The Chehalis reservation embraces about 5,100 acres of land, 3,000 acres of which is now enclosed and used by the Indians as a pasture; the remaining portion is good fertile land that can be put under cultivation at a small cost, that will be capable of producing 30 bushels of wheat or grain, or two to two and a half tons of hay per acre.

During the short time since I took charge of the reservation we have chopped and prepared for burning 30 acres of rich bottom land which I will be able to get seeded with grass or grain this fall.

There is an abundance of fine timber upon the reservation for fencing and building purposes.

Within the last month, besides my other ordinary work upon the reservation, I have made, with the help of the Indians, about 30,000 cedar shingles. The growing crops are suffering from extreme and long-continued dry weather, and for that reason the approaching harvest is quite unpromising, and it is my opinion that a quantity of hay will have to be purchased for the purpose of wintering the government stock. The extent of the crops are as follows: meadow, 15 acres; wheat, 65 acres; potatoes, 12 acres; oats, 20 acres; carrots, beets, turnips, and other vegetables, about 5 acres; making in all about 182 acres under cultivation.

We have now under course of construction a large barn, school-house, teacher's house and other buildings, and have two extra carpenters employed, besides several Indians.

These Indians are an industrious, and, with very few exceptions, a temperate people, making good, serviceable assistants on the farm, adopting the habits of the whites more than any other Indians of the sound, making their sustenance chiefly from the soil. They are very anxious to learn to read and write. There have been from eight to ten children, under the tuition of my wife, who have made considerable progress—some reading in words of three syllables. The superintendent has furnished clothing and food for the children; Mrs. Hills has done the cooking and made some 55 garments for them; her services have been without charge to the government. It is my opinion that a school, if started on this reservation with faithful and interested teachers, would be attended with much good to the Indians.

There are some 35 frame houses belonging to the Indians and built by them on the reservation. Some of the Indians belonging to this reservation live along the banks of the Chehalis river, Grey's harbor and Shoal Water bay. It is my intention to try and induce them to remain on the reservation, to reside permanently here, and I am in hopes ere my next annual report to say that many of them are permanently located here, and I believe that this reservation can be made one of the best in the superintendency with but little cost to the government, and in the course of a few years be self-sustaining.

ALFRED HILLS,
*Farmer in Charge.*

General T. T. McKENNEY,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.*

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## OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 13.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
*Salem, Oregon, August* 20, 1867.

SIR: In making my annual report for the current year, I shall, as heretofore, refer you to the reports of the agents and their subordinates for the details of operations upon the agencies, and confine myself to suggestions and remarks of a general nature, or to those affairs which, being out of the usual routine, appear

to require special comment. The agencies in this State, their agents, the tribes located thereon, their numbers, &c., are enumerated as follows:

| Agency. | Agent. | Tribes. | Number by last census. | Date of treaty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Umatilla | William H. Barnhart | Walla-Walla | 160 | June 9, 1855. |
| | | Cayuse | 364 | do. |
| | | Umatilla | 235 | do. |
| Warm Springs | John Smith | Wasco | 317 | June 25, 1855. |
| | | Deschutes | 249 | do. |
| | | Tyghs | 347 | do. |
| | | John Day | 13 | do. |
| Absentees from all the above tribes | | | 200 | |
| Grande Ronde | Amos Harvey | Mollala | 61 | Jan. 22, 1855. |
| | | Turlitan | 75 | do. |
| | | Yamhill | 44 | do. |
| | | Clackamas | 59 | do. |
| | | Tumwater | 44 | do. |
| | | Luckimute | 35 | do. |
| | | Santiam | 102 | do. |
| | | Marysville | 45 | do. |
| | | Umpqua and Calapooia. | 283 | Nov. 29, 1854. |
| | | Umpqua, (Cow Creek band) | 38 | Sept. 19, 1853. |
| | | Rogue River | 142 | Sept. 10, 1853. |
| | | Molel | 179 | Dec. 21, 1855. |
| | | Nestucka, Salmon River, Tilamook | 300 | No treaty. |
| Siletz | Benjamin Simpson | Toot-toot-en-ay | 227 | do. |
| | | Mack-en-oot-en-ay | 248 | do. |
| | | Noltnacnah | 161 | do. |
| | | Euchre | 151 | do. |
| | | Joshua | 260 | do. |
| | | Chetcoe | 211 | do. |
| | | Coquill | 142 | do. |
| | | Port Orford | 126 | do. |
| | | Chasta Costa | 162 | do. |
| | | Rogue River | 94 | Sept. 10, 1853. |
| | | Chasta Scoton, Umpqua | 123 | Nov. 18, 1854. |
| | | Delmash | 88 | No treaty. |
| | | Sixes | 125 | do. |
| | | Flores Creek | 70 | do. |
| Alsea | G. W. Collins, sub-agent. | Coos | 140 | do. |
| | | Umpqua | 102 | do. |
| | | Sinselan | 133 | do. |
| | | Alsea | 150 | do. |
| Klamath | L. Applegate | Klamath | 1,200 | Oct. 15, 1864. |
| | | Moadoc | 700 | do. |
| | | Yahooskin Snake | 100 | do. |
| Total | | | 8,005 | |

These tribes are all friendly and peaceable, and, with the exceptions noted, are parties to treaties with the United States. They live partly or wholly by agriculture, and their progress in this and other useful arts will be noted in subsequent parts of this report.

There are no other tribes within the State over whom control is now exercised by the department, and none with whom treaties have ever been made who are now hostile, except the small tribe of Woll-pa-pe Snakes, to whom no annuities or other benefits under the treaty have ever been paid.

The tribes not under the supervision of agents are estimated, probably inaccurately, at 5,700 souls. They consist of scattered bands along the Columbia river, many of whom are renegades from Washington, Idaho, and perhaps Montana Territories, whose number I have before estimated at 900; a small band on Clatsop plains and in that vicinity numbering, say, 100; a band upon the upper Umpqua, of about equal size with the last named, and the hostile Snakes, estimated at 4,000, making a total of 5,100 Indians not controlled by the department, and the total number of Indians in the superintendency is 13,005.

A few remarks concerning each agency are necessary.

### GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

This agency is situated in the western edge of the Willamette valley upon a small tract (3,888 acres) which was added to the Coast reservation for the purpose of locating the tribes of Willamette and Umpqua valleys. A portion of the Rogue Rivers were afterwards there when it was found dangerous to keep them in one body at the Siletz. The soil is well adapted to grain raising, though much of it is rough and heavily timbered. The Indians are not materially different in character or condition from the accounts given in my previous reports. I notice in them a gradual, steady improvement in their intelligence, clothing, behavior, and industry. Their cultivated lands are most of them well worked, and their crops are nearly up to the average of the white farmers of the vicinity. They accumulate property very slowly, but in the production of subsistence and of agricultural products for sale, they show very fair results. The reports of Agent Harvey and of Farmer Sands show with some particularity the operations of this year, and also point out some of the difficulties under which the operations of the agency are prosecuted and their remedies.

The stipulations in the treaty of November 29, 1854, for a "farmer" for the Umpqua and Calapooia tribes (located at this agency) has expired, and the appropriations under it have ceased. The farmer is the most necessary employé upon a reservation, and his services cannot be dispensed with; he not only exercises supervision over the Indians in their agricultural operations, instructing, advising, and aiding them, but he necessarily has the care of the agricultural implements, domestic animals, farm buildings, and farm products of the agency. It is impossible to carry on this or any other agency without the services of a man in this capacity. In view of these facts, when the appropriation for pay of a farmer was exhausted, I directed Agent Harvey to detail the teacher of the Umpqua day school to act as farmer.

The most necessary part of Indians' education is *agriculture*. It should precede everything else, because, until the cravings of hunger are supplied, it is idle to try to instill learning into their minds. I therefore thought that it was better that the Indians should be taught agriculture than books, if both were impossible. This action, however, did not deprive the Indians of opportunity to learn the usual branches of knowledge taught in their schools, for the Molel school, though strictly intended for that tribe alone, was made free to all the tribes upon the reservation, and they had the same or better opportunities there than in the Umpqua school. To my regret, my action was disapproved by your office, and I was directed to cause the teacher to return to the schoolhouse. Agent Harvey was therefore instructed accordingly; but, in my judgment, the interests of the Indians suffered. As I said before, the services of a farmer are absolutely indispensable. The property of the government, the property of the Indians, and the welfare of the latter, imperatively demand that an intelligent

man should act in that capacity. I therefore recommend that hereafter an appropriation of $1,000 per year be made for the salary of a superintendent of farming for all the tribes upon the Grande Ronde reservation.

The stipulations in the treaty of November 29, 1854, with the Umpquas and Calapooias for furnishing a blacksmith has also expired. A blacksmith is scarcely less essential than a farmer. The one who has been hitherto employed has found constant employment, and has had the assistance from time to time of Indian assistants, who not only are valuable helps in the shop, but are themselves benefited by learning the rudiments of a valuable trade and acquiring habits of industry. The cost of keeping in repair the ploughs, wagons, &c., of an agency will be more in a year if done by blacksmiths outside than the salary of a blacksmith. I recommend therefore that an appropriation be made for the salary. This may properly be done as a general appropriation for all the tribes, or as a compliance with the clause in the second article of the treaty of December 21, 1855, which binds the United States to "furnish iron, steel, and other materials for supplying the smith shops and tin shops stipulated in the treaty of November 29, 1854, and pay for the services of the necessary mechanics for that service for five years, in addition to the time specified by that treaty."

This stipulation has never been complied with, and is still binding upon the United States. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $1,000 per annum be made for salary of blacksmith, and one of $400 per annum for furnishing material for smith and tin shops.

The buildings at Grande Ronde were the first erected in the superintendency, and were not substantially built. No money has since been expended upon them, and consequently they are deplorably out of repair and unfit for the uses for which they were designed.

The dwellings of employés, the warehouses, the barns, the school-houses, and the mills are all alike in this respect.

I respectfully recommend that appropriations be made of $1,500 for the repair and enlargement of the agency buildings, and one of $800 for the repair of the flouring and saw mills. The products of these last are not only very essential to the Indians for their own consumption, but they are also a source of revenue to both government and Indians by their sale. Those of the Indians who are thrifty enough to have a surplus of wheat for market are dependent upon the mills to make their grain marketable, and in their present condition they cannot produce a merchantable article of flour.

The school buildings should be abandoned altogether, and a new one or new ones built, but I shall refer to this matter in another part of this report.

For further information I refer you to the "consolidated statistical return of farming," and the reports of Agent Harvey and his subordinates.

### SILETZ AGENCY.

My annual report for 1866 gave a very full description of this reservation, and some parts of that report will be reported in this, for as there are located at this point the largest number of Indians in the superintendency, and they have received up to this time by far the least attention from the government, and have been treated with injustice and bad faith in some respects, the subject is of sufficient importance to occupy considerable space and time.

The "coast reservation" was originally a tract about 100 miles in length north and south, bordering on the Pacific ocean, and of an average width of about 20 miles. The land is all fertile, much of it exceedingly so, and mainly free from rock, but it is nearly all covered with an extraordinary growth of timber, mostly evergreen, fir, pine, hemlock, and spruce, with dense undergrowth, and generally broken and mountainous. The few small prairies contained within its limits do not comprise more than a hundredth of its area. It has a cool

and remarkable healthy climate, it is well watered with the purest springs and streams, and its numerous creeks, bays, and inlets are bountifully stocked with fish. The climate is damp, and therefore not well adapted to the production of cereals, although moderate crops of all grains except wheat can be raised with extra care, but for esculent roots, carrots, potatoes, turnips, all plants of the brassica tribe, and for nutritious grasses, I doubt if any soil in the temperate zone can excel it.

In 1864 application was made to the Secretary of the Interior for the vacation of a part of the coast reservation. Inquiry having been made by that office, I submitted a report upon the subject, which was printed in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1865, (page 105,) and I again ask attention to that report in view of what has followed.

In that report I urged the importance of providing for a removal of the Indians located upon and about the bay before the land was thrown open to settlement. My suggestions in this respect were totally disregarded, and a district about 25 miles north and south by 20 miles east and west, beginning two miles south of Siletz agency, and including the whole of the Yaquina bay, was thrown open to settlement by an executive order.

Upon this tract were located some Indians who had been encouraged to open farms, erect buildings, and establish themselves permanently. The effect upon them and upon the other Indians was most disastrous. They had all been promised protection in the possession of their lands, and that protection had hitherto been afforded them; but now the agent was powerless, and whites occupied the lands as they pleased. There were also some public buildings upon the reservation and some boats belonging to the Indian department, but these were of comparatively small consequence. Common justice required, and stil does require, that some compensation be made these Indians, and that provision be made for their removal to lands not occupied by whites.

After the promulgation of the order by which the tract was thrown open to settlement, (which I may remark was very sudden, and gave no time for preparation on the part of the government or the Indians,) the whites rushed in upon the tract, seized upon the Indian farms, occupied their houses, in several instances ejecting the Indians who had built the houses by force, and immediately commenced the settlement of the country. The effect was deplorable. The Indians were dispossessed of their homes and property, and at the same time were afforded facilities for obtaining whiskey. They were discouraged because they could not feel any assurance that they would be protected in any other settlement they might make. They had no incentive to labor. A part were induced by Agent Simpson to remove above (north of) the vacated tract, and are now opening farms near the Siletz agency, but they are doing so timidly and haltingly, and during a late visit to them I was constantly met with the inquiry "when the whites were coming there to settle." It is idle to expect any improvement in a people so harassed and discouraged. But a large part of them did not choose to trust again to the punic faith of the whites. They scattered out among the white settlements or returned to their old country down the coast. Sub-agent Collins is now down there with a few assistants endeavoring to secure their return; with what success I am not yet informed.

The whole treatment of the government towards these Indians has been full of bad faith.

In 1855 Joel Parmer, then superintendent of Indian affairs, made a treaty with nearly all the tribes along the coast from Columbia river to the California line. By the terms of the treaty the Indians ceded all their lands, and agreed to remove to the coast reservation; in consideration the government promised to pay certain annuities, to build mills, provide schools, physicians, open farms, erect buildings, &c. This treaty the Senate refused to ratify, and it has therefore not been held to be binding upon the United States; but the Indians fully

complied with the terms of *their side* of the treaty, abandoned their lands, removed to the reservation designated for them, and have, with few exceptions, remained there since. White settlers occupied their lands, and still occupy them. The Indians complain, and justly I think, that having complied with *their side* of the treaty, we ought to comply with ours. This discontent is much aggravated by seeing that other Indians draw annuities and are so much better provided for. It is also often aggravated by the machinations of malicious white men, who foster their discontent and encourage them to leave the reservation, and, seeking their own country, endeavor by retaliation to recover just compensation. They had concluded, however, that at least they were secure in the possession of the lands they occupy, but are now again doubly alarmed by having *a part* of their reservation taken from them, and apprehensive that taking of a part is only preliminary to the taking of the whole.

I repeat the recommendation I have formerly made, that the treaty of 1855 be ratified or that another be made. I do this with earnestness, and beg that the matter be considered. The number of Indians is large, and if it is designed to improve or elevate them at all, the effort must be made at once, or it will be too late. White settlements are encroaching upon them, whiskey and its attendant ruin are being placed nearer within their reach, and the belief that they are again and again to be thrust aside and despoiled of their possessions to make room for white settlers deprives them of any ambition to acquire property or learn the arts of civilization. The remedy for this is obvious. They should be made to understand that some tract of land is theirs in perpetuity; that they are to receive some compensation for what has been taken from them, and with a little aid, encouragement, and protection they may become tolerably prosperous.

This is necessary for the white population as well as for the Indians. The country, which is rapidly filling up with settlers, is, for that very reason, becoming less suitable for the haunts of Indians, and their presence is a great and growing nuisance. I am now frequently in receipt of complaints of straggling Indians, to recover and return whom is expensive and troublesome, and very often beyond my power. Any measure which will tend to keep them on the reservation will be of great benefit to them, of great benefit to the whites, and economical to the government.

The north boundary of the tract thrown open to settlement is an imaginary line running only two miles south of the Siletz agency. Settlements are being made along it, and it is often uncertain whether they are on the reservation or the open land outside. Indeed, some settlers are, without much doubt, on the reservation, but it is impossible to remove them until the line is fixed. I therefore urge an appropriation of three hundred and fifty dollars be made to survey and mark this line, (about thirty miles,) to be expended under the joint direction of the surveyor general and the superintendent of Indian affairs.

The teams at this agency are old, worn out, and unfit for service, and the same is true of the larger part of the agricultural implements and mechanical tools. I recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be expended in the purchase of tools, teams, and seed for this agency.

The old flouring mill erected in 1858 and 1859 has never been of any value. It was located on such a site that it was soon damaged past repair by floods, and it has never been used since. The burrs and irons are of good quality and have been taken care of under my direction. A small portable iron mill has been purchased, but it is inadequate to the wants of the colony; and the old mill ought to be rebuilt on a more suitable site.

There are several excellent mill sites upon the reservation, and I recommend that $4,000 be appropriated for rebuilding the mill. The saw-mill is in good condition. The agency buildings are old and out of repair. There should be an expenditure of $600 upon them, and I recommend that that amount be appropriated.

### ALSEA SUB-AGENCY.

The tribes located at this agency are the Coos, Umpqua, Sinselau, and Alsea. Their number is 525, of whom all but the Sinselaus reside near the agency. The reservation is about 20 by 31 miles in extent; is mainly heavily timbered, and the soil very fertile. There is at the estuary of the Alsea river (the northern boundary of the reservation) a small bay which affords an excellent harbor for small vessels; but the entrance to the Sinselau river, a much larger stream, is so obstructed with rocks and shoals as to be inaccessible. There is a very large amount of land upon the tract susceptible of settlement, and ultimately it will support a large population.

The small number of Indians located here do not seem to justify the keeping up of an agency, and I have therefore recommended the removal of these tribes to Siletz, where there is ample room for them and every facility for their support, abundant game, fish, and good soil, which exists where they now are. Their removal would do away with the expense of one agency, and place the Indians where they could be better controlled and have better advantages of schools, medical treatment, &c. I refer you to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1865, page 105, for a detailed statement of my views concerning these Indians, and I respectfully recommend that the suggestions there made be carried out. But, if this is not done, it is essential that appropriations should be made for the usual objects at this agency. They have never had any benefits of any school, medical attendance, or medicines. Nor have they of late years had any instruction in aid from mechanics. The farmer and interpreter are the only employés in the service at this place.

There should be, in addition to these, a manual labor school, a physician, and supply of medicines, a blacksmith, and material for his shops, a wagon-maker and a carpenter. The two last might be combined in the same individual.

I recommend appropriations of the usual amounts for these purposes.

### UMATILLA AGENCY.

This agency is the home of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes, and is situated near the northeast corner of the State. A large part of the Indians originally belonged to Washington Territory, and the agency itself was under the Washington superintendency until 1862.

Three mission stations, one Protestant and two Catholic, were located among these tribes more than 25 years ago, and some little effect of the instructions then given them is now apparent.

The Protestant mission, Wailetpu, was the scene of a terrible massacre in 1846; Rev. Dr. Whitman, his family, and some 13 other white persons, being brutally killed, and a few retained as prisoners by the savages. The few individuals who retain any traces of the religion or literary instruction which was given them adhere to the Catholic faith, but the greater part show no evidence that there were ever missionaries or teachers among them. They show in knowledge of agriculture, desire to cultivate the soil, and some rude skill in mechanic arts, which they have retained, that they are not incapable of receiving instructions, and that (like all savages) they are easiest and best improved with *material* things rather than *abstract ideas*.

The reservation contains about 800 square miles, and is a superior tract of country for agricultural and grazing purposes. It is about 40 miles from the Columbia river, and the great thoroughfare from all Oregon, Washington Territory and San Francisco to the mining regions of Idaho and Montana passes through it. The amount of travel and of freight transportation is immense, and the Indians are, of course, thrown into contact with many whites. Immense quantities of ardent spirits are daily hauled through the Indian settlement, and

there are always men who will furnish it to the Indians in spite of the vigilance of the agent.

The Indians there come into contact with many of the lowest and most corrupting sort of whites. They are also surrounded by white settlements, and the idea of keeping them apart from association with whites is altogether impracticable.

The part of Oregon east of the Cascade mountains is all a fine grazing country, with only here and there a small tract of tillable land; oases, so to speak, of fertile soil in a desert of grass.

Being well supplied with pure water, good timber, a healthful climate, situated on a great thoroughfare, and near to the great Columbia river and the gold fields of Idaho, it is very desirable for settlement, and if opened the influx of whites would be very large, and the settlement a very valuable one. Of course it is coveted by the whites, who see the advantages of it, and also see to how little use those advantages are put by the Indians.

The Indians, who are superior to most tribes in intellect and energy, are very much attached to their home, and very reluctant to abandon it. Some thoughtless whites have talked quite freely about driving the Indians off and taking possession by force. During a visit last spring to that agency and vicinity I heard threats of that sort repeated many times. Public meetings of citizens have been held to devise means to have the tract opened to settlement, and petitions for the same object to Congress and to the State legislature have been circulated and numerously signed. The Indians are hence very uneasy and very much alarmed. There are here, as on probably every frontier, a few reckless villains *who desire to provoke a war*. They are small in number and are by no means sustained or countenanced by any considerable number of the people, but one or two of them can easily commit some depredation or outrage upon the Indians, which will be resented or retaliated, and a war result.

The Indians are peaceable and quiet and wish to remain so, and if any outbreak should occur, the fault will be with the whites originally, and as these tribes are among the most warlike, intelligent, and best provided with horses and arms, a war with them will be no trifling matter. As they are connected by intermarriage and otherwise with the powerful Nes Perces and Spokane tribes of Washington and Idaho, these tribes would probably join them, and the magnitude of the expenditure of life and money necessary to close the contest would be enormous.

The question then arises, how can it best be avoided? The answer undoubtedly is, by a removal of the Indians to some other reservation. But this cannot be done justly without their consent. They are located upon the tract in question under a solemn treaty, by ratifying which the United States guaranteed to them the perpetual ownership of the land. So long as they remain peaceable and carry out the terms of the treaty they must be protected in the ownership. The trouble is not one which time alone will remedy; on the contrary it will increase and continue; so long as there are Indians upon that tract, so long will there be imminent danger of disorder and bloodshed.

Whether the consent of the Indians can be obtained is doubtful. They are, as I said before, very much attached to their home, and will consent only very reluctantly, if at all, to remove. That it will be for their interest—that is, that their education, morals, and material prosperity will be improved by a change which will remove them from whiskey facilities, and the other vices and debaucheries to which they are now exposed—is undoubtedly true, but they are not yet conscious of this.

If they do agree to remove, then where shall they be taken? There is no suitable tract of sufficient extent to locate them which is now entirely unoccupied by whites. The most feasible plan now appears to me to be to purchase the farms of the few settlers in that part of the Yakama valley adjoining the

Yakama Indian reservation, in Washington Territory, and set apart as a reservation for them enough of land to afford them a good permanent home. The tract is very suitable for their use, affording abundant grazing, and sufficient tillable land. They are well acquainted with it, having often, in former years, visited it for their summer races, and games with other tribes, and for hunting. They would, probably, consent more readily to go there than anywhere else, and the expense would be slight except the purchase of the farms referred to. These I estimate at 25 in number, and an average value of $2,000—say $50,000; but my information on this point is very meagre and this estimate may be inaccurate, but I think it more likely to fall below than above this sum. The reservation which they now occupy can be sold for at least $200,000, and the mills thereon, which are new and valuable, would bring $15,000 more. The other buildings are of no value. Once removed to the proposed tract the tribes would be under the supervision of the agent at Yakama, thus doing away with the expense of one agency. They would be located away from the corrupting influences to which they are now subject; a great impediment to the settlement of the country would be removed, and the cost to this government need be but very trifling.

I recommend that a commission, to consist of the agent at Umatilla, the agent at Yakama, and one other suitable person, to be selected by the President, be appointed to treat with these Indians with reference to the proposed removal, and that the sum of $3,000 be appropriated to defray the expense of the same.

The buildings at this agency were at first of the most temporary character, and are now quite rotten and unsuitable for occupation. I concur in the recommendation of Agent Barnhart (see his report) that $7,000 be appropriated to erect others. The present ones are so dilapidated that to repair them would be folly, and they are badly located.

One school is in operation on this reservation, under the supervision of the Catholic archbishop of Oregon; to it I will refer in another part of this report.

In agriculture these tribes have been very successful, and are rapidly improving. I have, in 1865, 1866, and 1867, inspected crops there which would be a credit to any white farmer in the State.

In 1865 the Indians sent down to the annual fair of the State Agricultural Society a selection of superior vegetables, for which two first and one second premiums were offered. The articles were of uncommon size and quality, and attracted much notice. The Indians were very much flattered and encouraged, and I, therefore, have directed Agent Barnhart to forward such a selection this year as may prove worthy of exhibition.

### WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

The Warm Springs reservation (so named from some large springs which throw out large quantities of water impregnated with sulphur and various salts at a temperature of about 210° Fahrenheit) contains about 1,024,000 acres, of which only 3,000 or 4,000 are susceptible of cultivation. The remainder is either rocky barrens, or heavy timber, but affords a fair supply of nutritious grass. The climate, in consequence of the great elevation, is more rigorous than at Umatilla, but is, like all the country east of the Cascade mountains, dry and healthful. Animals in ordinary seasons subsist all winter on the native grasses, and in summer fatten rapidly. Mount Jefferson, which is covered with perpetual snow, is enclosed within its bounds, and within 25 miles of its summit are valleys, whose climate is warm enough to ripen corn, watermelons, and vegetables of like character.

The tribes located here are the Wasco, Des Chutes, Tygh, and John Day, numbering 1,126. The Indians are moderately industrious and prosperous, and are improving rapidly. They yet depend very largely upon game and fish and

roots for their subsistence, but they increase each year the amount of their agricultural products. A large number of the able-bodied men, about 100 in all, enlisted in the military service of the United States in the summer of 1866, and are still in the service. They have been employed against the hostile Snakes, have proved very efficient warriors, and have doubtless rendered more actual service than the same number of white soldiers would have done. But whatever benefit to the whites may have accrued, it is unquestionable that the effect upon these Indians is, and will be, deplorable. It is difficult always to redeem an Indian from his savage habits and mode of life, but it is easy to make him relapse after a partial regeneration. These Indians had made a beginning at agriculture, &c., but two years of campaigning in savage warfare, stimulated by plunder and blood, the blood of women and infants as well as that of men, has effectually undone all, and more than all, the good that had been attained.

Application was made to me in April, 1866, by Major Marshall, United States army, then in command of troops in Idaho and eastern Oregon, for a body of Indian scouts from this reservation to assist him in operations against the hostile Snakes, they to be compensated by the horses, mules, and other property captured from the Snakes. I called upon Major General Steele, at Vancouver, then in command of the district, and had a conference with him upon the subject. I protested against offering plunder as an incentive for the service; first, because of its palpably bad effect upon the friendly Indians; and secondly, because the property to be captured had all of it been recently stolen from whites, and was subject to reclamation, and its possession would bring the Indians into trouble with the white owners. I also proposed, if he would employ the Indians as scouts at such rate of pay by the government as he and they might agree, that I would assist him in selecting and raising such number as would be efficient. Afterwards, in my absence from the State, the Indians to the number of nearly 100 were enlisted in the military service, under pay as privates of cavalry, and in addition promised all the property they could capture, and urged to make the war one of extermination.

A copy of the order of General Steele is hereto appended, (marked A;) and I am informed that Lieutenant Wm. Borrows, in a speech to the Indians at the time of enlistment, enjoined upon them that they should take no prisoners, regardless of age or sex. Under these orders the scouts, under command of Lieutenants McKay and Darragh, surprised a camp of Snakes in a narrow cañon, on a small fork of Crooked river, killed all the men, seven in number, and took fourteen women and children prisoners. Their officers directed them to carry out their orders. They remonstrated; but, finally, reluctantly killed and scalped all the women and children, they offering no resistance. I shudder when I recall the fact that this is the first instance on record in which soldiers in the service and wearing the uniform of the United States have, by express orders, butchered in cold blood unresisting women and children. There have been several other instances more recently in which women and children have been killed, but I am not advised as to the particulars. It may be said that these Indians were savages, waging relentless war upon the white race, and that this was only a retaliation in kind; but even this is not true, as their habit has been to make prisoners and slaves of women and children captured. These they often maltreated and abused horribly, but rarely or never killed. It will require a long time if such education is applied to our friendly Indians to make farmers, scholars, and Christians of them.

This agency has, from its first establishment, been subject to the predatory attacks of the Snakes. Their depredations have been continued from year to year, and in some instances the amount of plunder taken was very large. In 1859 they besieged the white employés, and such of the Indians as did not escape in the agency buildings; kept them there until their water and provisions were exhausted, when they managed to steal out in the night unobserved, and

reach the white settlements. The Snakes killed several Indians, took some prisoners, and drove off a large amount of cattle and horses. These raids have been repeated every year, although never so extensive as the one described above, and the agency is in constant dread of them. Military protection has sometimes been afforded, and at other times been withheld.

If the operations against the Snakes are successful the chief obstacle in the way of this agency will be removed.

The buildings at this agency are commodious, substantially built, and in good repair. No expenditure is needed upon them beyond what can be done by the regular employés. The mills are of good quality, and ample for the demands upon them. A day school is kept at the agency, of which the teacher, Mr. Gillette, gives full report. I shall refer to it before closing this report.

### KLAMATH AGENCY.

This agency is located on the reservation of the same name, and includes the whole of the upper and borders on the lower Klamath lakes. It is a high region, subject to frosts in summer, intense cold and sometimes deep snows in winter. Parts of the land included (which, in the aggregate, is 1,200,000 acres) are utterly barren, entirely incapable of producing anything of value, while other parts have rich soil, and produce well such crops as the cold and dry climate will allow. Timber of good quality is abundant. The lakes, and the small streams putting into them, abound in fish of the finest quality, while the swamps about their borders produce a number of varieties of edible roots. The lakes also produce abundantly an aquatic plant called wo-kus, belonging to the natural order *nymphæaceæ*, the pericarp of which is about the size of a pint-cup, and filled with seed, which are very nutritious.

These articles, nainly, the fish and wo-kus, formed the chief articles of food for the Indians until the advent of the whites. They have begun, under the direction of Sub-Agent Lindsay Applegate, the cultivation of the soil, and preparations are now making to enlarge the operations under the treaty of 1864, ratified in 1866. If the crops are as successful as Sub-Agent Applegate thinks they will be, we will be able to report next year a handsome amount of agricultural products. I must say, however, that some very limited experiments, made by the military officers at Fort Klamath, which I had opportunity to examine, do not warrant quite so sanguine a view of the future production as that gentleman has taken. But there is no doubt of an ample supply for the use of the tribes located there.

The tribes located at Klamath reservation are the Klamath, Madoc, and Yahooskin Snakes. They number about 2,500 souls. They are peaceable, and not disposed to be vicious, very desirous of engaging in agriculture, &c., and under good management will become prosperous. A few who have lived near the mining towns in California and southern Oregon, or near the military post at Fort Klamath, are debauched and diseased, perhaps past redemption, but of a majority of them I can repeat the remark I made once before, that "they are as good raw material out of which to make civilized Indians as any on the continent." I might, with propriety, add that they will acquire the vices of white society quite as readily as any other.

### INDIANS NOT LOCATED AT AGENCIES.

There are two classes of Indians not located at agencies, to wit:

*First.* The Indians scattered along the Columbia river, those on the upper branches of the north Umpqua, a small band on the Clatsop Plains, and the Nestuccas, Salmon River, and Tillamooks, numbering in all not far from 1,200 souls. They are in immediate vicinity of white settlements, in fact intermingled

with them, and most of them are as thoroughly debauched and degraded as they well can be.

They are not parties to any treaty, and I do not think it necessary that any treaty should be made with them. Indeed they are scattered over so vast a country that it would be impossible to gather them together for a treaty. But measures ought to be taken to collect them upon some of the reservations.

The Nestuccas, Salmon River, and Tillamooks, (about 300 in all,) ought especially to be taken under jurisdiction.

The country they inhabit is fertile, has a good harbor, and is filling up with white settlers. They regard the Indians as nuisances, and have more than once asked me to remove them. I have had neither funds nor authority so to do. I recommend an appropriation of $2,000 for gathering together and establishing upon some reservation the Indians mentioned. The amount named would be sufficient, not only to remove them, but to afford them some assistance in opening farms, obtaining farming tools, &c.

Second. The hostile Snakes, or Shoshones. These are a numerous race, divided into various sub-tribes or bands, and extending over a very large extent of country; but their general characteristics are the same. Their language differs in its dialects, but its groundwork is the same. They are a nomadic people, ranging from Nevada and Utah to Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Montana, often under different names. When in Utah they often find it convenient to call themselves Pi-Utes. In parts of Idaho they are Bannocks. They treat with Governor Nye in Nevada, or they fight with General Crook in Oregon and Idaho. They are determinedly and persistenly hostile, treating for peace sometimes, but never abiding by their agreements.

They were formerly friendly. The early emigrants to this coast travelled through their country with friendly intercourse, but of late years their hand is against every man.

They were on friendly terms with the Wasco and Des Chutes (Terrino) Indians until 1856. It was their custom to meet those tribes at the Tygh valley (forty miles north of Warm Springs reservation) every summer, and spend several weeks in a festival of horse-racing and gambling, returning each to their own country in autumn. In 1855 two of the Terrino tribe, with their families, returned with the Snakes to the territory of the latter, and were murdered for their plunder, their wives and children being sold to tribes further south as slaves. Retaliation of course occurred, and since that time the conflicts between the Warm Springs Indians and the Snakes have been as frequent as their friendly gatherings formerly were.

In my annual report for 1865 I submitted a compilation of the depredations committed by the Snake Indians from 1862 to 1865. Accompanying this report is a paper, marked B, which is a similar compilation, extending from the close of the last one to the date of this report. Much labor has been expended to make this compilation complete, and much care has been taken to have it accurate. I believe very few errors will be found in it. It is a fearful record of loss of life and destruction of property.

These Indians are now beyond the reach of the Indian bureau, and probably will never come under its control. The long-continued hostility existing between them and the whites has bitterly exasperated both, and there is no likelihood that they can ever live in peace.

The military operations against them (under Major Marshall and General Crook in the field, Major General Steele commanding the district) have been prosecuted for the last year with great vigor, and with much more efficient force than heretofore, and their numbers much reduced. They have been so harassed for a year past that they can have laid up very little supply of food, and doubtless many of them will perish the ensuing winter from starvation.

I said of them in 1866:

What disposition can ultimately be made of them I do not undertake to say. Now, nothing is to be done but fight and exterminate them. Yet, I am painfully conscious that extermination will cost the lives of *ten* whites for every Indian, and besides cost many millions of money. To attempt to *treat* with them now is simple folly; they cannot be even brought to a council, much less to a treaty. Their ultimate disposition is a matter that must be left to time to determine.

And what I then said is most true now. It is utterly impossible to *treat* with them, and it is fearfully expensive, saying nothing of the loss of life, to fight them. The government would probably have saved many dollars if it could have fifteen years ago taken every Snake Indian to a *first-class hotel and boarded them for life.*

The Woll-pah-pe tribe of Snakes, with whom I made a treaty in 1865, remained for a few months upon the Klamath reservation, and then rejoined the hostile tribes. It is reported, on rather doubtful authority, that Pau-li-ne, the most celebrated war chief of the Snakes, was killed in one of the conflicts of last year. If this is true, they have lost their most efficient leader.

## INDIANS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A considerable number of the Indians of Washington Territory are frequently found in Oregon. The Klikatats, before the Indian title was extinguished, were in the habit of paying annual visits to the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, for the purpose of trading with and stealing from other tribes and the whites. This practice has been discontinued of late years; but a few of them have remained in Willamette valley, who, being quiet and peaceable, were not complained of by settlers, and for the last two years their number has been constantly increasing by accessions from Washington Territory. A part of them have harbored in the coast mountains in Benton county, hunting and driving a sort of intermediate trade between the Indians at Siletz and the towns of Corralis and Albany. Others have lived in Washington and Yamhill counties, and others still are found at Oregon City and Portland, living by a little work and much vice. Much complaint has been made of them lately, and I have taken steps for their removal. Their number is probably one hundred, or thereabouts.

There are also at Portland and other towns in that vicinity many Spokane, Flathead, Palouse, and other Indians from the extreme eastern portion of Washington Territory and a few from Idaho. They are of tribes not located on reservations, are wanderers and vagabonds, far from their own country and people. Their chief support is the prostitution of their squaws, and they are often a sort of go-between from the white man who sells liquor to other Indians who want to buy it. A more thoroughly corrupt and degraded set of beings never existed. They ought to be removed from the white settlements, but it would be a calamity to any tribe to have them located among them.

## ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

I have repeatedly urged the importance of assigning to individual Indians small tracts of land, in perpetuity to descend to the heirs of the original possessors. In my report for 1866 I said:

As Indians advance in knowledge of agricultural arts the desire to own the lands they cultivate seems instinctively to arise. The "wild" Indian never thinks of owning any particular spot of ground. His *tribe* own a certain district of country, but *individual* Indians own nothing. But one of the first effects of putting him to work at cultivating the soil is to create a desire to own the land on which he works. This desire is commendable, and ought to be encourged. The best way to do this, in my judgment, is to allot to each adult male or head of a family, who is sufficiently advanced to appreciate it, a tract of land, not exceeding eighty acres, the title to which shall descend to his heirs forever.

The power of alienation should not be given, because too often the ignorance or weakness of the Indian would be taken advantage of by the more intelligent white man. The object

should be to inspire in the Indian a confidence that the particular tract which he is laboring to improve will be the permanent possession of himself and his children. In order to do this it is necessary to make some surveys. I recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for this purpose for each of the reservations at Umatilla, Grand Ronde, and Siletz, and four hundred for Warm Springs, the same to be expended under the joint direction of the surveyor general and the superintendent of Indian affairs. The sum estimated for Warm Springs is smaller because there is at that reservation less land to survey, and the sum named for Siletz will probably be found inadequate, and require to be increased next year. No estimate is made for Alsea, in view of the removal of the Indians, which I have recommended, and none for Klamath, because the Indians there are not yet fit for it.

I have nothing to add to what was then said, except to repeat the recommendation and add to the force of it. In my judgment, no one thing can be done which will encourage and help them so much as this.

I have, since writing what I quote above, visited all the agencies in the superintendency, except Klamath and Alsea. I conversed with the Indians on this subject, and found them universally anxious that it should be carried into effect. I beg that attention be given to the subject, and that appropriation be made as follows:

For Umatilla and Grande Ronde, each $500; for Warm Springs and Alsea, each $400; for Siletz, $700. No surveys are yet necessary at Klamath, and the appropriation for Alsea should be omitted if the removal of the Indians, which I have recommended, is carried out. The amount named for Siletz is increased, because the sum formerly named was quite inadequate.

## EDUCATION.

The number of schools in this superintendency is five—same as reported last year.

There are two at Grande Ronde, one at Siletz, one at Warm Springs, and one at Umatilla. Reports are herewith submitted from the teachers of each, showing their condition and the extent and results of their operations.

The schools at Grande Ronde are the oldest in the superintendency. The manual labor school is under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, the same teacher who had charge of it last year. It has been so far successful in its object as any Indian school on the coast, notwithstanding that it has labored under some disadvantages. The building is very insufficient, being out of repair, not well lighted, and the superstitions of the Indians prejudicing them against it.

The report of the teacher, which accompanies this paper, shows the condition of the school in detail. The day school is not, and never has been, of much advantage to the Indians, for the same reasons that apply to all the day schools. School has been kept up in it with some intermissions since the establishment of the agency, but the other school has offered the most attractions and had the greater number of scholars. As has been stated, the teacher of the day school was at one time detailed to act as farmer, but that has been discontinued.

These two schools ought to be united, and a new building erected for them. There are no good reasons for keeing up the two at the same time, and no reason why they ought not to be united. One school having two teachers is ample for all the scholars upon the reservation.

There is an unexpended balance of appropriation for these schools on hand, amounting to several thousand dollars, and I recommend that $2,500 be used for the purpose of erecting a suitable school-house, and furnishing the same. The funds cannot be diverted in this way from the objects for which they were originally appropriated without the authority of Congress, and I respectfully ask that such authority be given.

The school at Siletz was established in 1863 by the Mr. and Mrs. Clark above referred to. It is now under the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar. It has been, from the first, conducted upon the manual labor plan, or as near an approach to that plan as the very limited appropriations for its support will

allow, and is a decided success. I visited it recently, and examined the scholars in various branches. The older ones, those who have been in the school more than two years, surprised me much with their progress. They read and spell well; some of them write very well, and they have a fair knowledge of the rudiments of geography and arithmetic. They were cleanly, tolerably clothed, well behaved, and altogether a credit to themselves and their teachers. The grounds attached to the building are well cultivated and tastefully arranged; the labor, except ploughing, being all performed by the pupils. Their crops were excellent, and will furnish a considerable part of the food required for their subsistence.

This, it should be remembered, has been accomplished without appropriations designed specially for a manual labor school, and with every disadvantage. The building is very uncomfortable, and quite inadequate for the large number of scholars who might be induced to attend. I recommend that $1,500 be appropriated to erect suitable school buildings at Siletz, and that $3,000 per year be appropriated for the purchase of books, stationery, fixtures, and pay of the necessary teachers.

The day school at Warm Springs is under the charge of Mr. Gillett, the same teacher who has been there for the past three years. It labors under greater disadvantages than most of the day schools in some respects, but has a commodious and comfortable building for its use. Very few of the children live near enough to the school-house to be able to attend, and the few who do attend come more for the comfort of the warm room in the winter than anything else.

When spring opens, they almost invariably accompany their parents to the fisheries, and in summer and autumn to the mountains, for hunting purposes, returning at the approach of cold weather to enjoy the comfort of the school-house fire, but having forgotten nearly or quite everything they had previously learned.

They can read a little, and a few can write; but, on the whole, their progress is very unsatisfactory. If my reports for 1865 and 1866 are referred to, they will be found to make similar statements, and give the reasons for them. I see no reason to change the record there made. Mr. Gillett has been, and is, a very faithful and competent teacher, but he is laboring under insurmountable difficulties.

The school will never do the Indians any good until it is converted into a manual labor school. I recommend that this be done, and that fifteen hundred dollars per year, in addition to the usual appropriation for "pay of teacher," be applied to carrying on the school upon the manual labor basis.

The day school at Umatilla is under the charge of Rev. Father Vermeusch, a Catholic clergyman. He is very much devoted to his work, and has been quite successful in his labors, considering the short time he has been engaged there. The Roman Catholic affinities of a part of these Indians make them willing subjects for his labor. The scholars read, spell, and sing, under his tuition, with much interest, and bid fair to improve in the future, satisfactorily.

The school-houses are, like all the other buildings at Umatilla, of the most worthless character, being small, badly ventilated and lighted, and built, several years ago, of cottonwood logs, which are now far advanced towards decay.

A contract was made by late Commissioner Louis V. Bogy, during his incumbency, with the Jesuit order in this archbishopric, represented by Archbishop Blanchet and Rev. Father Brouillett, providing that the order should take charge of the school on Umatilla reservation for 20 years, to be paid a compensation of $3,600 per annum by the government, and that the agent should "cultivate sufficient land for the use of the scholars and teachers, provide certain buildings, and feed and clothe all the scholars taught." Father Vermeusch, as the agent of the archbishop, called upon me to learn the terms

of the contract, and they were complied with by the agent, so far as they could be.

They having possession of the school before the contract was made, were continued in possession; but no land was cultivated, children fed and clothed, or buildings erected, because he has had no appropriations applicable to that purpose. The archbishop has not yet furnished any other teacher than Father Vermeusch, and he is quite sufficient for the school until more conveniences are supplied. In order to fully carry out the contract, it is necessary to provide suitable buildings, enclose sufficient land, and provide teams and men to work it, and these cannot be done without money. I recommend, therefore, that $3,500 be appropriated for these purposes. The buildings ought not to be erected near the present agency, because the land in that immediate vicinity is totally unfit for cultivation, and the distance from the saw-mills—six miles—is so great as to make the hauling of lumber very expensive.

An excellent location, within two miles of the mills, affords the required amount of unoccupied fertile land, good water, convenient timber, and a retired location—none of which are to be had at the agency.

I make these suggestions after a full consultation with Father Vermeusch, as the agent of the archbishop, and with his full concurrence. His familiarity with the Indians and the ground, and his earnest zeal in the business, render his opinions of value. Of course, the removal of the Indians from the reservation would forbid the carrying out of this contract altogether, and if removal is contemplated, (as I have suggested in a former part of this report,) this matter should be held in abeyance until the other is decided.

I cannot too earnestly repeat what I have said in my former reports, as well as in this, that it is from manual labor schools alone that any good to the Indians may be expected.

Schools where the Indian children are separated from their savage parents, housed, clad, and taught not only the contents of the spelling-book and the testament, but the elements of agriculture, mechanic and domestic arts—the boys to plough, plant, and hoe, to saw, cut, and frame—the girls to sew, knit, mend, and cook—these schools are the only ones which benefit the Indians.

The day schools, at which the attendance is optional with the scholars, and often difficult, or impossible, by reason of the distance at which scholars reside, are of very little value. The scholars attend irregularly, and very often refuse to attend at all; and when they do attend, the good influence of a few hours in school is entirely overcome by the far greater time that they are subjected to savage associations. I repeat my former recommendation, that such legislation as will place all the schools upon the manual labor basis be adopted.

### STATISTICS.

The statistics of education, &c., and the statistical return of farming, have been filled up by each of the agents, and accompany this report. I have also compiled a "*Consolidated Statistical Return of Farming*," which shows the amount of all the crops, the value thereof, the amount and value of live stock, buildings, and other property at all the reservations. It will show, in a concise and convenient form, about the actual agricultural condition of the tribes, with some brief comments. I trust it will be printed with this report.

### UNITING AGENCIES.

There are several considerations in favor of uniting or consolidating two or more agencies into one, where the circumstances permit it. The Indians will be under better control, less liable to scatter, and require less vigilance to keep depraved and mischievous whites away from them; superior advantages of schools, mills, &c., and economy to the government.

Siletz might be the nucleus around which the tribes at Alsea and Grande Ronde could be gathered, and the scattering vagabonds of various parts of this superintendency to which I have before alluded. This would place over five thousand Indians at the one agency, and do away with two others. The economy and advantages are manifest. The objections are the expense of removal and the difficulty of breaking up tribes already located under treaty stipulations. Another very desirable change would be to place the tribes at Warm Springs, and those at Umatilla at the Yakima reservation. The confederated "tribes and bands" are very intimate with those at Yakima, and would probably go there willingly and affiliate with them readily.

The arguments for and against this proposed change are similar to those mentioned in the case of Siletz. If these changes were carried into effect the number of agencies in the superintendency would be reduced to two, (Klamath and Siletz,) instead of six, as now, the expense lessened and the whites and Indians all benefited.

I have not attempted to elaborate any plan by which these ideas may be carried out; nor am I prepared to do so now; but I think the matter worthy of more consideration than it has hitherto had.

## STRINGENT LAWS NEEDED.

I call your attention to the necessity of more stringent laws punishing the vending of whiskey to Indians, and tampering and interfering with Indians upon a reservation, or enticing them to leave the same without the consent of the agent or superintendent in charge.

It is notorious that our present laws do not prevent the vending of liquor to them, and it is equally notorious that nearly all the Indian troubles we ever have had have either originated directly in this traffic or in the aggressions of whites. Indians generally (if sober) do not desire to provoke hostility. There are among them, as among us, thieves and other criminals. There is not that abhorrence of crime in them that there is among enlightened whites. But there is not, according to my experience with them, which extends back eighteen years, that universal proneness to crime and wrong that is usually attributed to them. I have employed them, have travelled with them and fought with them every year since 1849, and I find that, according to the light which is vouchsafed to them, that the instincts of their nature are in the main good rather than bad. They resent an injury, but they are always faithful to their friends. They are barbarous and cruel to their enemies, but no people are more affectionate among themselves. They are ignorant, credulous and full of animal appetites and passions.

These qualities make them an easy prey to a class of unscrupulous villains and vagabonds, who flock to an Indian agency like buzzards to a carcass, and by ministering to their depraved tastes and habits acquire advantages which the innate vindictiveness of the savage prompts him to resent. Retaliation follows, and then, perhaps, war.

The obvious remedy for this is to restrict whites from reservations as much as possible. Make it penal to intrude upon reservations, and give the agent summary power to eject or imprison trespassers. If agents could have the power of justices of the peace, in all cases arising under the laws of the United States upon reservations, the effect would be salutary. Now it is often a ride of a day or two to the nearest magistrate. If an offence is committed, whiskey selling, theft, or something worse, the offender can always make his escape before a process for his arrest can issue. The agents have no means of prosecuting these cases, and they are often necessarily left to go by default.

I repeat that more stringent laws should be enacted in regard to whiskey

selling, trespass on reservations, and enticing Indians away or harboring them when clandestinely absent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.*

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No. 14.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *June* 25, 1867.

SIR: In making this, my fourth annual report, it affords me pleasure to assure you that the Indians in this agency are steadily progressing in the management of their farms and domestic affairs. They have, during the past year, erected more comfortable houses, fenced and put a larger area of land under cultivation than in any preceding year, and their farming has been done better and more farmer-like than heretofore. A number of them have thrifty orchards that will this year produce several hundred bushels of apples, and others, seeing the advantage of having orchards, have set out young trees, which in a few years will repay them for the time and trouble of taking care of them.

These Indians, upon the whole, have more or less knowledge of agriculture, there being but few of them that cannot plough or sow, or work readily in the harvest or hay field, and many of the farmers of the adjoining counties prefer them as harvest hands, wood-choppers, and rail-makers, to most white men they can employ, and when not engaged on their own farms I give them permission for short periods to work for farmers outside.

In speaking of the progress of these Indians, I cannot help contrasting their condition now with what it was ten years ago, living then in brush or dirt houses, depending upon fish or game for subsistence, and when they failed living as best they could upon roots, weeds, and inner bark of trees. They now have comfortable houses, and last year raised by their own labor, not including that raised by the department—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6,803 bushels wheat, at $2 per bushel, worth | | $13,606 00 |
| 3,915 bushels oats, at 75 cents per bushel, worth | R | 2,936 25 |
| 3,025 bushels potatoes, at $1 per bushel, worth | | 3,025 00 |
| 60 bushels peas, at $2 50 per bushel, worth | | 150 00 |
| 560 bushels turnips, at $1 per bushel, worth | | 560 00 |
| 500 bushels carrots, at $1 per bushel, worth | | 500 00 |
| 133 tons hay, cut, at $20 per ton, worth | | 2,660 00 |
| Total value | | 23,437 25 |

With this showing I think the department may justly claim that they have met with as much success in civilizing and teaching these Indians to make their own livelihood as the most sanguine friend of the present system could have expected, and were it not that many of them are improvident, they would in a few years become entirely a self-supporting people; but unfortunately it seems a hard matter to make the majority of them understand the necessity of using economy when they have an ample supply to meet their present wants.

There is one advantage these Indians have over most others with whom I am acquainted, which is that the men have been taught to do all farm work. I have been on this agency for three years, and have not seen a woman at work in the fields during that time.

The crops in cultivation this year are considerably larger than in any preceding year, and at this early day it is very hard to make an estimate of what

the yield per acre will be; yet with a favorable season I think I may safely say the yield will be an average one, although the crops were got in later than usual, the spring being very wet and backward.

From a careful estimate, just made by the farmer and myself, visiting every Indian farm on the agency, the following is the number of acres cultivated, and the estimated yield; also amount of stock, &c., owned by Indians:

594 acres wheat, at 12 bushels per acre, is 7,128 bushels; 439 acres oats, at 25 bushels per acre, is 10,975 bushels; 53 acres potatoes, at 100 bushels per acre, is 5,300 bushels; 13 acres carrots and parsnips, at 50 bushels per acre, is 750 bushels; 10 acres peas, at 10 bushels per acre, is 100 bushels; 50 acres timothy, at two tons per acre, is 100 tons; 50 acres wild meadow, at $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre, is 75 tons.

The department has in cultivation for forage, subsistance of destitute Indians, seed, &c.:

Forty acres wheat, at 15 bushels per acre, 600 bushels; 45 acres oats, at 25 bushels per acre, 1,125 bushels; 5 acres potatoes, at 125 bushels per acre, 675 bushels; 2 acres carrots, turnips, &c., at 50 bushels per acre, 100 bushels; 35 acres timothy, at 2 tons per acre, 70 tons.

Making 1,326 acres in cultivation by Indians and department this year.

The property belonging to the Indians is estimated as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 434 horses, at $50 per head | $21,700 |
| 71 cattle, at $30 per head | 2,130 |
| 58 hogs, at $8 per head | 464 |
| 4,000 poultry, at 25 cents | 1,000 |
| Agricultural implements | 5,000 |
| Household goods | 20,000 |
| | 49,294 |

The government buildings consist of six dwelling houses, two school-houses, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, carpenter, blacksmith, and tin shops, office surgery and commissary, one granary and potato house, and four barns, which were all built ten years ago, with the exception of the granary, and all need more or less repairing. I would respectfully request that I be furnished with funds to put them in good repair before it is too late to do so profitably.

These Indians complain bitterly at not receiving any annuity goods last year, for many of the old that depend upon receiving blankets, &c., from the department, and have no other way of obtaining clothing, have suffered during the winter, and one case was reported to me of an old blind Indian freezing to death for the want of sufficient clothing. I have been obliged to furnish some of them out of my private funds with clothing on account of the annuity money being expended in the east to purchase goods, and now lying in San Francisco, where they have been since last fall. It is an easy matter for a person to purchase goods for Indians, but it is not an easy matter for the agent to explain why they are not received.

The stipulation in the treaty with Umpqua and Calapooia Indians for the employment of a blacksmith has expired, and I see that no appropriation was made by Congress as provided for by article 2, section 3, of the treaty of December 21, 1855, with Molel Indians, which provides for furnishing smith's shops and paying necessary mechanics for five years in *addition* to the ten years provided for by the treaty with Umpqua and Calapooia Indians. I would urgently request that this matter be attended to at as early a day as possible, for it would be impossible to carry on this agency successfully without a blacksmith, as he and assistant find *constant* employment in making and repairing agricultural implements, &c., for the Indians and department, which otherwise would have to be done on the outside at a much larger outlay of money.

In my last annual report I drew your attention to the withdrawal of the troops that had been stationed at Fort Yamhill, and also that without an additional number of employés it would be impossible to restrain some of the worst Indians from leaving the reservation, and my inability to follow and bring them back. Several left without permission. I would therefore ask that I be instructed to employ, at a moderate salary, two or three of the chiefs as a police force, to assist me in pursuing and bringing back any who may leave the agency without permission, and when not so employed they could assist the farmer in taking care of crops, &c. I have talked with the chiefs, and they all wish that something of the kind may be adopted, and are willing that a portion of the annuity funds of each tribe be used for the employment of such persons. Your early attention to this matter is respectfully asked, and I hope it will meet with your approval to so instruct me.

I herewith enclose the report of the teacher of the manual labor school, whose report is full and explicit, to which I respectfully refer you for details. I fully concur with him in regard to the school-house, and suggest that I be instructed to build a new one, as I recommended in my report of 1866, which please see.

In regard to the farming operations, sanitary condition of the Indians, condition of mills and shops, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the several employés herewith enclosed. They being full, render it unnecessary for me to go into details.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

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No. 15.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN RESERVATION,
*June* 24, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

You know by my first annual report under what unfavorable auspices I commenced this school a little over one year ago; the scholars scattered to their various homes over the reservation; their disinclination, and also that of their parents, to let them return again to the school, on account of their superstitious belief of the evil that would befall them should they live in a house from whence the dead had been taken; and then again the children themselves have no more relish for the irksome hours of school than have white children. But, notwithstanding all these discouragements, I have, through your assistance, met and overcome most of their objections, and have induced 29 scholars to attend school, sixteen girls and thirteen boys. These have not been as regular in their attendance as I could have wished, yet they remained many times much longer than I expected, for the moment they took the least cold it was immediately attributed to the school-house, and they would leave directly to escape if possible any further evil.

During the year one of my most promising scholars took a severe cold, and after a lingering illness died. He was well advanced in his studies and promised much as to the future. Again the old school-house had to bear the maledictions of his friends, (and I think with some degree of justice;) and to keep the rest at school I had to send him to his friends to die.

The scholars have made rapid improvement for the time they were in attend-

ance. They all can write very well, spell well, and read in the first reader, and have committed to memory the multiplication table.

Homer, Hooker, and Lincoln, have passed to the fourth reader, but Homer surpasses all the boys I have seen upon either agencies. He has passed through mental arithmetic, and has worked through Davies' practical arithmetic as far as fractions. He also spells and defines in Webster's primary dictionary, is a very good reader, and writes an excellent hand. My hopes in regard to him are great, and if he keeps on in the way he has commenced he certainly will justify my highest expectations.

During the winter some of the older married Indians came into school three or four days out of a week. Peter Caynier, sub-chief of the Twalahy tribe, exhibited an interest in learning to read that was quite remarkable, and two others have done the same. Thus, I think, I begin to see the morning light breaking upon this people, who have so long sat in such great mental darkness.

The boys have assisted me in working a large garden, which, if no unforeseen accident happens it, will prove ample for all culinary vegetables both during the summer and winter.

Mrs. Clark has taught the girls to cut and make their own dresses and undergarments, and to make and bake good bread, which to my mind is a great achievement. She has endeavored to instil into their minds the necessity of cleanliness, both about their person and work. All this has been attended with difficulties, but I think she has in a great measure succeeded.

But in closing I would desire to call your attention to the condition of the school-house; it is so out of repair, the sills lying on the ground have rotted away, and when next winter's rains and winds come I am fearful we will all be found in a mass of ruins.

The house is so open that during last winter it was very uncomfortable, and many times the wind drove the rain and snow across the floors; in short, the amount of extra wood burned in consequence of the open floors and windows, would, in my estimation, go a long ways towards building a new school-house. And then again we would be enabled to do away with the objections so often urged by the Indians, "It is a sick man's house, and not a school-house."

I have been thus explicit, and perhaps tedious, in regard to the above matter; but the necessity of the case to my mind demands it, for the only hindrance to my having a much larger and a more flourishing school is the wretched condition of the house.

Hoping the above will meet your favorable consideration and earliest attention, permit me to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

J. B. CLARK,
*Teacher of the Grande Ronde Manual Labor School.*

Hon. AMOS HARVEY,
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 16.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
*Oregon, July* 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my sixth annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at the Umatilla reservation.

The Indians residing here, consisting of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, numbering in the aggregate about 800 souls, have during the year remained peaceable and contented.

In witnessing the successful operation of the mills and school, the Indians acknowledge with satisfaction the good faith of the government towards them

The progress of these Indians, particularly in agriculture, during the past seven years is really wonderful. From wild and barbarous savages many of them have become good farmers, raising from cultivation of the soil more than sufficient to supply all their wants.

The number of acres planted this spring by the Indians is greater than last year, but we fear the product will be far less if the present drought continues much longer. Last year was a most favorable season, and the yield of wheat grown by the Indians was greater than was anticipated.

There being no market here at that time for the sale of wheat or flour, much grain was wasted by Indians, who raised more than was required for their consumption.

Since the completion of the flouring mills there is an increased disposition to make the farms larger, and the Indians feel that they are more permanently attached to the reservation.

The total number of acres of land enclosed on the reserve may be estimated this year at 3,000, nearly one-half of which is in cultivation, the balance being hay, pasture, and enclosed lands.

So much of the Indian land in cultivation is in so many spots and shapes, scattered over the whole reservation, that it is impracticable to make an accurate estimate of the number of acres so cultivated by them. However, I may safely estimate 500 acres in wheat; corn, 100 acres; oats, 100 acres; and something over 300 acres planted in potatoes, peas, beans, and all sorts of garden vegetables.

The continued dry weather this spring will cause our crops to be very short, and at this early period it is difficult to estimate the quantity that will be harvested. In any event, we are pretty certain to have sufficient for the wants of all.

A number of Indians, who have good farms cultivated and cared for in the same manner as their white neighbors, will have a surplus, as they always do, of many kinds of produce, which they dispose of for their own benefit, and thus they constantly illustrate the fact that Indians are susceptible of being intelligent and industrious farmers.

I think the time has arrived when it would be wise for the government to allot the lands in severalty to such Indians as have their farms permanently improved. It would be in accordance with the treaty stipulations, and would tend to cause the Indians to feel more secure in their rights, which are constantly being threatened by white people living in their neighborhoods.

The agricultural implements were received from you too late for use this spring, and I trust that harness may be purchased by you to issue with the ploughs in time for next season.

The blankets purchased by you and forwarded last winter were issued to the school children and poor old women as soon as received.

The school under the management of Father Vermeusch, principal teacher, has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, laboring as we do in this respect under so many disadvantages. The building used as a school-house is a small dilapidated log cabin, quite too small, is otherwise unfit for the purpose, and is not situated to be convenient of access to the largest number of children.

The agency buildings are all of like character, being old and dilapidated, and must soon fall down from decay during the fearfully high winds that prevail here a great portion of the year. As I have heretofore repeated, these log cabins used as agency buildings were built with green cotton-wood logs some seven years ago to serve a temporary purpose, and they have necessarily been occupied ever since.

The mills are situated six miles above the agency, and, as you know, are valuable. They would sell to-day for more than double their cost, and are, of course, of incalculable benefit to the Indians. The completion of the flouring

mill especially has accomplished more towards making the Indians happy and contented than anything that has ever been done for them by the government.

Agency buildings, cheap and comfortable, should be erected near the mills at an early day, and I have respectfully to ask that an appropriation of $7,000 may be made therefor.

In February last Major John W. Wells, United States agent for the Flatheads of Montana, while en route for the field of his labor, visited this agency officially. His report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the buildings, schools, &c, was full and clear; and I trust the recommendations offered by him will be acted upon as early as practicable.

From the agency farm, consisting of about forty acres, I have been enabled to issue a sufficient amount of provisions for the children attending school, and to the old men and women who are unable physically to make their own living. Should the crops this season be a partial failure, as I have cause to expect from the present drought, that source of supply will be materially lessened.

During the past year there has been less drunkenness, always leading to misdemeanor and crime among the Indians, than any year since they have been located here.

The treaty employés have done a large amount of labor for the Indians during the year, and to their reports herewith annexed you are referred for interesting details. For a considerable period we have been without the services of a resident physician. With your approbation Dr. C. M. Steinberger was temporarily employed during the quarter ending March 31, 1867, and since the termination of his engagement we have had no physician. It is difficult to procure the permanent services of a competent physician for the salary that is allowed.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good, no serious diseases being prevalent among them at this time. The good offices of the Reverend Father Vermeusch in assisting in the care of the sick and helpless is acknowledged with gratitude by those of the Indians who are capable of the sentiment, and duly appreciated by the agent and all others who witness his kindly ministrations.

I have permitted several Indians to accompany the military expeditions against the hostile Indians in the Owyhee country, to act as scouts and guides. I have no doubt a company of 60 men could be raised to serve in that capacity, or as soldiers.

These tribes, particularly the Cayuses, were formerly considered great warriors, and could doubtless be readily induced to march against their hereditary enemies, the Snakes.

I deem it proper in this report to refer to a matter that is considered of great interest by many white people living in this neighborhood, and which caused much trouble in the minds of the Indians. The question of the removal of the Indians is being constantly agitated by a portion of the people of Minatilla county, in which this reservation is situated. While I am convinced that it would be much better for the Indians if they were removed to some more isolated place, away from the immediate proximity of the whites, it is equally clear to my mind that the Indians, at present, have no desire to go.

The reservation is completely surrounded by white settlements, and, as I have previously reported, contains a large area of cultivated land, much more than will be required for the maintenance of these Indians. So anxious are the white people in the vicinity to possess this land, that threats to remove the Indians by violence are not unfrequently heard. The constant fear of the Indians, thus caused, that this reservation may at any moment be wrested from them, is a source of much trouble and vexation to the agent in charge.

At the last session of the legislature of Oregon, a memorial to Congress was passed asking the removal of these Indians, and I am informed that a petition

from the people of this county, to the same effect, has been transmitted to Washington.

Our senators and representatives in Congress have visited this reserve, and it is believed they will urge some action by Congress that will be satisfactory to the people of this region.

If anything is done relative to this matter, I believe it would be judicious for the proper authority to appoint a commission to hold a council with these tribes, and ascertain what they will sell their lands and improvements for, and when they would be willing to move.

These preliminaries may be settled in this manner with very little cost to the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BARNHART,
*United States Indian Agent.*

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem Oregon.*

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No. 17.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
*Oregon, June* 25, 1867.

SIR: This is the second time I have had the satisfaction to report to you. It affords me much gratification to say that our Indians seem to appreciate more and more what is done for their spiritual welfare. As many as 82 of them, adults and children, have been baptized, but, as you are well aware, the building now used for a school-house and church is entirely too small to contain those who wish to attend, and much anxiety is expressed by the Indians that a larger building may be erected.

I will not extend further on this spiritual topic. Although I sincerely trust that, with the grace of God, I have been able to do some good, much still remains to be done, and will be always so, weeds ever growing with the good wheat.

In making my report last year I stated that the school was as successful as could be expected from a day school, but at the same time I expressed my fears that I would not be able to maintain it on such good footing. In this I was happily disappointed; the number of scholars has increased, and all who have visited the school appear to be highly satisfied with their advancement and progress.

Your kindness in allowing each child coming to school a sack of flour every month, and the blankets distributed among them, has been most effectual in securing a large and regular attendance. The number of scholars has during the year varied from 35 to 46 until the present month. I have found it necessary to grant some of the scholars leave of absence to accompany their parents to the mountains, in their annual expedition after camas and other roots and berries; these, however, I have no doubt, will soon return.

As I stated in my last annual report, an industrial school, or, as it is more commonly called a manual labor school, where the boys and girls can be boarded and live under the constant supervision of their teachers, is the only plan that I believe can be adopted, which will secure a lasting benefit to the Indians; and it gives me much pleasure to understand that an agreement has been entered into between the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Rev. Father Brouillet for that purpose, and I sincerely trust that the arrangements may be perfected at an early day.

As far as my spiritual duty obliges me to visit the sick, the sanitary condition of the Indians appears to be most satisfactory, and when the arrangements are

carried out contemplated in the agreement above alluded to, and a hospital erected for the sick and infirm, I shall be better enabled to soothe their sufferings and prepare them for their passage to eternal life.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. VERMEUSCH, *Teacher.*

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
*United States Indian Agent.*

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No. 18.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY,
*Oregon, June* 26, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs at this agency:

By reference to the statistics of education, &c., for 1866, you will perceive that the number of each tribe under my charge, present at that time, was as follows, viz:

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wasco | 147 | 170 | 317 |
| Deschutes | 100 | 149 | 249 |
| Tygh | 143 | 204 | 347 |
| John Day | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| | 394 | 532 | 926 |

The number of Indians belonging to this reservation who were absent at the time the above census was taken would amount to about 200, mostly members of the Tygh and John Day tribes.

I am pleased to report that the condition of these Indians has greatly improved during the past year. In the spring of 1866, as soon as the winter's snows had disappeared, the hills were covered with Indians, who were digging roots on which to subsist until fishing season. The past spring presented a very different appearance. A large majority of the Indians, in fact nearly all the Wasco and Deschutes tribes having an abundance of wheat, corn, and potatoes raised the past year, were engaged every fair day repairing their fences, enlarging their fields, and making preparation for putting in their crops. As early as the 16th of May, 1866, the Indians began to visit the salmon fisheries in large numbers. Being well aware of their destitute condition, and seeing no possible way of furnishing them with subsistence, I gave permission to all whose farms would not require their presence to visit the fisheries for a period of twenty days. Up to this time the number of Indians who have this year applied for permission to visit the fisheries is not one-tenth as large as that of the past season. It is my opinion that if they have a good yield from their crops this season, but very few, if any of them, will visit the fisheries next spring.

The Indians this season broke up and planted about 60 acres of new land, which makes the quantity they now have in cultivation 435 acres, planted this season as follows, viz: 305 acres in wheat, 32 acres in corn, 70 acres in potatoes, 28 acres in assorted vegetables, viz., cabbage, turnips, beans, peas parsnips, beets, squashes, &c.

On the 6th and 7th instants we were visited by very heavy frosts, which entirely destroyed all the assorted vegetable crop, and greatly damaged the crop of corn and potatoes. Since the said frosts many Indians have put in

another crop of assorted vegetables, but too late to produce but a very light, if any, crop this season.

The wheat at present presents a fine appearance, and promises a yield of at least 6,000 bushels, the corn crop 300 bushels, and potatoes 900 bushels.

The grasshoppers have not as yet made their appearance in numbers sufficient to damage the crops.

Several of the Indian's wheat crops have been damaged by stock. A part of the Tygh tribe, who have been absent from this reservation for two years and returned in August last with the Que-pe-mah, put 20 acres in wheat. It was looking very well up to about the 15th instant, when a large band of cattle broke into the field and entirely destroyed the wheat. This, their first crop, being destroyed, will, I fear, prove rather discouraging to them.

A part of the Tygh tribe, known as Poust-am-i-ne's band, are located at the mouth of Warm Springs river. They have one field enclosing about 140 acres. In this field there are about 70 acres of tillable land. During the past spring they broke up and planted 21 acres in wheat, and one acre in corn and potatoes.

Last winter they constructed a very good wagon road from their field to the agency. They had to labor very hard to construct this road over a mountainous and rocky country for a distance of 16 miles.

Of the John Day tribe there are only two here at present. They have only two acres in wheat.

I am happy to report all these Indians at present well satisfied and contented, and very anxious to imitate the manners and customs of the whites. A great many of them have given up gambling and polygamy, and are using every effort to assist me in eradicating these vices from all the different tribes.

The department has in cultivation this year 50 acres, viz: 9 acres in barley, 2 acres in corn, 12 acres in oats, 20 acres in wheat, 2 acres in potatoes, 2 acres in sugar cane, 2 acres in assorted vegetables.

I estimate the department crop as follows, viz: barley, 180 bushels; wheat, 350 bushels; corn, 50 bushels; oats, 475 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels.

The volunteer crop of wheat on the department farm presented such a fine appearance last spring that I deemed it best to let it remain. Five acres of the wheat was sown in the spring, which will not produce 10 bushels. The volunteer crop of wheat (15 acres) will produce more than the same ground did last season, and will ripen three weeks earlier. I shall direct the Indians in future to put in one-half of their wheat crop in the fall. Fall wheat matures from three to four weeks earlier than spring wheat, and is not so likely to be damaged by drought and grasshoppers.

The millstones in the flouring mill are too small, as not more than four bushels of wheat can be ground with them in an hour. Millstones three feet in diameter is the size required.

All of the department buildings are in very good repair. The flume which conducts the water to the flouring and saw-mills is now being rebuilt, 90 feet of the same having fallen during this month.

For full particulars concerning the day school, the sanitary condition of the Indians, &c., I would respectfully call to your notice the reports of the several employés, herewith transmitted to your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

No. 19.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
*June* 24, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school under my charge:

After two years labor with the Indian children at this agency as school teacher, I am fully convinced that it is an impossibility to make any progress in their education under the present system.

During the winter months the school is well attended by the Indian children, and very often by their parents, not actuated by the wish to learn, but to enjoy a warm fire and comfortable room. As soon as the weather becomes pleasant and the comfort afforded by the school-house is no longer required, the attendance suddenly, not gradually, diminishes to six or eight scholars, who have not attended the school during winter, but living at a great distance from the school-house they avail themselves of the first fine day to visit the school and learn what changes have taken place during the winter. It is the custom of all the Indian children to attend school for two or three weeks and then to remain absent until they have forgotten all they learned at school.

During the winter of 1865–'66 the regular daily attendance numbered 32 scholars, 5 of whom had advanced to the spelling and pronouncing of words of four syllables, but not one of them could understand the most simple word in English you might use in speaking to them.

During the past winter the average daily attendance did not exceed 20 scholars, none of whom had attended school before. There is but one scholar at present who can spell and pronounce words of three syllables.

From your own personal inspection of the school during the past year you must now be fully convinced that the school teacher's efforts to educate the Indian child under the present system can never prove successful. You are well aware that many of these Indian children are very intelligent, and justly deserve a good education from our government.

If a small number of ten or twelve of the most intelligent children be selected from the different tribes and taken from their parents, and be prohibited from associating with any children except those of the employés, and be trained under the manual labor system, I feel confident that success would then attend the efforts made to advance them in civilization and education.

The failures which have attended the efforts heretofore made to educate the Indian children have caused their parents to believe that the Indian was never intended to be educated, and that it is useless for them to have their children attend school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. D. GILLETT,
*School Teacher.*

Captain JOHN SMITH,
*U. S. Indian Agent, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.*

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No. 20.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *Oregon, June* 20, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to your circular, I hasten to submit to you my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The whole number of Indians now upon this agency are as follows:

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas, treaty November 14, 1864. | 49 | 74 | 123 |
| Rogue Rivers, treaty September 10, 1853..... | 46 | 48 | 94 |
| Coast tribes with whom treaties were not ratified..... | 983 | 1,088 | 2,071 |
| Making a grand total..... | | | 2,288 |

souls, of all ages and sexes. This statement is made of a careful estimate of their number, it being almost impossible to make a correct census at this time. Their personal property consists of horses, cattle, canoes, &c., will not exceed in value six thousand dollars.

They have, as a general rule, worked faithfully during the past year, and, though they bitterly complain of our government having broken faith with them, the majority remain quietly on their farms and faithful to the promises made by them on surrendering their lands. Exceptions to this rule occur, and a class of idlers belonging to the coast tribes, and a part of the Coquille, lately removed from the newly settled Jaquina country, have given me much annoyance during the past year by stealing from the reservation and endeavoring to escape to their old hunting and fishing grounds. A great many of these stragglers have been overtaken and brought back to their farms, but a band of Coquilles, with their chief, (Whiskers,) have succeeded in escaping to Oregon, and I have not, as yet, been successful in getting them back. This tribe is very much dissatisfied with the occupation by the whites of their homes on the Jaquina bay, and I fear that unless some compensation is given them for the lands they have thus again been deprived of that whole tribe will follow their chief. I have found it a difficult task to make these tribes an agricultural people; they have all the superstition and natural aversion to labor found in the Indians everywhere, and though they will till the soil and work for immediate results, they fail to see the necessity or economy of providing for the future by making substantial improvements by establishing fixed rules of labor. These obstacles to their advancement have, in a great measure, been removed, and they are now generally provided with good barns and fencing about their farms, and comfortable dwelling-houses, and bid fair to become a prosperous and happy people.

The farming operations of this agency for the present year will sum up as follows: whole number of acres under fence, estimated at 1,492. (This includes only about one-eighth of the farming lands upon this agency.) This is divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cultivated by the government for seed, for forage, for Indian department, stock, &c..... | 124 acres. |
| In pasture..... | 461 " |
| In meadow, (timothy)..... | 42 " |
| Cultivated by Indians..... | 865 " |

The probable crop this year we estimate as follows: 1,525 bushels of wheat; 400 bushels of peas; 12,800 bushels of oats; 49,000 bushels of potatoes; 770 bushels of assorted vegetables; 85 tons of hay.

The crops, with the exception of the wheat, look well, and all will come up to this estimate should the weather not interfere.

The wheat crop, though planted with great care, will again prove a failure, and will not produce more than half an average yield.

Owing to the continued failure of this crop upon this agency, I have deemed it best to try the experiment of raising barley; it is more hardy, better adapted to the climate here, and the best substitute for wheat with which we can hope to be successful.

That which we have sown this season looks well, and should it produce as well as it now promises to do I will increase the crop next year.

The Indians are located upon four tracts of land, known as the Upper and

Lower Klamath, and home or agency farms. The first two are distant about eight miles from the agency or home farm, and about five miles from each other.

The Klamath farm is about two miles from the agency; upon it are located the Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians only; upon the others are the coast tribes and bands, twelve in number, and the Rogue River Indians. For convenience and to economise time I have put up shops on each of the first two farms, in addition to those already at the agency, and the blacksmith and carpenter are employed alternately at each of these places, as circumstances and the good of the service will require. I have discharged the blacksmith, and employed in his stead an Indian who has served several years' apprenticeship in the shop and become thoroughly competent. I have now in employ in the shop and on the farms other apprentices, who, as they become competent, I will substitute for white employés.

Feeling the necessity of having good wagon roads to and from the several farms upon this agency, I have, during the past year, constructed a substantial one, running through the entire settled portion of the reserve, and to the head of tide water on the Depot Slough, placing good, strong ferries at each crossing of the Siletz river—whole distance about 25 miles. This road I regard as one of the most important improvements that has been made upon this agency, the want of it having been a serious drawback to the farming operations in the past.

The labor in making it (amounting to 2,800 days' work) was performed entirely and voluntarily by the Indians, they receiving subsistence, in part, while actually engaged in its construction.

They have, also, during the past fall and winter, made the rails for, and put up, in a substantial manner, over 5,000 yards of fence, principally on new ground, but, in instances, replacing old picket and post-rail fencing that had become so decayed as to afford but little protection to their crops.

These, and many other improvements, which I have not space here to enumerate, have kept us all very, very busy, and the Indians have had but little time to practice their superstitious customs, or indulge in their old mode of life.

I enclose herewith, my annual return of farming, wealth, population, &c., for the past year.

The school, provided for in part by treaty with Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas, I am enabled to report in a prosperous condition.

During the winter, one of the boys (Jerry Cass) and one of the girls, (Lilly,) both of whom had been in the school since its organization, were married and removed to the agency, where I have built them a house, and furnished them with utensils sufficient to live in a civilized way.

This boy being a very apt mechanic, naturally, I have placed him in the carpenter shop, at a nominal salary, with a view to his learning the trade. He has, thus far, shown a commendable skill and industry in that capacity, and bids fair to become a useful man. Several others, now in the school, are large enough to be placed at useful trades, and it is greatly to be regretted that the means at my disposal are too limited to admit of my doing so.

A new building is very much needed for the school; the one now in use, besides being too small, is very old and dilapidated, and not worth further repairing.

The saw-mill I have had thoroughly repaired, and it is now in good running order. It has cut for the Indians, and for use in the shops, since November last, about 38,000 feet of assorted lumber; it is not running at present, in consequence of low stage of water.

The portable flouring mill is in good order and of sufficient capacity to meet all the demands made upon it.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has much improved during the past

year. We have had less diseases of a syphilitic character to contend with. Contagious diseases have carried off a few, and diseases of the lungs prevail to some extent; yet I think, upon the whole, the general health of the Indians is much better than at any time since I have first known them.

A hospital, where the sick could be received and properly cared for, is very much needed, as giving them medicines in their camps is, in many cases, a waste of drugs, and not productive of much good.

This agency being located in the Coast range, distant from Corvallis about 45 miles, has no outlet to the white settlements except by a pack trail through the mountains, which becomes impassable at times in the winter, and by a circuitous and more expensive one via the head of tide-water, on the Jaquina bay, the latter making the distance to Corvallis (the nearest town on the Willamette river) nearly double that of the former, making it exceedingly difficult and expensive to procure supplies for the Indians. In view of the great disadvantages, of which you are aware we labor under from this fact, I have marked out a site for a road leading from the southern terminus of the agency road, across the mountains, and intersecting the Jaquina road at Thornton creek, (distance about seven miles,) and have commenced work upon it, with such Indians as can be spared from their farms.

It will require considerable grading to make it passable for wagons in the winter, yet I hope to have it completed by the 20th of next month.

We will then have a good wagon road leading from all parts of the agency to the great thoroughfare through the Willamette valley, and it will, I am confident, be a saving to the government of ten times its cost, in the item of transportation alone.

In employing the Indians upon this work, I will issue to them rations in part, of beef and flour, which rations, however, at their present price, will add but little to the expenses of the agency, and comparatively a trifle, when the benefits which will be derived from the road are considered.

I would again call your attention to the necessity of some action being taken in regard to the treaties formally made with the Coast tribe upon this agency. They claim, and justly, too, that the government has broken faith with them; that it has given them this land in exchange for their own, but has carried out none of the stipulations of their treaty, and that now we have again taken from them a valuable portion of their lands without consulting them, or giving them any remuneration.

Their treaties once ratified, and their location made permanent, the cause of much uneasiness and discontent would be removed, and much could be done for these tribes, which, under the present state of things, it is impossible to accomplish.

In closing this report, it is due to the several employés of this agency to state that they have been prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. SIMPSON,
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
*Supt. Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.*

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No. 21.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION,
*Oregon, July* 1, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with regulations I have the honor to submit the following brief report as teacher of the Indian school on this reservation:

It affords me great pleasure to state that on taking charge of this school on

the 1st of July, 1866, I found it in a very prosperous condition; the scholars (five boys and six girls) evincing a great desire to obtain a knowledge of what is contained in books, and also to excel in the performance of all kinds of labor intrusted to their care. Allow me to state that the scholars have made reasonable progress in their studies during the year just ended, in addition to having cultivated a large garden, (by far the best on the reservation,) sewing, knitting, and general household duties. The girls, under the supervision of Mrs. Dunbar, have made rapid progress in learning to sew, knit, wash, &c., some of them being now able to do work that compares favorably with that of white children who have had better advantages.

The health of the school during the year past has been tolerably good. Three of the older scholars (two girls and one boy) were discharged from the school on the 13th of June last; they are married and keeping house, and give promise of doing well. One boy and one girl have been added to the number of scholars, and bid fair to learn rapidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. DUNBAR, *Teacher.*

Hon. BENJ. SIMPSON,
*United States Indian Agent, Oregon.*

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No. 22.

KLAMATH AGENCY, *June* 20, 1867.

SIR: My annual report for this year is herewith submitted. My first annual report was submitted August 6, 1866, and on the 16th September following I left Ashland for the agency. On arriving there I found that the Indians had finished gathering wo-cus, or the seed of the pond lilly, and a favorite article of diet with them, and were engaged in erecting habitations for the winter. They commenced collecting wo-cus with more than usual preparation, employing about 100 canoes; but the crop proved to be an unusually light one, and they were not able to lay up as much as usual for winter consumption.

By October 1 the farm employés had completed the putting up and covering of 25 tons of excellent hay, to subsist the department animals through the winter, and the Indians were permitted to use the scythes in providing hay for their own animals.

Upon examining the crop at the time last mentioned, I found it to exceed my most sanguine expectations, excepting the corn and beans, which, being put in at a late season, were bitten by the frost about the 20th of September. Oats, wheat, bearded and pearl barley, turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, onions, potatoes, artichokes, and peas did extremely well, considering the lateness of the season when planted. The wheat, of which there was but little, stood six feet high. Turnips were many of them thirteen inches in circumference; and everything, except the two articles mentioned above, looks thrifty and flourishing. The crop was not extensive, but sufficiently so to establish the fact that the climate and soil of the new reservation are suited to the production of a large range of garden vegetables and cereals. This, of course, was the principal purpose, as at the late season operations were commenced little else could be expected, with the limited means at my disposal.

The Snake Indians mentioned in my report of September, 1866, and prior to that time, as having been placed, with my permission, on the reservation by Major W. V. Rinehart, commanding Fort Klamath, I met at the agency on the 3d of October, and had a talk with them. Prior to the council I had but little confidence in their professions of friendship, and suspected that their only desire

was to obtain permission to remain 40 or 50 miles from the agency, in Sprague River valley, where they could communicate with hostile parties of their people, and also to secure promise of winter supplies. They professed friendship, said their hearts were good, and they only asked winter subsistence and permission to remain in Sprague River valley. I told them I would require them to come down to Council Grove, near the agency, where they could be cared for and protected. This they agreed to do, and again assuring me that they talked with a "straight tongue," the council closed; and on the night succeeding they left the reservation, taking with them some horses and guns belonging to the Yahooskins and Klamaths, and a train sent out by Captain Sprague to convey their property to Council Grove returned, and a hostile force was sent out instead.

The Klamaths had for some time been expecting a raid into their country by the Snakes, and now became more fearful than ever. Some Snake spies were actually seen on the confines of the reservation, some horses were stolen from the Modocs, and I became convinced that danger was imminent. Early in October I commenced the fortification of the agency buildings, which were completed. I made a requisition on Captain Sprague for four men to garrison the fort thus constructed. The men were readily furnished, in accordance with my request, and some arms were also provided for friendly Indians to use in case of extremity; and the Indians, convinced of a determination to continue operations at the agency, were much encouraged. Up to the falling of snow, in December, the plow continued running, and twenty acres of wheat were sown. In December some sickness prevailed, and a few Klamaths died.

With the heavy fall of snow towards the close of this month the mountains east were blocked, and the Indians ceased to apprehend any danger from the Snakes. About this time some excitement was occasioned by Chief Mashenkasket, of the Yahooskins, attempting to depose High Chief La Lakes; but the revolution was stayed and harmony again secured. Early in January the lake became frozen, and remained so until the 1st of April, during which time the Indians suffered much for the want of suitable and a sufficient number of blankets, and towards the close of February and until the middle of March there was an actual want of provisions that occasioned much suffering. Issues of shorts from the small supply on hand were made from time to time; but this was not adequate to the demand. About the 15th of March fish commenced running in Lost river, in greater numbers than before for many years, and the Indians flocked thither, leaving the old and decrepit and most needy behind, to whom I issued most of the remaining flour. Early in April operations were commenced on the farm. Five acres of the fall wheat having been preyed upon in the fall by birds and squirrels, proved to be very scattering, and was ploughed up and turnips and carrots substituted. The oxen came out of the winter in excellent condition, the hay having proved to be a splendid article. and were kept busy until the 1st of June, at which time planting ceased, with forty acres planted, as follows: Wheat, 17 acres; pearl barley, 10 acres; turnips, carrots, beets, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage, lettuce, &c., 13 acres.

The crops now look well. Everything planted is up beautifully, and I confidently expect a fine harvest. The crops have a decided advantage over those of last year, having been put in nearly a month earlier, and hence of course will mature before the frosts of autumn are severe enough to bite or rust.

The Modocs are in their own country, bordering Clear lake, and, like the Klamaths, Yahooskins, and Snakes, are engaged in collecting roots, which abound throughout the country. The Indians, being fearful lest the Snakes make a raid into their country for purpose of pillage and plunder, are scattered over the reservation in large parties, each strong enough to make quite a resistance in case of attack.

The southern portion of the Klamath country, on the old reservation, is

coveted by the whites, who are claiming certain parts of it. As yet no permanent improvements have been made, except the putting in of a ferry on Link river, under the auspices of the military department, I believe, and I have expostulated against the making of any until the Indians receive a payment for their land, under the treaty, as the taking up of land which they consider their own would be sure to occasion hard feelings on their part.

The Indians are yet hopeful that ere long operations will be commenced under the treaty of 1864. The operations on the farm encourage them much, and I think they will strive to remain faithful to their promises made at the treaty. Furnished with proper implements and duly managed, they will soon become an agricultural people. They look upon the whites as superior beings, and their greatest ambition is to emulate, and I think would, under good rules and regulations, do away with their savage habits and customs to a great extent and adopt those of civilized people. Those of them who have been employed on the farm have done their duty faithfully. I have also been signally fortunate in securing the services of industrious and faithful white laborers in every instance. Mr. S. D. Whitemore, acting as farmer, particularly deserves much credit for the faithful manner in which he has transacted his duties.

Captain F. B. Sprague, commanding Fort Klamath, has always responded cheerfully to such demands as I have made, and my thanks are due him for his valuable assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. APPLEGATE,
*United States Indian Agent.*

Hon. J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.*

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No. 23.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY, COAST RESERVATION,
*Oregon, June 25,* 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report:

It affords me great pleasure to state that the affairs of this agency are in a prosperous condition. We have the prospect of a bountiful crop this year, and the Indians at this agency appear to be contented and happy, with but few exceptions, taking an interest in cultivating and improving their homes, to which they begin to look as their chief means of subsistence. They are building good substantial dwelling houses, and many other improvements. The Coose and Umpqua tribes of Indians have a much larger and better crop of every kind this year than they ever had before, which all looks very well.

The Alsea tribe of Indians, living on Alsea bay, nine miles north of this agency, have put in a crop of 25 acres, planted in potatoes and other vegetables, which will be sufficient with the fish they catch, elk, and other wild meats they kill in the mountains, for their winter subsistence.

The Syouslaw tribe of Indians, living 40 miles south of this agency, have in cultivation, at Syouslaw river, about 30 acres planted in potatoes and other vegetables. That, with the fish they catch, and the wild game they kill, will be sufficient for food for them during the coming winter. They are industrious and well disposed Indians; they make their living without any expense to the government and very little trouble to the agent. The Alseas are a lower class of Indians, not so much inclined to farm as the other Indians under my control, but they built several good frame houses last spring; they weather-boarded and covered them with clapboards. The Coose and Umpqua tribes are indus-

tious and well disposed. They complain very much at not having a school here for their children, as they say they were promised one when they were moved to this place. I would respectfully recommend that there should be a school provided for them at this agency; and also some medicines furnished for them, which can be given to them by the agent or farmer, when any one of them happen to be sick and in need of it. As for a detailed report of farming, I will refer you to the farmer's report accompanying this; and I would recommend that four yoke of work oxen be furnished this agency, as four yoke of those now on hand are very old, broken down and unfit for anything but beef for the Indians. This reservation extends about 50 miles on the Pacific coast, and 16 miles back from the ocean. It is a rough, mountainous country; it abounds with elk, deer, bear, and other animals. The ocean abounds with plenty of fish of every kind, and also mussels, clams, and rock oysters. This is a very desirable place for Indians to live; with such an abundance of game in the mountains and fish in the ocean and streams they need never go hungry. On this reserve there is plenty of good land for Indians to cultivate and live well, but not enough to be any inducement for whites to settle on. There are about 525 Indians on this reserve; they number as follows: Coose and Umpqua tribes, 242; Alsea, 150; Syouslaws, 133; making in all, 525 souls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,
*United States Indian Sub-Agent.*

J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.*

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No. 24.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
*Fort Vancouver, W. T., October* 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 18, in regard to the enlistment of Indian scouts, and requesting information as to the length of service, disposition of property captured from the Snakes, &c., and am directed by the general commanding to say in reply, that the scouts will receive the same pay and allowances of a cavalry soldier.

They will be paid every month if practicable, and will be allowed to keep all the stock and other property captured from the hostile Indians.

You should endeavor to impress upon the scouts the necessity of exterminating their old enemies as the only means of securing their peace and safety in their homes. Such scouts as you enlist will be discharged by the department commander when their services are no longer required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. I. SANBORN,
*Second Lieutenant 13th Infantry, A. A. A. General.*

Lieutenant WM. BARROWE,
*Second U. S. Artillery, Dalles, Oregon.*

A true copy:

WM. BARROWE,
*First Lieutenant, Second U. S. Artillery, R. A.*

A true copy:

JOHN SMITH,
*U. S. Indian Agent, Oregon.*

No. 25.

*Statement of Indian depredations and of conflicts between Indians and troops and Indians and citizens which occurred in eastern Oregon, from September* 1, 1865, *to August* 10, 1867.

This account includes only a statement of acts committed by the Indian tribes in middle and southeastern Oregon, and by those tribes upon the eastern and southern frontier, whose natural range includes parts of Nevada, Idaho, and Utah, and the portion of the State alluded to.

It has been compiled with much care from all sources of information, including the newspapers of the day, and care has been taken to state nothing as certain which is not well authenticated. The intention has been to include all acts of depredation and conflict between those Indians and white men that have taken place since my statement of a similar nature made in 1865, and commences about the first of September of that year, where my former account terminated.

The last week in August, 1865, all the horses in the Toll Gate, 25 miles east of Canyon City, were driven off. On the night of August 25, considerable stock was stolen from Strawberry valley, about 18 miles east of Canyon City, and on the following night seven horses and about three hundred head of cattle were driven from Indian creek within 10 miles of Canyon City. These depredations were committed, as proved by signs plainly visible, by the hostile bands of Snake Indians who infest the regions of middle Oregon. Canyon City is situated in the mining region of the Blue mountains, about 175 miles southeasterly from the Dalles, on the Columbia river.

On the 5th September O. H. Griffin, the manager of a company of glass-blowers and performers, was killed while prospecting for gold placers on the waters of Malheur river, in eastern Oregon. The company was attacked by the hostile Snake Indians who infest those mountains.

The Owyhee Avalanche, of Ruby City, Idaho, says that about September 20, 1865, a band of Indians called at Gall's ranch, on Jordan creek, corralled the attaches, killed an ox, had a feast and departed.

Jordan creek heads in the Oro Fino mountains. Owyhee county, Idaho, but the settlement in Jordan creek valley, a few miles distant, are supposed to be in southeastern Oregon.

The 25th September, 19 men of Captain Williams's company, Oregon infantry, had a fight with 75 Indians, near Harney lake. Thomas Smith, son of Indian Agent John Smith, and a man named Griffin, were wounded. Two Indians were reported killed.

The last week in September the Indians made a raid on the Weiser valley. The Weiser is a tributary of Snake river, on the Idaho side. The main road from the Columbia river to Boise City passes it, and a few farms are located upon it. The Indians stole thirty head of animals; a party pursued them, but were driven back; another party followed, had a fight, killed one Indian and recovered the horses. The Indians escaped across Snake river, near Burnt river, and no doubt were the Malheur band of Snake Indians, who are constantly committing depredations upon the Burnt river valley.

October 13, a band of 18 Snakes were seen on the Canyon City road driving six American horses before them. The Indians were well mounted and armed, and settlers were obliged to abandon their farms in fear at their approach.

About 1st November Colonel Baker returned to Camp Watson, from a 30 days' scout through the hostile region, in which a number of Indians were killed and eight Indians captured. The captives were turned over to the scouts of the Warm Spring tribe, who accompanied the expedition, for safe keeping. It

was said they did not forget the captives were their hereditary enemies, and treated them accordingly.

During the summer and autumn of 1865, Major Marshall, with 500 United States troops, made a scout through the Indian country from the Red mountain to the head of the Owyhee, Christmas lake, Harney lake, and from the region about Stein's mountain to the Boise valley. He destroyed over three tons of Indian provisions, killed 72 Indians, and probably more, driving them to their winter haunts.

On the 8th November, the Snake Indians attacked a party of four men within 35 miles of the Warm Springs reservation. The men were obliged to abandon animals, provisions and camp, and fled for their lives, making their escape while the savages secured the plunder.

November 18, Indians drove off stock from Robinson's ranch, on South Fork John Day's river. They were pursued and overtaken by Lieutenant Barry, with a detachment from Colonel Baker's command, stationed at Camp Watson; five Indians were killed and their camp broken up.

October 30, Lieutenant O'Bierne, of the 15th infantry, captured an Indian chief, with his wife and two horses, and compelled him to guide the troops to Indian camp on the Owyhee river, about 30 miles distant. They approached the camp in the night, and attacked it towards morning; most of the Indians escaped, but a number were killed and 38 horses captured.

Late in November an engagement was had between troops and Indians near Harney lake; two soldiers were killed, including Sergeant Garber, whose remains were conveyed to Vancouver for burial.

In January, 1866, a band of Snake Indians drove off four head of beef cattle from a ranch on John Day's river.

Early in February a band of Snake Indians went early one morning to Babbington's milk ranch, distant three miles from Ruby City, on the trail to Reynolds's creek, and drove off ten or eleven horses. They then went to Parson's, on Reynolds's creek, where they got two horses, and at sunrise were at the Cold Spring station, half way from Ruby City to Snake river, where they drove off the station keeper, stole three horses, and took all the provisions on the premises.

In the early part of February a band of Indians appeared at Brownlee's ferry, on Snake river, below the mouth of Powder river, and then killed four horses.

In the same month the Malheur band of Snakes drove off the cattle from "Miller's ranch," on Burnt river, near the mouth. They were pursued, but not overtaken. Hundreds of cattle and horses are taken from this vicinity every season, and cannot be easily recovered, as the mountain fastnesses are near by, where the stock are readily concealed, and pursuit, even in considerable numbers, is dangerous.

In this month Captain White, 1st Oregon cavalry, stationed at Camp Lyon, near the Owyhee mining region, went out in search of Indians (probably Pi-Utes and Snakes) who had been committing depredations in that vicinity. He had a fight with them, and lost one man killed without gaining any special advantages.

The middle of February about 30 Indians attacked Hall's ranch, in Jordan valley, and wounded Hall very severely. They drove off 37 head of cattle and 9 horses. They met a man on Cow creek, shot him in the arm, and took his team from him.

February 20, Captain Walker, with a detachment of troops, pursued and overtook Indians on Owyhee river, and in the fight which followed 18 Indians were killed. Only three escaped, two of whom were badly wounded. They were barricaded behind rocks, upon which the troops made a charge and drove them out. In this charge Corporal Burke was unfortunately killed. He had been in 21 battles of the war and had escaped unhurt until now.

January 11 Captain Conrad's command, California troops, had a fight with Indians under "Captain John," who killed Colonel McDermit; 35 Indians

were killed, including "Captain John," who had Colonel McDermit's rifle in his possession when found.

In March, 1866, while Colonel Peray, in command at Camp Curry, was absent with 55 men on a scout to Stein mountains, the Indians drove in the guard left at the fort. They attacked Mr. Reed, an expressman, and chased him into Camp Wright.

In April the Indians drove off, at one time, 40 head of animals from Burnt river.

April 11, Mr. Fields, 20 miles east of Canyon City, lost 21 head of animals, stolen by Indians.

About May 19, 50 Chinamen were wending their way across the desolate region separating California from Idaho, when they were attacked by Snake Indians and 49 of them were killed and horribly mutilated. Only one escaped to give a report of the massacre. Lieutenant Pessoon, with his command of Oregon cavalry, dashed to the spot and found the dead bodies spread along the road for six miles. In some places five or six were piled together. The bodies were buried and the Indians pursued, but not overtaken. Many other Chinamen must have been similarly murdered, as travellers coming over the road afterwards report finding 102 unburied bodies of Chinese lying exposed along the route.

About the 30th of May Indians came within half a mile of Booneville, one of the principal mining towns on Jordan creek, Owyhee, and stole 65 head of mules and horses.

About May 25 Beard and Miller, teamsters from Chico, on Sacramento river, on their way to Idaho, lost 421 head of cattle out of 460. They were driven off by the Snake Indians.

Early in June the Snake Indians attacked the Buttermilk ranch, on the main travelled road up Snake river, near the Wieser river. They drove off part of a pack-train camped there, killed one horse, and shot several others.

About the middle of June 20 horses were stolen from War Eagle mountain, above Ruby City.

June 12 C. C. Gassett was murdered near Ruby City, on his own farm. On the same raid the Indians drove off 100 head of stock.

Early in July, 1866, the Indians closed in around the Owyhee mining district, so that prospecting in small parties became dangerous. Mr. James Perry, of Michigan, was murdered by them, his arms and legs chopped off, and his body found pinned to the ground. A Mr. Green was reported as murdered in the same manner.

In the same month a company of thirty-six men, under Captain Jennings, were surrounded by the Indians near the Owyhee river. Jennings sent word to his friends in Owyhee of his situation, and a large party, over 200 men, who were fitted out by the citizens at an expense of perhaps $5,000, went to his relief. The Indians had abandoned the attack on the second day, but the men had almost exhausted their ammunition. Thomas Cason, one of Jennings's men, finding himself cut off from the main body, built a stone pen, from within which he fought, killing 15 Indians. The second day he was himself shot through the head, within his defence. In the fight 35 Indians were killed. One of Jennings's men (Cason) was killed, and two were wounded. A man named Sandford, while driving from Reynolds's creek over the mountain to Ruby City, was shot by ambushed Indians, and dangerously wounded.

On the 18th July, while Lieutenant Bernard, with 27 men of United States cavalry, was on a scout near Camp Watson, in middle Oregon, a detachment of 18 men, under a corporal, came upon a band of Indians drawn up in array, and offering battle. He charged upon them, killing nine, and not losing a single man.

On the 20th the same detachment met force of citizen volunteers from Powder

river, and, with joint forces, amounting to 47 men, pursued and soon overtook the Indians. There were 80 warriors, and a white man, named Burns, was recognized among them. The troops had met him before the first fight, and had no doubt he returned to warn the Indians and have them in readiness. In the second fight one soldier was killed. Three Indians were killed and four were captured. During several years past it has been reported that white men are with the Malheur Indians, and there seems reason to believe the report. In the same month Mr. Woodward had eight —— stolen from Cow creek, eastern Oregon. Two men, named Drake and Fisher, while driving four-horse teams on the Chico route to Idaho, when within six miles of Camp McGany, were ambushed by Indians, and both badly wounded. They were finally rescued by soldiers from the camp. They killed several Indians.

August 10, Captain Walker, with 15 United States infantry, pursued Pauline, the Snake chief, and a large band of warriors. They attacked them, but were driven back, Captain Walker having had a horse killed under him in the fight.

August 20, Indians attacked Hay ranch, on Burnt river, while the men belonging to the place were a mile off running their mowing machine. They took 12 pair of blankets, and all the grub in camp, valued at $300.

The 25th of August Indians visited Camp Watson, under command of Colonel Baker, United States army, and stole 54 head of mules from him and 18 beef cattle. They stole stage stock at Rock creek, near by, and fired on a party of prospectors at Dixie creek, near Canyon City, killing one man and driving the rest to camp.

On Sunday, August 12, Samuel Leonard, a miner at Mormon basin, south of Powder river, was murdered on Canyon creek, a tributary of Malheur river, and outlet from Mormon basin. Two of them were attacked while fishing; the other escaped.

August 20, while a party of prospectors were camped near Canyon City, and asleep—as they supposed in security, being surrounded by miners' camps and farm-houses—they were fired upon by hostile Indians. Mat Wilson was instantly killed, and David Graham severely wounded. Assistance was asked of troops at Camp Watson, near by, to pursue and punish the murderers, but they could give no aid, as the main force was absent pursuing Indians who had committed other depredations.

The next night a company of seven men intercepted a party of Indians driving off cattle, and saved the cattle, but the Indians escaped in the darkness.

James Grett, a teamster, was shot by Indians, on the 17th August, on the road between Wagontown and Baxter's ranch, on Jordan's creek, Owyhee. The Indians stole his team.

About the last of September the Malheur band of Snakes went to Clarksville, a mining camp on Clark's creek, a tributary of Burnt river, and broke open a stable in the night, stealing six horses. Two horses were taken from the California House, on Burnt river. The expressman from Mormon basin, a rich mining district in the mountains, above Clark's creek, was pursued and fired on while on his way to Auburn. Five head of horses were stolen from Glover's ferry, on Snake river, at mouth of Powder river.

A detachment of ten men of company M, Captain Hunt, United States army, under Lieutenant Patton, had a brush, September 27, with 75 Indians at Dunder and Blixen creek, 30 miles south of Malheur lake. Six Indians were killed and many wounded. Lieutenant Patton had one man and four horses wounded.

Last of October, Indians stole 11 head of horses from a party of prospectors, camped at Rock creek, on Snake river.

About 25th of October a camp of men, engaged in burning charcoal near Ruby City, was entered and robbed by Indians while the men were away at work.

November 1, Captain Walker wrote from Fort Smith that he had been on an

Indian chase, in which he had killed four Indians and wounded three or four more. The band of Indians met numbered 25 or 30.

In November the Indians entered Flint district, Owyhee, only six miles from Ruby City, and stole two horses; also breaking and destroying everything they could damage.

About the middle of November, Indians visited a ranch belonging to Mr. Fields, South Fork John Day river, and drove off three head of cattle. They were pursued by Lieutenant Barry of Colonel Baker's command, and when overtaken by him they were camped and employed drying the beef they had killed. They were surprised and several killed and wounded, and three horses captured, one just stolen from the stage company. Their camp was destroyed and much material.

During the latter part of November, Indians made a raid on farmers living on the Oregon side of Snake river, near the mouth of the Owyhee, and drove off ten head of horses.

About the same time, Indians fired on loaded teams entering Owyhee mines from Snake river by the main road. A man named McCoy was killed, another named Adams wounded, and only one teamster escaped unhurt. McCoy leaves a family. The animals, wagons and property, valued at $3,000, were destroyed. In going from Snake river to Owyhee, after crossing the river and passing over four or five miles of sage plain, the wagon road crosses a rocky divide to Reynolds's creek, and winds through rocky ravines where a few Indians in ambush can command the road.

In November the Indians also fired at night upon the Owyhee ferry, killing one horse. Another night they fired on a detachment of cavalry, exchanging shots with the guard. Fourteen head of cattle were driven off by them from Sinkee creek, which heads with Jordan creek in the Oro Fino mountains and runs east to Snake river, while Jordan creek runs west to the Owyhee. Some of the Owyhee quartz mills are on Sinkee creek and some on Jordan creek.

In the autumn, Jeff. Standeffer, with a party of sixty-eight Idaho miners, were upon a prospecting tour on the upper waters of Snake river. Bruce Smith and eleven men were absent from the main party prospecting. While one of the eleven was searching for the track of the main party his comrades were attacked by Indians, as he saw when returning. Making his way to the main body he reported the facts. The company found the camp of the ten lost men, all of whom had been murdered. The names of those of the ten ascertained are Bruce Smith, Edward Riley, David Conklin, William Strong, and George Ackleson.

On the Big Bow river the main company were attacked by 300 Indians. In the fight which ensued nine Indians were killed. Of the whites Colonel Rice and William Smith were killed and several wounded.

Early in November, Lieutenant McKay, for a long time physician of Warm Springs reservation, raised a company of 70 scouts from among the Warm Springs Indians, who are the hereditary enemies of the Snake Indians. They were mustered into the service under an act of Congress, and proceeded on a winter scout through the hostile regions of middle Oregon. Lieutenant McKay, himself partly of Indian extraction, has great influence with his men, who are especially exasperated against the Snakes because of the murder of their chief by them while holding a talk under a flag of truce.

The 15th of November a small band of Indians were detected driving off cattle from Dean and Bayley's ranch, on Dixie creek, Idaho Territory. The cattle stampeded at a mining ditch and were recaptured.

October 27, troops consisting of 21 men, 1st Oregon infantry, and 5 Indian Klamath scouts, under Lieutenant Oatman, and 27 1st Oregon cavalry, under Lieutenant Small, had a fight with a band of hostile Snake Indians near Lake Abbott, in the Klamath country, southern Oregon. The Indians had

so chosen their position that the troops were obliged to dismount to attack them. The fight lasted one and a half hour, and 14 Indians were killed and many wounded.

November 8, Indians attacked the Owyhee stage within four miles of Snake river, probably in the rocky cañon before mentioned. Concealed among the rocks they fired upon the stage, killing a passenger named Wilcox. Another passenger named Harrington was wounded in the hip, and Waltermire, the driver, was wounded in the side. The driver ran his team two miles, pursued by Indians firing on the stage, and answered by passengers who were armed. Finally the wheel-horses were shot and the passengers ran for their lives. Returning with assistance they found the body of Wilcox horribly mutilated, scalped, and with the heart cut out. The mail bags were cut open and the mail scattered.

On the 20th November a party of hunters camped on Canyon creek, some six or eight miles from Canyon city, were attacked by 12 Indians, and J. Kester killed. Indians came within one mile of Canyon City, and being discovered preparing to attack a house, they were driven off.

Early in December a pack train was stolen by Indians from near Camp Watson, on the Canyon City road. They were pursued by a detachment of 20 men of Colonel Baker's command, under Sergeant Conner, and overtaken during a violent snow storm, 70 miles from the post, towards daylight. A charge was made on them while packing up to pursue their journey. The Indians stood their ground for awhile, but their rifles became damp and snapped fire, and the troops drew sabres and closed in on them, killed 14 men and captured 5 women. All the stolen mules were recovered except two that had been killed, and 10 Indian horses were taken. A large amount of dried meat and supplies were destroyed.

Late in November, in a conflict between the troops and Snake Indians near Fort Klamath, 10 Snake Indians were killed by the troops, and 3 more by the friendly Klamath and Moadocs who accompanied them.

December 16, 20 Indians attacked the Cow Creek ranch, (probably in Jordan valley,) and had possession of the stable, from which they fired volleys upon the house. They stole all the cattle on the place, but they were followed and the animals recaptured. The house was riddled with bullets and arrows. One of their party spoke English, and was thought to be a Frenchman.

About the middle of December, General Crook left Fort Boise with a squad of men, and proceeded towards Owyhee and Malheur rivers to punish depredating Indians. He followed Indian signs up the Owyhee river, and found a body of 70 or 80 warriors who came out for a square fight. He had only 30 soldiers and 10 or 12 friendly Indians to engage in the fight, as 10 men were left to guard his camp. The fight lasted until mid-day, when the Indians broke and scattered in flight, and under the circumstances of the country successful pursuit was impossible. Twenty-five or 30 Indians are said to have been killed, some squaws and children were captured, and about 30 mules and horses were taken. Sergeant O'Toole was mortally wounded by two arrows, and died the second day after the fight. He had been engaged in 28 battles of the rebellion, and had hitherto escaped unhurt.

In January, 1867, the Indians attacked two men who were hunting in Boise valley, and took their horses; a man named Glass was wounded in the arm.

Lieutenant McKay reports that on the 6th January, 1867, his command of Indian scouts attacked a camp of hostile Snake Indians in middle Oregon, killed three Indians and captured three horses. They also took considerable ammunition. He found that Pau-li-he, the Snake war chief, was camped and fortified upon the mountain near by, and the command climbed 2,000 feet to the point of rocks where he was stationed and fought all day, killing three Snake Indians in their hiding holes. One man and three horses of Lieutenant McKay's scouts were wounded, and they retired to recruit. At dusk same day the scout

started again and travelled until 1 a. m. in a snow-storm, finding a camp of hostile Indians, which was attacked at daylight, killing 12 and capturing three children. The same day they found and attacked another camp, killing eight and taking three prisoners. The snow was fourteen to eighteen inches deep, and they found it impossible to follow up Pau-li-he's retreat without forage for their animals, and that could not be supplied. The exhaustion of their horses compelled them to desist, but the results of the scout were 28 of the enemy killed, 8 prisoners, 3 horses and 5 rifles, 3 pounds of powder, with furs and skins. The scouts fought well.

Lieutenants McKay and Darragh, in giving a personal account of their expedition, relate that their commands killed 14 women and children, which was done in accordance with written and verbal instructions from headquarters of the military district, and much against the wishes of the Indian scouts, who remonstrated against it, on the ground that the Snakes in their next inroad would naturally murder their own wives and children in revenge. Some of the children killed were very small.

About the middle of January General Crook had a fight with a large party of hostile Snakes at Stein's mountain, 15 miles from the Owyhee ferry, on the California road. Indian scouts with his command came in and reported that they had discovered a hostile camp, which was reached and attacked at dawn. Sixty Snakes were killed and some 30 prisoners were taken, and 37 horses. One Hanson, a citizen, was killed in the charge.

Soon after, General Crook discovered a small camp of 17 Indians, five of whom were killed, and remainder taken prisoners. An Indian was found in arms who had been captured and released on his promise to be good in future. He was killed.

During these fights it is reported that several women and children were killed, at which General Crook was very indignant.

At the same time they stole one horse from Tompkins, and a few days previous stole cattle from Riley's ranch, 13 miles from Canyon City.

March 23d, General Crook lost most of his animals, stolen by the Indians while he was in camp on Dunder and Blixen creek, in southeastern Oregon. They crept upon the stock to the number of 30, about 2 o'clock a. m., while they were herded as usual, and shooting arrows into the herd stampeded 90 head, 35 of whom were recovered.

At 11 o'clock a. m., March 25th, as the Boise and Owyhee stage was coming down the ravine towards Snake river from Reynold's creek, it was attacked by eight ambushed Indians. The driver, William Younger, was mortally wounded, but the stage continued in the Rocky road, followed by Indians firing upon it and the unarmed passengers.

At the breaking of the breeching the Indians came close upon them, and the passengers cut the horses loose, some mounting them and some on foot hurrying to the ferry. One, named Ullman, was overtaken and shot through the heart. The mail was cut open and scattered.

March 22d, Indians killed a cow on Ray's farm, upon Reynold's creek, and on the 25th, drove off 22 head of his cattle. Probably same who attacked the stage.

April 25th, eight Snake Indians made a raid upon Clamo and Cosper's ranch, on John Day river, running off 25 head of cattle and two horses. They were pursued by J. N. Clark, Howard Maupin, and William Ragan. They found them camped, enjoying a feast over an ox they had killed, attacked them and killed four of the eight, recovering the stock, and capturing one gun.

April 15th, Lieutenant Western overtook on the bank of Silvie's river a band of Indians, who, finding the creek impassable, were building a bridge to cross their horses upon. A number of the Indians were killed, and their horses and provisions captured.

Two men, named Frazer and Stack, were killed on Jordan creek near their homes. They were shot by ambushed Indians.

In May or last of April a party left Owyhee to look for Indians said to be on Catherine creek, near by. Two of the party being separated from the company, were attacked in a ravine by eight mounted Indians and others afoot. They fought them that day and night, Knight being shot and both legs broken. The next morning the Indians left.

This spring (1867) a skeleton, apparently of a white woman who had been scalped, was found upon Catherine creek, near to the Owyhee mining towns.

On 25th April, Indians tried to stampede a pack train on South Fork of John Day river; on 26th they robbed a cabin near Cozart's ranch, same vicinity.

Sunday, May 5th, Indians attacked Cow. Shea, a ranchman on Sniker creek, Owyhee county, Idaho Territory; doing no damage, however. On Monday eight men pursued them; two were separated from the company and attacked by Indians, but the remainder came up and charged on the savages, driving them off. About same time several horses were stolen from ranches by marauding Indians.

Early in May Indians killed a cow on Reynold's creek, Owyhee county, Idaho. Two men, named Polk and McKight, pursued them, and when passing through a rocky cañon they were fired on by concealed Indians, who also rolled rocks down upon them. They returned the fire as best they could. Polk was wounded in the arm, and McKnight shot through both legs below the knee. They were eventually relieved when night came on, but McKnight died some weeks afterwards from wounds received.

About the middle of June, 1867, Indians fired on a man named Richardson, near Express ranch, on Burnt river, eastern Oregon. The shot missed him and he escaped uninjured.

A good house and barn were burned the latter part of June, near Inskip's ranch, in Idaho. Stock was also driven off, but it was recovered by the soldiers stationed there.

Early in July several Indians attacked a teamster near Straw ranch, Burnt river, Oregon. They fired several shots, one of which pierced his hat, but he was uninjured.

About the middle of July Indians (supposed to be Rogue River Indians absent from Coast reservation without leave) to the number of 15 or 16, robbed Chinamen mining in southern Oregon, and attempted to sell their gold dust at a trading post near. The whites gathered, and it is reported that a fight ensued, and one Indian was killed.

On the night of July 10, Indians drove off 40 head of cattle from Sinker creek, in Idaho; 15 head only were recovered.

About the middle of July Colonel Baker's command reported having killed three Indians and captured 13 prisoners. Lieutenant Goodale's command captured four prisoners. McKay and his Indian scouts, re-enforced by Lieutenant Goodale, had a fight with We-wa-we-wa, the Snake chief, killing five Snakes and capturing two prisoners. They learned from We-wa-we-wa's daughter, a captive, that Pau-li-he, the head Snake chief, was killed by Moppin and Clark in an affray described before. This story of the death of Pau-li-he was abundantly confirmed by after evidence. Captain McKay lost one man in the action above described.

Colonel Baker returned from his scout July 28, and brought in 22 prisoners, having killed 12 in different skirmishes.

General Crook, with four companies of mounted regulars and two companies of Indian scouts, started the latter part of July from Boise City towards Goose lake. A squad of soldiers came on a party of 10 Indians at Stein's mountain and killed or captured all of them.

The Idaho Statesman, of August 6, says General Crook is reported to have

overtaken two camps of Indians and killed them nearly all, to the number of about 50, between the 21st and 28th of July. The companies of Indian scouts, under McKay and Darragh, from Warm Springs agency, and the Boise scouts, did all the fighting, keeping ahead in the pursuit, and only asking that the troops would back them up. The troops were obliged to do some tall marching to keep up with them.

Early in August 12 horses were stolen from the vicinity of La Grande, a thickly settled district; Grande Ronde valley being of large extent and all occupied by settlement. It is reported that three men were killed at the same time at Mormon basin. The men were out prospecting, and were stolen upon and shot.

The Statesman, of August 6, learns from two men just in from John Day river that, while going from Washoe ferry to the Junction House, on the Fayette, they were followed by five mounted Indians. The superior speed of the white men's horses got them safely off.

Respectfully submitted:

J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
*Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.*

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## CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
*San Francisco, California, August* 19, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations and instructions of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report concerning Indian affairs in California.

The Indians within my superintendency are believed to be generally peaceable and quiet. There are a few, however, at Hoopa valley, the relations and friends of Indian Frank, (who killed Agent Stockton and three other white men last April,) upon whom we keep a very close watch. Great pains have been taken by the agents and employés on the different reservations and Indian farms to instruct young and healthy Indians in the use of agricultural implements, in handling teams and in taking care of crops in a careful and frugal manner, so that there is but little difficulty in getting out laborers sufficient for all ordinary work. We are sometimes compelled to employ a practical miller at Hoopa, and an expert to manage threshing machine and reapers at the other reservations.

It requires patience and endurance to instruct wild Indians in the various kinds of field labor. The agent or employé goes into the field and takes them separately and instructs each one in the particular branch of industry to which he has been assigned. Some of the Indians are becoming good farmers and render great assistance, not only as laborers but as monitors.

### ROUND VALLEY.

The crops at Round valley are excellent, and have been planted and cultivated in a farmer-like manner and are now partially gathered, giving evidence of an abundant supply for the subsistence of the Indians on that reservation, and others whom I hope to gather in some time next fall. The sanitary condition of the Indians on all the reservations has greatly improved since last December, and particularly those of Round valley and Tule river. It is deeply to be regretted that they cannot be kept more isolated. They are peaceable and contented except when their domestic relations are broken up by outside inter-