 1848-73, Microcopy 2, Roll 9

p. 762

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Sir:

Salem Oregon, Dec. 8th, 1865

I transmit herewith a treaty concluded by me as commissioner on behalf of the United States with the Confederated Tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon under the act of Congress Approved 30th June, 1864 and the instructions contained in your letter of November 4th, 1864.

The reasons which I have given in my several reports and letters to your office upon the subject when recommending provisions for this treaty are equally applicable as argument in favor of its ratification by the Senate. I deem it ~~unnecessary~~ unnecessary to repeat them at this time, but I trust that you will after further examination concur with me as to its importance and urge it upon the favorable consideration of that body.

The usual hinderance to the confirmation of such treaty, viz the expenditure involved is absent in this case, Congress having already made the necessary appropriation and it having been placed in my hands some months ago.

Since the death of Agent Logan and the consequent vacancy in the agency at Warm Springs these Indians have been very discontented and are a good deal scattered. I have employed Donald McKay as interpreter to endeavor to collect and return the stragglers. I hope to be able to report with the return of spring and the installation of a new agent a better state of affairs.

Very respectfully etc.

J. W. Perit Huntington

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon

Hon D.<sup>ca</sup>. Cooley

Commissioner, etc.

Washington, D.C.



Oregon Suptcy. Indian Affairs, 1848-73 Roll 9, Microcopy 2

p. 786

Office Supt. Indian Affairs

Salem Orego , March 14, 1866

Sir:

I transmit herewith a letter from the Hon D.A. Cooley, commissioner of Indian affairs authorizing a survey of a county road through the Umatilla Reservation connecting Umatilla City with the Summit of the Blue Mountains, via McKay Creek.

Acting under the authorization contained in the letter of the commissioner referred to you will communicate with the county authorities and permit the survey to be made. You will submit a report to this office as soon as practicable showing whether the proposed road interferes with any improvements made by Indian and is so to what extent submitting estimates of the damage done. In the mean time you will not tolerate any interference with the farms or dwellings of the Indians and if such be attempted by citizens under color of the right granted by this order of the commissioner until the same has been acted upon by the President.

Very Respectfully

Your Obt. servt.

J.W. Perit Huntington

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon.

W.H. Barnhart

U.S. Indian Agent

Umatilla Agency