

Emigration (Indian expeditions)

p 803, Series I, Vol L, Pt. II

Fort Walla Walla, Wash^{ter}, March 31, 1864

Lieut J.W. Hopkins, acting assistant adjutant -general~~00~~ district
of Oregon, Fort Vancouver

..In compliance with a request of Colonel English, commanding officer
of this post, I have the honor to report that on the 21st instant
I arrived at this place from a visit to the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

While there I held several consultations with the chiefs concerning
the proposed employment of some of their young men during the summer
against the Snake Indians. Uma-how-lish, their recognized war chief
agreed to go with me and lead a party of twenty-one young men. I did
not say much to the young men but so far as I did converse with them
found them willing. I think I can make that number useful

p 804

the earlier I move the better. I would be glad to start from here by April
15 by which time grass will be sufficiently good and the
mountains in as good a condition as it will be in at any
time during the early part of the season

Geo. B. Currey, captain

First Oregon Cavalry.

(guides & scouts)

for operations against the
Snakes & Wasches

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Emigration

Indian abuses: Expeditions

p 815

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash^{ter}, April 11,
1864

Capt George B. Currey, First Oreg. Cav Comd Expedition against the Snake
Indians...

object of your expedition is to protect the whites in mining,
in the exploration and occupation of the country not included
in the Indian reservations. Your line of travel and the selection
of the site for your wagon depot are left entirely to yourself. With
your transportation you will probably be able to make two circuits
of nearly sixty days each from said depot.

It is recommended that the first circuit shall be more westerly than
the second. The latter could probably extend east of the Oregon
line and possibly protect any emigrants coming in over the more
southerly road south of Snake River. The mining camps already established
on the Owyhee should be protected, and it is desirable to assist the
white in traveling over the whole region west and southwest of old Fort
Boise.

You may probably be able to communicate with Captain Drake who leaves
Fort Dalles on the 15th instant. If the forces meet, you must of course
command.

It is intended that you should have eight wagons and 132 pack and
riding mules.

Captain Drake was ordered to make two circuits of sixty days
each from his depot, the most westerly first, but his
movements may depend on events now occurring near Canyon City.

Hopkins etc. J.W.

Fort Vancouver, May 2, 1864, Benj Alvord (indorsement)

Captain Currey has been ordered to remain in the field and return to Fort Walla Walla on the 20th of October. Captain Drake to return to Fort Dalles on the 15th of October next.

Flathead

Emigration: Montana

p 818, Series I, Vol I, Pt II, pp 318

Townsend to Wright, Washington, April 13, 1864

.. Gen Alvord recommends that the exploration be postponed to another season. I am directed to notify you the Secretary of War approves the views...and that the exploration will accordingly be postponed

Camp Babbitt

P. 818

Headquarters District of Utah

Camp Douglas, Utah, Ter. April 13, 1864

Special Orders

No. 32

I-Lieut.Col. William Jones, Second Cavalry California Volunteers will, on receipt of this order, turn over the command of the troops at the Rush Valley Reservation to Maj. John M. O'Neill, of the same regiment.

II-Lieutenant-Colonel Jones upon being relieved will repair immediately to Camp Babbitt, Visalia. Captain Stover, assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation to Sacramento, Cal. By command of Brigadier General Conner.

M.G. Lewis

Acting Adjutant General

[I, L, II]

Fortifications

p 819

Fort Vancouver, April 13, 1864 , ~~Added~~ J.W. Hopkins to Capt W.H.

The ~~General~~ Jordan, 9th U.S. Infy Comdg. Officer Cape Disappointment,
"ash Ter.

The general commanding the district directs me to acknowledge the reception of your letter of the 6th instant respecting the arrival of your command at Cape Disappointment on the previous day. The general has sent a telegram to the department headquarters asking for orders concerning the building of a wharf.

...the general desires you for the present to designate your position as Cape Disappointment, Wash ^ter. The question of a name he has referred to department headquarters.

J.W. Hopkins, First Lieut, First
Oregon Cavalry, Act Asst. Adjt ^{Gen}en.

Indian abuses

Nez Perce

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol L, pt II p 819

Alvord to Hon J.W. Nesmith, senate of United States, on committee on Indian Affairs, Wash, D.C., April 13, 1864 (from Vancouver)

I desire to urge you through you upon the Committee of Indian Affairs in the Senate the propriety of a ratification in the main of the Nez Perce treaty recently obtained... From recent rumors I have been apprehensive that it was in danger of not being ratified. Not having given it special study in its minute parts..

That tribe waited four years for a ratification of the first treaty of 1855, and why? Not because they revolved. On the contrary they adhered faithfully to their duty and fealty. Were they rewarded by being made an exception and their treaty ratified by itself? No; they were punished like the hostiles, and their treaty was not ratified until 1859. By mismanagement they have never seen but little fulfillment of it by agents of the Government and to crown all, their reservation two years ago was invaded by 15,000 miners in contempt of the treaty and of their sacred rights most solemnly guaranteed by to them. Thus everything has been done which the fates could invent to tempt and kick these faithful allies into revolt.

...in the minority opposed to the treaty are many young men of spirit, pride and warlike feelings. If the tribe is aggravated by a non-ratification of this treaty, I shall look with concern to the result, for the young men of the whole tribe may act together.

Nez Perce

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol. L, Pg. 2 p. 819

Headquarters District of Oregon

Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. April 13, 1864

Hon. J. W. Nesmith

Senate of United States on Committee on Indian Affairs, Washington City, D.C.

Sir: I desire to urge through you upon the committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate the propriety of a ratification in the main of the Nez Perce' Treaty recently obtained. If a modification or partial ratification is made or ratification conditional on acceptance of modification, there are plenty of precedents, I think, for the course. From recent rumors I have been apprehensive that it was in danger of not being ratified. Not having given it special study in its minute parts, I was not posted up as to the objections, and wrote you urging its complete ratification.

That tribe waited four years for a ratification of the first treaty of 1855 and why? Not because they revolted. On the contrary, they adhered faithfully to their duty and fealty. Were they rewarded by being made an exception and their treaty ratified by itself? No; they were punished like the hostiles, and their treaty was not ratified until 1859. By mismanagement they have never seen but little fulfillment of it by agents of the government, and to crown all, their reservation two years ago was invaded by 15,000 miners in contempt of the treaty and their sacred rights most solemnly guaranteed to them. Thus everything has been done which the fates could invent to tempt and kick these faithful allies into revolt. In October 1862 I visited them and made them a speech in a grand council of their chiefs, in which I showed them that I noted and appreciated their past history and their present forbearance. In May, 1863, I assembled six companies of at Fort Lapwai at the

council which formed the new treaty. In the minority opposed to the treaty are many young men of spirit, pride and warlike feelings. If the tribe is aggravated by a non ratification of this treaty , I shall look with concern to the result, for the young men of the whole tribe may yet act together.

I have the honor etc.

Benj. Alvord

Brigadier General U.S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

Indian abuses Emigration

Series I, Vol I Pt II, p 830

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash Ter.

April 27, 1864 (Via Fort Boise, Idaho Ter.)

Capt. George B. Currey, First Oregon Cav Comdg. Expedition against the Snake Indians

Sir: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that this office is in receipt of Lieut James A. Waymire's report of his expedition into the Indian country south and east of Canyon City. He left Canyon City on the 19th of March, accompanied by sixty citizens; reached Harney lake on the 5th of April instant; marched around the eastern end of the lake, two days' march from which he encountered a large band of Indians and gave them battle; but being badly supported by citizens he was repulsed in his attack and was forced to retreat. He estimates the number of Indians engaged in the fight at about 150, possibly twice that number. The place of encounter is southeast of Harney Lake and about thirty miles therefrom. He lost 2 soldiers and 1 citizen and 1 soldier wounded.

I am etc. J.W. Hopkins...

p 830

letter from R.F. Maury, April 27, to Alvord

...I enclose a report of the commander of the citizens who accompanied Lieutenant Waymire (started, footnoted not found) A different version is current sustaining Lieutenant Waymire's opinion of their conduct.

Names.

Cape Disappointment

Jordan

[p. 832]

War of "ebellion, Series I, Vol. L, Pt. 2

Headquarters Department of the Pacific

San Francisco, April 29, 1864

Capt. William H. Jordan,

Ninth U.S. Infantry, Commanding (through district commander)

Sir: The department commander directs that the post at the mouth of the Columbia River will be known and designated "Cape Disappointment, mouth of Columbia River, Washington Territory," until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant

R.C. Drum

Assistant Adjutant General.

Fortifications (naming, Cape Disappointment)

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol L, Pt. II, p 832

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, April 29, 1864
Capt. William H. Jordan, Ninth U.S. Infantry, Commanding (Through
district commander).

Sir: The department commander directs that the post at the mouth
of the Columbia River will be known and designated, "Cape Disappointment,
mouth of Columbia River, Washington Territory," Until further orders.

Very respt. etc. R.C. Drum, assistant
adjutant general

Snakes. Eastern Oregon

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol. L, pg. 2 p. 836

Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs

Salem, Oreg. May 2, 1864

Brig. Gen. B. Alvord, commanding district of Oregon, Vancouver, Wash. Ter.

Sir: the copy of your letter to Col. R.F. Maury, dated 8th ultimo
.....I hope that the operations of the military department will
meet with such success that it will be practicable to include the
roving bands of Snakes as well as the Klamath and Modoc tribes.

The information now in possession of this office in regard to
these tribes (which I may remark is meager and unsatisfactory)
does not correspond with the opinion expressed in your letter
to Colonel Maury, "that they have no homes and no country and cannot
by treaty surrender their lands, for they claim none," but on the
contrary indicate that they do claim all the land embraced in
Southeastern Oregon together with parts of Idaho, Utah and Perhaps
Nevada. The copy of my letter of June 1 (see Huntington to Dole
June 1, 1863, p. 468) last to the commissioner of Indian affairs
contains the facts now attainable and my opinion of what should
be done and I take the liberty to inclose it herewith for your
information. If you obtain from Colonel Maury or any other source
information of value to this office in relation to these Indians
I request that it be communicated.

I am general, etc.

J.W. Pettit Huntington

Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Migration: Summer, 1864 troop deployment

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol L, pt. II, p 837-37

Headquarters, Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, May 2, 1864

Assistant-general U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

The general condition of affairs in this department remains unchanged.

Recruiting progresses as favorably as could be expected; the troops are in good health and judiciously posted for the preservation of the peace and quiet of the land.

The programme for the movable columns during the summer for the protection of immigrants from the eastern states is as follows:

Troops from the District of Oregon to move from Forts Walla and Walla Walla, to be advanced southeasterly to the upper waters of the Snake River.

Troops from the District of Utah will afford protection along the great thoroughfares through that Territory and Southern Idaho.

A command from Fort Klamath will move in an easterly direction over Southern Oregon to the Owyhee River and the southern portion of Idaho Territory; and a command from Fort Churchill will move northward and scout in the vicinity of Lakes Pyramid, Humboldt and Honey, affording protection along the Humboldt route. This arrangement will afford ample protection to the settlements within our borders as well as to the immigrants approaching from the east. The remaining troops in the department are so posted as to preserve the peace and quiet of the country, whether threatened by rebel sympathizers within or foes from without.

G. Wright Brigadier General U.S. Army Commanding

Indian abuses Klamath Reservation

War of Rebellion, Series II, Vol L, pt II pp 836-7

Office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oreg. May 2,
1864

Brig Gen B. Alvord, commanding district of Oregon, Vancouver, Wash
Ter.

Sir: The copy of your letter to Col . R.F. Maury, dated 8th ultimo which you were kind enough to furnish for the information of this office reached me after some delay..I intended when at Portland last week to have gone over to Vancouver for the purpose of calling upon you and conferring with reference to Indian affairs, not only east of the Cascade Mountains but at other points. I do not think at this late day and at a time when the demands upon the Treasury are so great, that it will be of any use to attempt to obtain an appropriation for the support of Indians who are now and have long been hostile to the whites, and in a condition of actual war. It is uncertain when they can be brought under control, if indeed the process of taming them does not result in their extermination.

If, however, they are persuaded or whipped into a willingness to submit to the authority of the United States, and ceasing their venge hostility, will collect on a reservation, I do not know of a location more adapted to their wants or less objectionable , when the interests of the whites are considered, than the tract reserved for those purposes in the Klamath Lake country. A copy of the notice of this reservation is herewith inclosed which will acquaint you with its boundaries.

The new post, Fort Klamath, is near the northwest corner of the tract. Some provisions could probably be made for their support, should they remove there this summer) until Congress at its session next December could make an appropriation for the purpose.

You are probably aware that Congress has at its present session appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of treating with the tribes of Southeastern Oregon, purchasing their lands etc. and I hope that the operations of the military department will meet with such success that it will be practicable to include the roving bands of War Snakes as well as the Klamath and Modoc tribes.

The information now in possession of this office in regard to these tribes (which, I may remark, is meager and unsatisfactory) does not correspond with the opinion expressed in your letter to Colonel Maury, "that they have no homes and no country, and cannot by treaty surrender their lands for they claim none," but on the contrary indicate that they do claim all the land embraced in Southeastern Oregon together with parts of Idaho, Utah and ~~xx~~ perhaps Nevada. The copy of my letter of June 1 last to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs contains the facts now attainable and my opinion of what should be done, and I take the liberty to inclose it herewith for your information.

If you obtain from Colonel Maury or any other source information of value to this office in relation to these Indians I request that it be communicated. J.W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Inclosure

Notice of Indian Reservation

In accordance with instructions issued by J.W. Perit Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Oregon, that a tract of country be set apart as a reservation for Indians, and notice thereof published to the end that white settlers may be prevented from trespassing upon the same, I have selected for such reservation the following described tract or body of land to wit: Commencing at

a point on the line dividing the State of Oregon from California, due south from the outlet of lower end of Klamath Lake, on the west side thereof, running thence due north sixty miles; thence due east twenty-five miles; thence due south sixty miles, to south boundary of Oregon; thence due west twenty-five miles along said boundary line to place of beginning, containing 1,500 square miles. All lands included within the above mentioned bounds are hereby set apart and declared a reservation for Indians, and all persons other than Indians are hereby warned against trespassing upon them.

Amos E. Rogers,
U.S. Indian sub-agent in Oregon.

2 Indian ~~bo~~ abuses

[I, L, II]

G. Wright abuses, Klamath Indian campaigns

P 841

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, May 9, 1864

Adjutant General U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

Tranquillity prevails throughout the department, except in the District of Humboldt, where the Indian war is being prosecuted vigorously and successfully.

Col. H.M. Black, Sixth Infantry California Volunteers, has been zealous and indefatigable in pursuing the enemy, and his officers and men have endured the hardships and exposures of that inhospitable region amid the snows and rains with the greatest cheerfulness.

The whole country is covered with our scouting parties, and already between thirty and forty of the hostile Indians have been killed and many wounded, with but trifling loss on our side. Some of the principal chiefs have surrendered, and Colonel Black expresses the opinion that the war will soon cease.

G. Wright, brigadier-general, U.S. Army
commanding.

Snakes Harney Lake Harney Post [p. 841]
War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol. L, Pt. 2

Headquarters District of Oregon, Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter., May 6, 1864
Special Orders No. 70

The command of Captain Drake will proceed to the northeastern end of Harney Lake and effect a junction with the force of Captain Currey First Oregon Cavalry, who will command the whole force. Captain Currey will decide when the two commands shall again separate.

By order of Brigadier General Alvord

J.W. Hopkins,
First Lieutenant First Oregon Cavalry Act. Asst. Adj. Gen.

P. 844

Headquarters District of Oregon
Fort Vancouver, Wash. Ter. May 13, 1864

Capt. G.B. Currey

Commanding Expedition into the Indian Country.

(Via Fort Boise, Idaho Ter.)

Sir: You are directed by the general commanding to observe, during your summer's campaign and report upon your return, as to the best locality for a military post in the Harney Lake country. The main considerations are grass, wood and water, and a geographical position for holding the Indians in subjection.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant

J.W. Hopkins

First Lieutenant, First Oregon Cavalry Act. Asst. Adj. Gen.

Secession

War of Rebellion, Series I, Vol L, Pt II, pps. 846-47

Headquarters Department of the Pacific, San Francisco, May 16, 1864

Adjutant-General U.S. Army, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

This department is quiet but you are aware that there is on this coast a powerful opposition to the present Administration, claiming to be Union men, yet doing all in their power to thwart the Government in the prosecution of the war.

A large majority of these people, however, are truly loyal and will support the Government zealously and earnestly as long as a rebel remains under arms.

The political status of California was fixed at the September election/ the struggle will be renewed at the approaching election of a President, but I have no fears as to the result. The war policy of the Administration will be sustained by an overwhelming majority.

...were I to be guided by the dictates of the radical press I should crowd my forts with men charged with disloyalty, keep this country in a constant ferment, agitate desperate efforts to plunge us into all the horrors of a civil war, and all simply to gratify the caprices of a few men who advocate such extreme measures.

I have made many arrests for disloyal practices, and have several persons now in confinement, and should circumstances demand it I shall not hesitate to use all the power I have for the preservation of the peace; but I will not be goaded on to do acts which I know to be wrong.

These radicals seem to believe that it is my special duty to arrest every man or woman whose sentiments do not completely coincide exactly with the

Government, and if I do not yield to their insane demands, denounce
me as a sympathizer p 847

of the rebellion, but I am not at all disturbed by the such
accusations. For the years past I have labored intensely for my
country, and although not permitted to risk my life on the battle
field I can point with pride to the happy and peaceful condition of
the Pacific Coast, and if the prudential course I have pursued has
contributed to this great result I shall be more than repaid.

Very etc.

G. Wright.