

(Notes only from 43 page Monograph on the Puyallup Indians of the State of Washington. Item 9705 M755. Gist of material contained therein only)

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(A Monograph on the Puyallup Indians of the State of Washington, Their History, Lands and Naturalization...Presented to Congress by a Boston Tillicum Esq. Tacoma Daily News Print 1892. Wraps.)

...The Puyallup Reserve contains 18,060 acres worth \$4,515,000. Lands patented by NP Railway 7,344 acres worth \$1,836,000. Lands patented to (?) (Inds) (?) 10,716 acres worth \$2,679,000 a

...Puyallups, first references to traced to Occurences at the Nisqually House, 1849. Lane govt. report, Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs 1859..."the ~~Sax~~ Squally-a-wish, Pual-up-a-mish and Snuo-qnwamush Indians live about Nusqually, Pullap and Snumush rivers, number about 550.

p.4 ~~Exhibit (1)~~ from Hood's Canal south to Chehalis Co. and from Satsup River ~~xxxxx~~ East to Mt Tacoma and reserved for Puyallups as follows:

"Article II...There is however reserved a square tract containing two sections , or twelve hundred and eighty acres lying on the south sideall of which tracts shall be set apart and , so far as necessary surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use...10 U.S. Stat at Large R 1132...

"...in...1857 Stevens , by his own sense of justice added to the treaty 1,280 acres and on Jan 20, 1857 Pres. P approved the present Reservation of 18,060 acres. ..The Indians continued to live quietly on old land until 1873 when the Northern Pacific located its western terminus near their reservation...

....In 1886 agent Eells prepared a list of so called Puyallups and sent it to Washington praying that the government issue patents to these parties

under the treaty. Patents were issued to those named in Mr. Tells list and they now own the land...much of it worth \$250 an acre for hops... or about \$4,515,000 or \$10,000 per head for little, old and young...

p. 8...names, listed as half bloods etc.

Shikes, Dick, Meeker, Kitty Kautz and Diggins (she was twice married)

p. 11..Appears name William H. Wilton, second name, listed as half breed.

Sloan, Meander, Lane, Sandwich Islanders, Cowlitz, and other names, Wright, Wapato, Wilson, Wynaco, Jack, James Goudy (P. 13) ;

p. 13--From the testimony asked it appears that 68 of these patentees were Puyallup Indians and 98 were not...

Additional testimony follows, showing them to be B.C.'s, Snohomish, Kanakas, Clallam, several days of testimony taken in 1888

Slavery mentioned, many descendants of slaves, not Puyallups...

p. 40-41 questions.."is such and such an Indian a Puyallup Indian..."

p. 43..."A full report of all the testimony will be found with the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs at Washington..."

"...Now it is clear that a majority of the patentees on the Puyallup Reservation were not at the time of patent Puyallup Indians. The Puyallups were shoved aside and their land divided among a lot of foreigners. Mexicans, Sandwich Islanders, British Columbia Half blood Indians and Indians from every quarter...The Puyallups have 7,128 acres and others 10,837 acres..."

trading

The rule of the Wishram as traders was evidently stay at homes; there is no evidence that they ever went abroad to trade. They were wholly middlemen... Trade at the Dalles was in skins, fur, fish, oil, roots, pemmican, feathers, robe buffalo robes, clothing, shells, slaves and horses. On the whole products along the Columbia, the coast and Oregon exchange for products of the interior east and north.

Spier, and Sapir, "Wishram Ethnography, U.W. Anthro. 1930, III p. 224
(also Curtis, North American Indian, detailed therein.)

Also, Townsend's Original Journals, p. 216

Umatilla reservation, March, 1948..

Res adults resid~~ding~~ on reservation. Not enrolled 50,
enrolled 312, total 362. Under 21, not enrolled 25,
enrolled 262. Total 281.

Total resident population not enrolled 649.

312 enrolled adults, 262 under 21, 564 non resident, grand
total 1138.

Net, James H. The Middle Columbia Salish U of W pub in anthropology
Vol 2 No. 4 pp 83-128, June 1928.

pg 105

Moses.. "This old territory of the Columbia he said embraced all of the country east of the Cascades occupied by the Klickitat, Yakima and Palous. He understood that this included all the Yakima River country, the Palouse river and the Snake below the Palouse. All the Umatilla country was also claimed by the Columbia, some of whom considered it their oldest headquarters. They claimed the Klickitat, Yakima and Palous were intruders who had pushed them out or taken possession of their country and settled down in it. It seems that this invasion took place without any great or prolonged war. ~~The~~ Some of the Columbia occasionally fought with the intruders but others were friendly and intermarried with them. The Columbia Salish are vague, or do not remember much regarding how the invasion took place, or do not remember much regarding how the invasion took place but evidently remember best the fact that certain territory once belonged to them is now occupied by others.

The original home of the Klickitat and Yakima, he learned, was south of the Columbia River, a considerable distance back. Not many years after the arrival of these people among the Columbia Salish some kind of a plague spread up Columbia river killing off many of the tribe living between The Dalles and Priest's Rapids. The strangers, most of whom it seems, lived in the mountains or at least a little back from the main river, were not decimated by it. Some remnants of the Columbia moved farther north among other bands of the tribe while others who remained became lost or absorbed by the intruding tribe. After this the Columbia valley from The Dalles east was inhabited by people speaking the Yakima language.

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The other group of people which occupied parts of the Columbia country was that now known under the tribal names of Klickitat, Yakima and Palous. They all spoke the same language and were looked upon as parts of one tribe or branches of the Yakima.

The Columbia Salish claim that the Yakima pushed down the Yakima valley and occupied part of the Columbia River from White Bluffs down to below the mouth of the Yakima which was formerly inhabited by Columbia. This extension seems to have penetrated east along the north side of the Snake, to the Palouse River, the mouth of which seems to have become the headquarters of the Palous tribe, who were looked upon as an offshoot of the Yakima. They were considered a small and poor tribe by the Coeur d'Alene and some others, and are said to have depended chiefly upon fish and roots. 34 This refers more particularly to a band at the mouth of the Palouse who may have been different from the ordinary Palous Indians and possibly a Salish remnant.

p 103

The exact ancient boundaries between the Spokane and Columbia are rather vague. The Coeur d'Alene do not seem to know of any time when Columbia boundaries touched theirs. Some of them say that at one time

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parties of Columbias came close to their borders on the southwest and occasionally parties of the two tribes met; that at this time parties of Spokane seldom came south of Cheney or Sprague but in later days, perhaps after the advent of the horse, they went as far as Ritzville and sometimes Colfax. Spokane are also said to have camped on Cow Creek and their country, ~~and the same was true of the~~ parties often went right to the mouth. Colfax was considered to be in Palouse country, at least in later days, but was to some extent

was to some extent within both Coeur d'Alene and Nez Perce spheres of influence. It seems not improbable that at one time the narrow strip of Palous country above the mouth of the Palouse was neutral ground, the contiguous tribes of Columbia, Spokane, Coeur d'Alene and Nez Perce each making use to some extent of the part lying nearest to them. The central strip and previous decimation of the Columbia population by disease would make the expansion of the Yakima or Palouse in this direction very easy. (104-

Teit

Op02 p 90

The name appears to be used (Moses Columbia) in a general sense for all the people speaking the language of the Middle Columbia Salish west of Columbia River. ...???? Referring to them as living at Priest Rapids etc.

Indians. Palouses etc. Gain

Gaining his information from the Hudson's Bay company Mr. Parker stated the strength of several Indian tribes as follows:

Cayuses, peaceable, honest, hospitable and number 2,000

Walla Walla are like the Cayuses and number over 500.

Nez Perces are like the Cayuses and number over 2,000

Palouses are like the Cayuses and number 300 ~~old 300~~ 300.

Spokane, he affirms should be spelled Sp kein, meaning children of the sun, they number about 800.

Coeur d Alenes, civil honest, kind and number 700.

Flatheads, dignified, noble, frank generous, always friendly to whites, 800.

Pend D Oreilles, like flatheads, number 2,200.

Kettle Falls Indians number 560.

Okinagans number 1,050.

Yakimas number about 700.

It is estimated the number of Indians between the Cascade and Rocky mountains, within the reach of missionary labors is 64,000.

...The area thus lost to the Indians was a little over 29,000 square miles or a trifle of a few hundred thousand acres more than is contained in a tract 138 miles wide by 210 long for which they were to be paid as follows:

The fourteen tribes termed the Yakima Nation including the Palouse Indians, all of who lived north of the Columbia and Snake rivers, with Kama-iakun as head chief were to be given \$200,000 This was to be paid in yearly installments during the first five \$10,000 the next five, \$8,000 then \$6,000 for five years and for the last five \$4,000 were to be paid annually. Payments were to commence in September, 1856. This left \$60,000 which were to be expended in getting these tribes on their reservation, for fitting it up and to aid them in learning the art of husbandry. In addition to this

the head chief was to be paid ~~100~~ \$500 per year for twenty years as a salary. To these Indians generally this was a glittering temptation. From that time until his death, Kama-ia-akun was hostile to the transaction and used his influence against it without avail. He was never friendly to the white and later withdrew from the war path against them only for want of followers. Fourteen chiefs in all signed this agreement, among whom was the unwilling Kama-ia-akun.

Historic Sketches Walla Walla, Whitman, Columbia and Garfield counties, Washington Territory. Frank T. Gilbert, Portland, 1882.

The Organic Laws of Oregon Territory, adopted ~~August~~ August 14, 1845, contained ~~xxxx~~ some terms that have become well known to everyone, and others that ~~have been~~ are less known.

They ~~spec~~ held that the "utmost good faith shall always be observed ~~owed~~ towards the Indians, their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent... but laws founded in justice and ~~the~~ humanity shall from time to time be made for preventing injustice being done to them."

~~Section~~ Section 5 of the same laws prescribe. ~~no~~ "...no unreasonable searches or seizures shall be granted; the freedom of the press shall not be restrained; ~~no~~...nor the people deprived of the right of peaceably assembling and discussing any matter they may think proper ..."

An act to establish the territorial government of Oregon, 29th Congress, 2d Session HR # 571, in the Senate of the U.. January 29, 1847 introduced amendments to the act to establish the territorial government of Oregon, and included "...that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now ~~person~~ pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians; or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, ~~which shall be construed to be~~ ..."

And provided ~~and~~ that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper..."

1850

Letter from R.W. Peekham, HR March 30, 1850, Hon R. McClellan, Sir:

Inquiring at the time of organization of territories of Oregon, Utah and New Mexico and particularly of Oregon, if the Indians in those territories professed or claimed title to the whole of the territories, ..or if not about how much in each territory was not possessed by the Indians at the time of its organization.

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Telegram from Wash., Aug. 12, 1850 by Morse ~~Tele~~ Telegraph, the Magnetic ^(Lea) Telegraph co., from Luke Lee, commissioner, to Anson Dart:

Instructions for the commission to treat with the Oregon Indians will be sent to your address by tomorrow evening's mail..

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Letter from A.S. Loughery, acting commissioner to P. Gaines, and Messrs Alonzo H. ^{SK} Rinner and Beverly S. Allen, commissioners his Excellency
Oct. 25, 1850, notified of your appointment as commissioners to negotiate with several Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon for the extinguishment of their claims to lands lying west of the Cascade Mts. under act of 5th June last.

Instructions necessarily of general character

...The inhabitants complain that they have been there for several years and have been obliged to make settlements etc ~~and~~ and yet not one of them can claim a perfect title to any portion of the soil they occupy.

"The object of the government is to extinguish the title of the Indians to all the lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains and if possible to provide for the removal of the whole from the west to the east of the mountains, but should you fail in inducing the whole to remove you will then induce as many as you can procure acquisition of territory from, but no effort should be untried to procure the removal of the whole whereby leaving the country free for settlement by the whites.

It will probably be best for you to treat first with the Indians in ~~the~~ white settlements, ~~particularly~~ particularly in the Willamette Valley and to treat separately with each tribe~~s~~.,., It is presumed the lands to be ceded will not be found to be of any very great value...The maximum price given for Indian lands has been 10 cents ~~per~~ ^{PER} acre but this has been for small quantities of great value from its contingency to the States ...It is not for a moment supposed that any ~~large~~ such consideration can be involved in any purchase to be made by you ...

...In affecting the removal of the Indians from the west it will be necessary to provide a new home for them among their brethren ~~on the~~ ^{the} east of the mountains. This of course must be done and it is to be ~~be~~ hoped it may ~~be~~ ^{be} effected peaceably and at little cost to the United States.

Letter from Anson Dart, supt, to Elias Wampole, Indian Agent, from Oregon City, July 21, 1850

" I have made arrangements to locate you on the Uvilla River at what is called the lower crossing of the Emigrant road in the country claimed by the Cayuses or in their own language Waillatpu. An agency house is now in a forward state of erection, the plan and contract for which were given out long before you arrived in the ~~country~~ country... Although the house will not be finished before Sept. the necessity for you being there arises from the fact that the time has arrived when the emigrants from the states will begin to come to the Territory

In specific instructions sent to Anson Dart, supt. by Luke [?] Lee, commissioner, July 30, 1850

stated "The agents under your supervision will find among the Indians Christian missionaries of various sects and denominations differing in some articles of form and faith but all engaged in the good work of extending the blessings of Christianity to an ignorant and idolatrous people and of civilizing and humanizing the wild and ferocious savage.... One of these

can rightfully be the propagandist of any sect or the official judge of any article of Christian faith

1851

Luke Lea to Anson Dart at Oregon City, Oregon Territory, Feb. 14, 1851

"You are aware that commissioners are now in Oregon for ~~the~~ the purpose of negotiating treaties with the Indian tribes living west of the Cascade Mountains for the cession of the lands they occupy and for their removal to the country east of that range..."

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Lea to Dart April 12, 1851

"A recent act of Congress abrogated the offices of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the Indians in Oregon and their functions in that capacity will determine on the delivery to them of the enclosed letter. The same act requires that hereafter all Indian treaties shall be negotiated by such officers and agents of the Indian Department as the president shall designate for that purpose... The persons designated to negotiate with the Indians in Oregon are yourself and Agents Allen and Spalding..."

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S. Hathaway, bvt maj. U.S. Army Columbia Barracks, Oregon, April 29, 1851
to Anson Dart...

"Have to say that circumstances beyond my control will prevent me from complying with your request in regard to the escort of troops..."

L. Lea to Dart, May 9, 1851... In the event of actual hostilities against the Indians in Oregon it will be necessary that one or more of the officers designed for this duty shall accompany each detachment of troops sent against the Indians so as to be in readiness to act in the capacity of negotiators should occasion require.

Elias Wampole to Anson Dart from Uvilla Station, Sept. 14, 1851.

..... The evils growing out of the squatting traders beyond and this side of Fort Hall. Indeed some of the emigrants have made it a trade trip on a capital of twenty thousand dollars and now wish to stay this side the Cascades to winter. I gave no encouragement to it being Indian territory.

(one subm~~ing~~gent had at his trade post a sign "Brand Liquor etc for sale..
indeed all the up~~on~~ upper country where the trouble has been has an abundance
of liquor sold in it..."

Anson dart to commissioner, Sept., 1851.

... I am also well persuaded that ~~and~~ with few exceptions the Indians of
Oregon are the most peaceable, friendly and easiest managed with proper
care of any tribes within the bonds of the United States..."

"the discovery of gold in the Rogue River country has attracted
many well disposed persons, some of the most unprincipled and ungovernable
white men of all countries ...there should be troops in Rogue River, also
in the Snakes country before the emigration. It will be prudent also to
have a small detachment at Steillacoom on Pugets Sound. Elsewhere in Oregon
I know of no necessity for United State troops.

"The Hudson's Bay Company ... they have at this time within the territory
of Oregon 12 large trading posts situated at the following places:
Fort Vancouver, Fort Walla Walla, Fort Boise, Fort Hall, Fort Okanogan,
Fort Colville, Fort Nisqually, Fort Umpqua, Cape Disappointment,
Cowlitz, among the Flatheads and among the ~~Kootenai~~ Kootenai...their goods
are mostly brought on other ships, they pay less than one half the price for
freight on goods from London to Oregon, .it will be at least one hundred
thousand dollars more than it was two years since..

...the last mentioned tribes had become alarmed at the report that
the government intended to remove all Indians west of the Cascade mountains
and locate them among the tribes east of those mountains.

Having satisfied myself ~~even~~ that such a removal could not be made
with the consent of the Indians I could do no less in answer to their daily
inquiries than promise to meet them at the Dalles of the Columbia in
June and tell them the result of the negotiations that were about to be
made by the commissioners appointed to make treaties with the Indians west
of the Cascade mountains.

Set out up the Columbia 30th of May from Oregon City aboard the
 Lot Whitcomb..the superintendent, secretary, two interpreters, three
 packers and a cook besides two carpenters and a cook..Carpenter seven dollars
 a day; E. Walker, interpreter, six dollars; one carpenter and three
 packers five dollars each; two cooks each one hundred dollars per month.

On the morning of the second arrived at the Cascades. Our passage and
 freight thus far amounted to ~~two~~ three hundred dollars.

After two days hard labor in making the portage at a cost of one
 hundred and fifty dollars we embarked in two large boats for the Dalles
 and arrived there late in the evening of June 2d. The cost of getting from
 the Cascades to this place, 40 miles, nearly one hundred dollars.

Held council on the fourth which lasted three hours..at which variety of
 arguments were made use of to demonstrate the wrong that would be inflicted
 upon their tribes were the government to send them among the Indians west
 of the mountains. .

In reply I stated to them that the government did not intend to force the
 Indians west of the mountains among them nor would ~~their~~ their lands be
 taken from them, without a fair and just equivalent.

Some delay in ~~so~~ changing our mode of traveling from boats to horses,
 On Monday Morning June 9th left the Dalles, having added one man to
 act as guide to our company at five dollars per day, with 20 horses, riding
 twelve and packing eight for which we were to pay seventy five cents each per
 day being less than half the usual price which is two dollars.

For the purpose of transporting building materials etc, two wagons and
 four yoke of oxen hired at twelve dollars per day for every day
 they should be used. .

14th.. after traveling...we reached the Uilla River five miles below the
 lower crossing. This stream passes through a valley of extensive
 flats which are very rich and would make fine farms. At the lower
 crossing of the emigrant road I selected a site for the agency house...
 boards will have to be hauled forty and shingle stuff fifty miles.

...there is no better land in Oregon than in the Cayuse country which is nearly all an open prairie well watered and rich soil.

..24th.. on Snake ~~don~~ River where we came to the residence of Red Wolf, a ~~good~~ chief. Here we saw corn in the tassel ~~and~~ ^{and} many thrifty apple trees, some of which were loaded with fruit. One of the apples measures six inches in circumference... Some of the Nez Perces own large droves of horses, one of them I was informed owned ^{over} a thousand.

27th in the afternoon a grand council was held at which there were probably over five hundred Indians present. We had a very friendly talk with them and they seemed pleased and perfectly satisfied with our intentions... It was admitted on all hands that such a gathering had never been seen before in Oregon. ~~The Indians~~ ^{We} ascertained the whole ~~near~~ number of the tribe to be one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Chiefs of Cayuse informed supt. that during Cayuse war the Oregon soldiers took more than five hundred of horses from them for which they never have received the least compensation, and that neither they nor any of their people took part in the massacre

Nathan Olney and James E. Alsop are the ~~only~~ only persons now living at The Dalles who were there at the time or soon after the massacre. Missionaries left, he, Olney, estimated value of barn at ~~about~~ \$300 and adobe house at \$500 "as a liberal estimate."

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Oregon City Oct 21, 1851--~~Answered~~ Anson ^Dart to commissioner..

Charges against ^Wampole, who refused to grant license to trader unless he, wampole, was made a partner in such trade without furnishing any capital also that he allowed four traders to go into interior if they would give him a horse each which they promised to do and did subsequently ~~decide~~ fulfill their promise "Mr. Wampole says in reply to this ^{charge} ~~charge~~ that he was merely joking with ~~them~~ the men in the first place but afterwards accepted the horses as presents. I am requested to state that

Mr. "ampole promises hereafter to refrain from further acts of the kind should it be deemed prudent to allow him to remain in office..."

1852

W.A. Tallman, submitted bill for work on Umatilla Station (here appears as Umatilla instead of Uvilla) jointing and finishing south room floor \$6; lathing upperfloor \$40 painting the buildings with third coat \$10 and nailing up knot holes around the building \$3 (making, fitting and painting shutters \$15... (received payment in full from Elias Wampole for \$103 March 16, 1852.

In Letter of Feb. 7, 1852, Elias Wampole, agent at Umatilla Station raises policy questions: (relative to Nathan Olney, who has license to trade at Dalles, moving upstream to the Deschutes and taking over ferry ^{there} ~~there~~ and running trading station)

Whites are telling Indians that the whites are going to take lands from them ...our word as American officers and the American government will be lost... some tell the Indians the government might as well have stolen their property as to have taken it as they did at the Dalles

I find a strong disposition of some to settle this side of the Cascade Range... I have taken the ground the government did not intend it ...the Indian law declare that all country belonging to the United States when the Indian title has not been extinguished to be Indian country, can a person claim or settle this side of the Cascade Range?

Asked: "Can an emigrant claim this side of the Cascade range with or without the consent of the Indian tribe when he claims, or is the Indian laws in force?"

How does a person become an American citizen (a half breed) who has been here in the country and lives in the employ of the ~~the~~ Hudson's Bay company

Can the legislator (sic) pass a law giving individuals rights in the Indian country with or without their consent

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Feb. 11, 1852, from the Dalles, Olney wrote note for the Yellow Perpent (Peo Peo Mox Mox) saying chief wants to see SIA for Oregon

(if any there be) Let A. Dart have a horse and boat for which he promised to pay him when ever, the said Yellow Serpent, should come to Oregon City. and others, through I.I. Woods, 1st Lt. commdy post at Fort Dalles, wrote June 17th, to Hon J.P. Gaines, Gov. of Oregon ...for horses used by whites during the Cayuse war 20 horses, six Indians..

Anson Dart from Luke Lea, Sept. 3, 1852. .."I have just been notified that the treaties negotiated by you and which were submitted to the senate to ratification were ordered by that body to "lie on the table. I have not been advised as to the reasons which influenced the senate in this course, which is probably equivalent to a rejection of the treaties. and until the general policy of the government respecting the Indians in Oregon shall be more definitely understood I have to advise that you will enter into no treaty stipulations with them except as may be required to suppress hostilities or to preserve peace.

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E.A. Starling, letter from Steillacoom Nov. 1 1852... to Dart... Indians have the idea that the government intends to drive them from their possessions here..

Asks: Whether I would be justified in selling an Indian, he being a notorious rascal, in order to get him out of the country..."

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Nov. 28, 1852 Benj. Alvord, Capt. 4th Infy commanding, Fort Dalles... asks for laws relative to Indian tribes on frontier...

"I regret to see that the senate has rejected the Indian treaties relating to Oregon and that thus you are not empowered to open similar negotiations on this side of the Cascade mountains. It would undoubtedly be wise for the United States to make treaties with the tribes at an early date before the crowding in of the whites (now threatened by large emigration of this year) produces collision and war.

June 8, letter from Olympia on Puget Sound to Anson Dart from

R.M. Walker.. just back from sound...looking over country..

"there is a spirit brewing around among the people that will visit with fearful retribution...if the Indians were treated with for their lands I think the matter would be got along with but as long as they know that they have a right to the lands just so long will there be more or less trouble. Making them presents prior to treating with them for the lands hoping thereby to appeas them and gain their forbearance is a great humbug ...attitude...very different from some of the noble tribes who formerly lived upon the Atlantic coast...

1853

Utilla Agency, , Feb 1853 (resumed Utilla) ...the Cayuses complain that you promised them ploughs and farming tools when you were here and they have not come... (to Dart)

Feb. 11..1853 Capt. B. Alvord, Capt. 4th Infy Fort Dalles to Anson Dart "...I presume the portion of the Territory of Oregon this side of the Cascade Mountains (if not the whole territory) is the Indian country within the contemplations of Sections 1 and 2d of the Act of Congress 3d Jan. 1834... I will also inquire if there is any law to forbid the settlement of the whites in this region... Does the recent act of the legislature of Oregon organizing the country of Waskowpam in this vicinity infringe upon any rights of the Indians?...

Feb. 23, 1853... L. Brooke, George C. Bromford... make application for license to trade with the ~~and~~ Indians and to locate on the head waters of the Walla Wallah river or in the vicinity of the old Whitman mission ... "we are partners, the name of our firm being Brooke, Bromford & Co. or the Walla Walla trading and farming co. We have a third partner, John F. Noble now in the United States and who we wish to be permitted to join us... bond executed by Brooke, Bromford, Rufus Ingalls, U.S. Grant... invoice of goods -- 1/2 bale green blankets, 25, valued at \$87.50; same blue, same price; 50 yds green baize, \$37.50; 12 scotch bonnets \$15; 4 nests tin kettles \$50; 4 doz foxtail feathers \$72; 6 lbs vermilion \$18; 100 lbs lead and bullets \$15; 2 gross Indian awls \$6; 10 yds scarlet cloth \$40; 1/2 twists tobacco \$33.75.

March 31, 1853-- Benj. Alvord, capt 4th infy, Ft. Dalles to Maj. D. Townsend, assist adjt. gen., Headquarters Pacific Division, San Francisco..I conceive it to be my duty to submit through the general commanding the Pacific division to the government my opinion of the importance of entering as soon as practicable into treaties with the Indians of Oregon east of the Cascade Mountains, to extinguish the

Indian title, setting such reservations for the Indians as may be deemed necessary. There being no Indian agent in this region, and there ~~had~~ had been none for months previous to my arrival in September last, the Army regulations make it my duty to act in that capacity and thus it is proper for me to make this communication if the peace of the frontier was not at stake.

Oregon is divided into two distinct parts...by chains of Cascade mts.

By act of Congress on the 5th June, 1850, the President was authorized to cause negotiations to be made with the Indian tribes for the extinguishment of their claims to lands west of the Cascade Mountains.

It would seem therefore to be conformable to custom (if not necessary) to obtain further legislation of Congress prior to the commencement of negotiations with the tribes east of those mountains. I hope such authority will be speedily obtained.

The Oregon land law of the 28th Sept., 1850 provides for the donation of land to actual settlers and for the survey and confirmation of their claims west of the Cascade mountains. But it is contended that the 4th section of said act actually encourages such settlement in the whole territory, although Congress makes in this act no provision for surveying and confirming the claim of such settlement except those on the west side. Squatters east of those mountains expect the right to settle and to a donation, only acknowledging that they will wait further legislation of Congress to obtain a survey and confirmation of said claims.

On the other hand, in the provision to the 100th 1st sect of the act of the 14th of August, 1848, to establish the territorial government of Oregon it is provided that nothing in that act contained shall be so construed as to impair the right of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory so long as said rights shall remain extinguished by treaty law or otherwise which it would have been competent for the government to make if this act had never been passed.

I would respectfully submit whether under these laws this portion of the territory is to be considered open to settlement by the whites or before any treaties have been effect(ed) with the Indians.

It is my duty to prevent as far as possible settlements by the whites in this part of Oregon and to compel them to settle west of the Cascade mountains.

It is proper that I state that the superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon informed me that he sought a year or more since explicit instructions on these contested points but has not received any. In the mean time he and his agents have only told the squatters that they must be careful to be on good terms with the Indians.

The legislature of this territory recently.. right to organize a county in this part of Oregon. The act did not pass but only laid over to the next session.

The number of emigrants arriving in the whole territory last year was probably about twelve thousand.

The donation has by a recent act of Congress been extended two years in its operation. The effect will be to stimulate and increase the emigration.

...My chief object in making this statement and presentation of contested questions is to exhibit the importance of negotiations being speedily made with the Indians east of the Cascade mountains.

Many of the tribes from the day of Lewis and Clark into the country to the present have been extremely friendly to the Americans and deserve kind and considerate treatment at their hands, others could be easily provoked into war, collisions are likely to occur unless a wise foresight shall diminish their number and prevent them by an explicit understanding by treaty...

(Bvt. Maj. B.E. Townsend..) to..

Luke Lea, commissioner, notified Joel Palmer at Portland, in letter of March 18, 1853 from Department of the Interior, Office Indian Affairs, that "you have been appointed by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate, superintendent of Indian Affairs for the tribes residing within the Territory of Oregon...your compensation will be at the rate of two thousand and five hundred dollars per annum... directed to call on Anson Dart at Milwaukie and relieve him..

June 7, 1853.. George Manypenny, commissioner to Joel Palmer:

"Enclose copy of communication referred to this office by secretary of the interior from Brev Major Alvord U.S. Army respecting the importance of entering into treaties to extinguish the Indian title to lands in Oregon and Washington territories east of the Cascade Mountains.

Congress, Session 1850-52 authorized negotiations on this ~~subject~~ subject with Indians west of the Cascades and appropriated \$12,000.. but there is no authority for an no funds at the disposal of the Dept. for treating with the Indians east of the Cascades...you therefore are directed to consider the expediency of adopting the suggestions of Alvord so far as they apply to Territory of Oregon and report your opinion thereon together with your own suggestions to this office..so may be brought to attention of Congress next session...You will also submit an estimate of the amount of money which will be required for the negotiating of any treaties which you may deem necessary or adviseable...

June 15, 1853-- E.A. Starling, Ind. Agent for District of Puget Sound to Joel Palmer, supt. Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory...I ~~received~~ received a letter from Gov. Stevens in consequence of his being ordered to explore a route for a railroad across the plains. He will be unable he says to reach the territory before August. He hopes to be here in time to organize the government in that month

July 8, 1853... letter from Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon Territory to Bureau of Ind. Affairs, Washington City... "I would suggest the importance of early negotiations with the Walla Walla, Cayuses, Nez Perces, Wasco-pams and Deschutes or Fall River Indians for the extinguishment of their titles respectively to the territory held by them within the limits of this territory... This would secure to us the country traversed by the route of emigration and include extensive tracts of country well adapted to pasturage and agriculture which already attract notice and will be soon occupied by our enterprising citizens. The settlement of the country therewithout consent of the Indians, would instantly provoke their hostility

Camp on the Wee-nass, W.T. Aug. 22nd 1853...

Geo. B. McLellan, ~~Maj~~ to Maj. I.I. Stevens, Gov. W.T. and Indian Agent.

The bearer, Kamaiacan is the head chief of all the Yakima Indians. He is by far the richest and most influential chief in this part of the territory. You will find him to be the most proper person with whom to make ~~any~~ any treaty etc. that may be desired.

...He also possesses land on the Pelouse river. While in this part of the world he is generally with the missionaries on the Antanum and is much under their influence.

He is very friendly and well disposed and may I think be relied upon far more than the generality of the Indians. As an instance I will mention that some days ago I issued in my last camp some six days rations to two guides that I had engaged for some reason or other they remained behind... today Kamaiacan came to this camp and brought with him the rations in question--saying that as these men had done nothing for me they did not deserve the rations. All this was done by his own violation and not in consequence of any demand of mine..

E.A. Starling, U.S. Indian Agent of Pugets Sound W.T. (sic)
to Jos Garrison Sr, Sent from Steilacoom, W.T. Sept 12, 1853...

... I am now acting under instructions from Gov Stevens who is
ex-officio supt. Ind affairs for the territory of "ash Dated "ashington
City, April 18, 1853. I consider him superintendent of this territory
(Garrison wrote that he was sent by Palmer to take over the agency)

Wasco Dalles of Columbia Nov. 5, 1853 to Ogn supt. Ind. Affairs..
from William Chinook (or Chinench)

... We are tormented almost every day by the white people
who desire to ~~xxxx~~ settle on our lands and although we have built
houses and opened gardens they wish, in spite of us, to take possession of
the very spots we occupy.

"We ~~xxxx~~ remonstrate and tell them that this is our land; they ~~xxxx~~
reply that government ~~xxxx~~ gives them the right to settle in any part of
Oregon Territory and they desire to take land in this very spot. Now we
wish to know whether this is the law of the white man or the Indian. If
it is our land the white man must not trouble us. If it is the land of the
~~white~~ white men, when did he buy it?

Now we as Indians have no power to defend our rights against the whites,
will you inform us how we are to do. Our country here is very broken
and much is rocky but little suitable for farming; we have many horses and
many of us have begun to plow and sow and more will soon begin, but if the
white man comes he must have land for a large farm; soon all the good
land will be taken; where will we go, where will we make our homes? If we
lose our country, what shall we do? I know that the ~~white~~ whites are strong
they have ^{or Power} ammunition and guns and powder; we cannot resist them, but we ask
them to leave us our homes for we are poor and have no power. Be so kind as
to answer us and tell us what you think.

I have been hard times, have been from the Dalles to the States with
Col. Fremont. If it is in your power have the kindness to send two or

more plows for the use of the tribe as we have no means of working the ground, our only plow be ng broken. Yours with humble respect..

W.C.
