There are many other things of interest connected with the Indian service of which I would like to speak, but I have already written enough to weary your patience.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. ELDER,
United States Indian Agent, W. T.

Hon. A. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 6.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, September 26, 1864.

SIR: In submitting the usual annual report upon the condition of this superintendency, it gives me much gratification to be able to state that all of the Indians who have ever been brought under the control of the department have remained friendly, have made material advances in agriculture and other civilized arts, and are now in such condition as will render further progress easy and rapid.

The reports of the several agents and subordinates which are herewith transmitted give detailed statements of affairs at their respective reservations. My remarks will be confined to matters of general application and the suggestion of a few measures, the adoption of which will, in my judgment, advance their interests without detriment to the whites or material increase of expense to the government.

PARTITION AND ASSIGNMENT OF LANDS.

The tribes located upon the Coast, Grande Ronde, Warm Springs, and Umatilla reservations have shown conclusively their capacity to learn the art of agriculture, and to support themselves by its practice. With the few exceptions of orphan children, decrepit old men and women, and those enfeebled by disease or dissolute habits, they have all, during the years 1863 and 1864, raised ample supplies of food for their needs, while many of them have had a considerable surplus, which has been sold when the location made the Indians accessible to the purchaser. The statistical returns of farming for 1863 from the several agencies, which were transmitted to your office in December last, show the amount of different crops raised, and will, I hope, be printed with this report. It needs no extended argument to show that Indians who are capable of producing these large amounts of valuable crops will be benefited by an allotment of land to each head of family, sufficient to enable that family to support itself, and, aside from the advantage to the Indian, of giving him a home which he has the assurance will not be taken from him, and which he has every encouragement to improve and cultivate; as a measure of economy to the government it is also desirable.

The annuities paid to the tribes with whom treaties have been made are diminishing, and will soon cease altogether by the terms of the several treaties. The government should endeavor to so instruct its wards that it will not, when that period arrives, be under the necessity of again appropriating money for their support, or permitting them to be turned loose upon the white settlements. I do not think it expedient to convey the allotments to the Indians in fee, so as to give the latter full control and power to sell. If this were done, a large part of them would soon be landless again, either through their own improvidence or

the knavery of dishonest speculators. The land should be held in trust by the government, and perpetual possession and all other rights incident to ownership should be guaranteed, except the right to alienate. These rights should also descend to the heirs of the original recipient upon his decease. I recommend that the superintendent, in conjunction with the agent in charge, be authorized to allot a tract of land, not exceeding eighty acres, to each family at Alsea, Siletz, Grande Ronde, Warm Springs, and Umatilla agencies, and that an appropriation of five hundred dollars for each of the agencies named be made to pay the expense of surveying and marking the tracts.

RESTRAINING INDIANS TO THEIR RESERVATIONS.

A large part of the labors of the agents, and their incidental expenses in this superintendency, are caused by the constant efforts of a part of the Indians to leave their reservations and live about the white settlements. If this is permitted, the Indians become an intolerable nuisance to the whites, and the effect upon themselves is most pernicious. They are always drunken and debauched, their women become prostitute, and all soon become infected with loathsome diseases. There are found in every community a few white persons who are vile enough to associate with them and desire their presence. These persons naturally acquire the good will of the Indians and have much influence over them. By enticing them to leave the reservation, notifying them of the approach of the agent, and assisting them to conceal themselves from him, they often defeat the object of the government of keeping the white and red races apart. Another class of citizens, who are respectable, and do not furnish them whiskey or debauch their women, thoughtlessly encourage their presence to secure their services upon their farms or at other labor. But once away from the reservations, and beyond the control of the agent, they unavoidably come in contact with immoral influences, and the effect is the same as if the motive was bad.

If a law could be enacted requiring the Indians to remain upon the reservations, and providing for their punishment (by withholding annuities or otherwise) if they absent themselves without the consent of the agent, and making it an offence for any white person to entice an Indian to leave, or to conceal or harbor him after he has left without permission, its effect would be most salutary, and result in a large saving of expense to the government. I therefore recommend the passage of a law embodying these provisions.

COAST TRIBES.

In my last annual report I set forth the reasons why a treaty should be made with these tribes, or the one made by General Palmer in 1855 should be ratified.

These reasons still exist with increased force. About half the Indians in the superintendency, who are under the control of the government, are located upon this reservation. Their number is about three thousand. Except the small tribe of Shasta Scoton, none of them are entitled to annuities, nor are appropriations made for their benefit. They were induced to remove to the reservation by late Superintendent Joel Palmer in 1855, and a treaty for the purchase of their lands concluded. The Senate failed to ratify the treaty, and they have consequently never received anything under it. But *their* part of the stipulations have all been complied with. They gave up their lands, and they have since been occupied by whites. Common justice requires that some provision be made for them. They have no means of procuring clothing, are not in reach of any market where agricultural products can be sold, and they are consequently discontented, and eager to leave the reservation whenever they can elude the vigilance of the agent. I still think, as I expressed it in my report for 1863,

that a new treaty can now be made with them more economical to the government, and more suited to their wants and present condition. I recommended that course as best, but whether that is adopted, or it is preferred to ratify the treaty of 1855, it is very important that *some* action be taken without longer delay.

I repeat my recommendation of last year, that an appropriation of five thousand dollars be made to enable the superintendent, in conjunction with the agents at Alsea and Siletz, to make a new treaty with these tribes.

In the mean time, it is important that some provision be made for the support of these tribes until the treaty can be made and confirmed. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made by the act of March 3, 1863, for colonizing, supporting, furnishing agricultural implements, teams, seeds, pay of necessary employés, purchase of medicines, &c., &c., for those Indians in Oregon, with whom treaties have been made but not ratified. I recommend a similar appropriation each year until more definite arrangements are made, and an appropriation of five thousand dollars for the purchase of blankets, clothing &c., &c.

ENCROACHMENTS ON RESERVATIONS.

As the white population of the State increases, and the value of the lands of the State are occupied, the desire to intrude upon the reservations for purposes of settlement, and trade also, increases. The Umatilla reservation is a fine tract of fertile land, situated in the midst of a vast region, of which but a small part is suitable for settlement and cultivation, and it is crossed by the principal route from lower Oregon to the gold fields and agricultural settlements in eastern Oregon and Idaho. Among the large number of persons who surround and pass through the reservation, of course a few are found who are ready to violate the intercourse laws by trading with Indians, selling them intoxicating liquors, stealing their horses, and often stealing from whites upon the credit of the Indians. Many difficulties have arisen from these circumstances, but no very serious consequences thus far have ensued. The Indians are indignant and discontented because the treaty stipulations are not as they understand them, and the agent is embarrassed by want of power to remove the cause of complaint. I know of no practicable solution of the difficulties but a removal of the Indians to another reservation, but I am not prepared to recommend the large expenditures which this course would require while the finances of the government are so much embarrassed.

A small force of cavalry stationed upon the reservation would have a most salutary effect, both in keeping the Indians in order and restraining disorderly whites from violating the law.

The Aquina bay, which is situated about the middle of the Coast reservation, is found to be a navigable and safe harbor, and a practicable route for a wagon road from the Willamette valley to the head of tide-water on the bay has been discovered and partially opened by citizens. The large agricultural counties of Lane, Linn, Benton, and Polk can reach the ocean by this route in less distance, and it is thought with less expense, than by way of the Columbia. But in order to make the bay available, it is necessary not only that the free navigation of it should be granted, but that sufficient land for building purposes and the right of way, from the head of tide-water to the eastern boundary of the reservation, should be given. In addition to the facilities for transportation which the bay affords, it has also been discovered that oyster beds of considerable extent and value exist within it. These, of course, are an additional temptation to intruders to evade the law. A great number of applications have been made to the superintendent and to the agent in charge for permission to locate upon the bay, erect buildings, engage in trade, taking oysters, &c. These, of course, have been refused, except in one instance, when, under your instruc-

tions, a permit to take oysters, by paying a stipulated sum for the benefit of the Indians, has been given. It is due to the people of the counties named to say that they have uniformly respected the authority of the agent, and have refrained from violation of the law. But some persons from California have been less regardful of their duty. One Captain Hillyer has been for more than a year and a half engaged in repeated and pertinacious attempts to evade and defy the authority of the department, by engaging in trade, erecting houses, taking oysters, tampering with Indians, &c., &c. The conduct of himself and the men in his employ became so outrageous that Agent Simpson, after repeatedly ordering him to leave, was compelled to call upon the military for assistance. Lieutenant Herzer arrested him and ejected him from the reservation; but upon application of Hillyer's friends at San Francisco to General Wright, Lieutenant Herzer was ordered to release him, and to "not interfere with persons engaged in legitimate traffic" again. Upon learning the real facts, General Wright immediately countermanded his hasty order; but, in the mean time, Hillyer had filled his vessel with oysters and sailed for San Francisco. Hillyer commenced proceedings in equity, in the court of the 2d judicial district of Oregon, to enjoin Agent Simpson, the miltary officer, and myself, from interfering with him any further. The hearing of the case was deferred to the next November term of the court. Within a few days Hillyer has returned, bringing with him a party of fifteen armed men, who defy the authority of the agent, and express a determination to reside upon the reservation. Measures will be taken to promptly expel them at all hazards.

The Coast reservation is a very large tract, containing about two thousand square miles, a large part of which is so rough and inaccessible that it will never be of any value to either whites or Indians. A few small valleys at wide intervals afford fertile land, and are amply sufficient to supply the wants of a much larger number of Indians than are now located upon the reservation. The navigation of the bay, and the right to sufficient land along it for navigation and transportation purposes, may be conceded to whites without detriment to the interests of either the government or of the Indians. If the treaty which I have recommended is authorized, as I trust it will be, a provision can be incorporated into it which will give to the whites sufficient privileges, and at the same time be so guarded as to protect the rights of the Indians.

THE UNTAMED TRIBES OF SOUTH EASTERN OREGON.

The vast region, comprising about one-half of Oregon, situated east of the Cascade mountains, and south of the territory purchased of the tribes near the Columbia river, is occupied by roving bands known by the different names of Snake, Shoshonees, Bannack, Klamath, Modocs, &c. Their intercourse with whites has always been of a hostile character, and their depredations upon life and property in the last ten years have been enormous. My last annual report gave a detailed account of them.

The last Congress made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of making a treaty with these tribes. One half of this amount has been placed to my credit, and under the instructions contained in your letter of 22d June last, having communicated with Superintendent Austin E. Wiley, of California, I went to Fort Klamath, held a conference with the chiefs and such of the headmen as could be collected upon short notice, and made the preliminary arrangements for holding a council with the Klamath and Modoc tribes on the 8th of October next. I found those bands willing to come under the control of the government, cease their predatory habits, and remove to a reservation. I anticipate little difficulty in making a favorable treaty with them, and I also hope that some of the bands further east may be induced to come in at the same council. From such information as I have been able to gather from the Indian

chiefs and the military officers at Fort Klamath, I estimate the number of the Klamath and Modoc tribes at between twelve and fifteen hundred souls.

Last winter Captain William Kelly, then in command of Fort Klamath, finding these bands in a suffering condition, issued to them 9,921½ pounds of beef, 11,401 pounds of flour, and some other articles of subsistence, from the military stores. Under instructions from the military department, Captain Kelly afterwards presented a bill of $2,518 40 (this being the value of the supplies furnished) to this office for payment. As the issue had been made without authority from this office, and without previous notice of the intention to make it, I did not consider myself authorized to pay the account; but I deem it proper to say that the condition of the Indians rendered some assistance necessary, not only upon humane grounds, but in order to prevent them from resorting to depredations upon whites to obtain the food of which they stood in great want. The course of Captain Kelly, in my judgment, had a most salutary effect in conciliating the Indians, and rendering future control of them easy and economical. It is but justice that the government should sanction the expenditure.

Three military expeditions, under Captains Drake and Curry and Lieutenant Colonel Drew, have spent the past summer in pursuing the marauding bands of Shoshonees and Bannacks, who range through the extreme southeastern part of Oregon, the northern part of Nevada, and southwestern Idaho. After a severe battle on Crooked river in July last, a part of these Indians conveyed an intimation to Agent Logan of their willingness to treat and cease hostilities. No authority was then vested in any officer of the Indian department to negotiate with them, and a golden opportunity was therefore lost. These tribes can be gathered upon a reservation, controlled, subsisted for a short time, and afterwards made to subsist themselves, for one-tenth of the cost of supporting military force in pursuit of them. It is far cheaper "to feed them than to fight them." I recommend that authority be given to conclude treaties with them whenever a favorable opportunity offers. If such instructions are given, I am confident that the necessity for costly military expeditions will be done with.

EDUCATION.

The experience of the past year has confirmed the opinion expressed in my last annual report, that manual labor schools are the only ones to which we can look for improvement of the Indian children. The testimony of agents and teachers is uniform upon this point. The manual labor schools at Grande Ronde and Siletz have improved the scholars materially, but the day schools are valueless. I again recommend such legislation by Congress as will establish all the schools in the superintendency upon the manual labor plan.

FINANCE.

The greatest, and indeed the only important, embarrassment which has affected the management of Indian affairs in this superintendency during the past year has been the depreciation of the currency. While the nominal amount of the appropriations has steadily diminished, the difference between the currency of the government and the currency in actual use among the people of this State has also reduced them more than one-half. In the purchase of supplies, this has always resulted in higher prices, and often inconveniently small quantities, but in the salaries of employés, where the law and regulations permit no increase of the salary, it has caused the resignation of some of the best men in the service. There has been, indeed, a general tendency to depreciation in the efficiency and character of the employés, which is unavoidable, however much it may be deplored. I have not sought to procure an increase of salaries, in the hope that a more favorable state of affairs would restore the currency to something nearer its par value, but unless an improvement does occur, it must not be expected that

efficient men will occupy positions whose compensation is far below the ordinary wages of the country, and entirely inadequate to their support.

THE MILITARY.

I cannot close this report without doing the justice to the military officers who have been stationed in this State, to say that their assistance and co-operation has been freely and willingly given, whenever asked, in assisting the officers of the Indian department in the discharge of their duties. It is also due to the agents, sub-agents and subordinates throughout the superintendency to say they have been efficient and constant in the performance of their respective duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

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

Hon. W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 7.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my third annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs at this agency.

The Indians under my charge are the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes, confederated by the treaty of June 9, 1855, and numbering in the aggregate, as per census taken by me on the 25th of December last, seven hundred and twenty-one souls, classified as follows:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla-Wallas	46	61	34	26	167
Cayuse	76	127	83	58	344
Umatillas	60	85	31	34	210
Total	182	373	148	118	721

In addition to the above, are about three hundred Indians of the Walla-Walla tribe, parties to this treaty, who have never resided upon the reservation, but are living along the banks of the Upper Columbia river, away from any thoroughfare of the whites, and subsist themselves almost entirely on salmon.

Strenuous efforts have been made from time to time by me to induce them to come and live on the reserve, but thus far without effect. They can only be removed by military force, which I do not deem expedient to ask for at this time.

It is extremely difficult to estimate correctly the value of the property owned by these Indians, consisting, as it does, mostly of horses and cattle, which fluctuate in value thirty to fifty per cent. in the course of a year. The total number of horses on the reserve will approximate very nearly to eight thousand, and of cattle two thousand head. Of this large amount of stock, at least three-fourths is owned by the Cayuse tribe, and, indeed, by far the greater portion is possessed by twenty-five or thirty men, leaving the remainder comparatively poor. Were this property equally distributed among the three tribes, the effect would be to make them all poor in a brief period, as few Indians possess the inclination or capacity to withstand the cupidity of their more civilized white brethren.

The owners of the large bands of horses and cattle are sharp traders, and in buying or selling always manage to get the best of the bargain, or decline the trade. The value of the personal property owned by these tribes I estimate as follows, viz:

Horses	$160,000 00
Cattle	40,000 00
Wagons and harness	1,500 00
Other agricultural implements	1,000 00
Household goods	3,000 00
Total	205,500 00

This estimate is based on the lowest cash prices for that kind of property now, and is as nearly correct as it can be made. The very great improvement my Indians have made in agricultural pursuits the present year is remarkable.

We have now fifteen hundred acres of land under fence, of which seven hundred and twenty-six acres are planted by individual Indians on their own account, with what aid I was enabled to afford them by the use of the department teams and implements, and the assistance of employés.

A number of the Indian farmers are now so far advanced in the knowledge of agriculture that they require little assistance in planting and harvesting their crops. Others, and by far the greater number, require constant teaching and encouragement to induce them to earn their living by agriculture.

The Indian farms are planted in crops the present season as follows: Wheat, 335 acres; oats, 37 acres; corn, 147 acres; potatoes, 47 acres; peas, 40 acres; onions, parsnips, carrots, cabbage, melons, &c., 120 acres. Total, 726 acres.

This, it will be observed, is a marked improvement over last year's farming operations, when the quantity of land cultivated did not exceed four hundred acres.

Our growing crops now promise an abundant harvest, the season thus far having been highly favorable. As it will be some time before our harvest is gathered, an estimate of the present crop cannot be accurately given. However, assuming that the yield will be something near its present promise, I think I may safely estimate as follows, viz: Wheat, 4,000 bushels; oats, 1,200 bushels; corn, 1,200 bushels; potatoes, 2,000 bushels; peas, 800 bushels; vegetables, 1,200 bushels.

While the majority of the Indians have planted, and will have barely enough for their own subsistence, many individuals have good farms, from which they will have a large surplus product to sell.

Our Indian farmers will probably sell one thousand dollars' worth of grain and vegetables. Several others will dispose of from three to five hundred dollars' worth each, over and above what they may require for their own consumption. I have ten or twelve Indian farmers who work and manage their farms just like white people, and it affords me pleasure to state that the number who vie with their white neighbors in cultivation of their farms and the management of their property is steadily increasing.

When it is recollected that four or five years ago these Indians were in a state of absolute barbarism, and that they were the leaders in all our Indian wars, being the most haughty and warlike of all Indian tribes east of the Cascade mountains, it is a matter of congratulation to see them, under the fostering care of the government, evince such speedy and satisfactory evidences of civilization. Besides the land in cultivation by the Indians, as above stated, I have planted about fifty acres in wheat, oats, peas, corn, potatoes and other vegetables, for the benefit of the old and indigent during the winter months, or such times as they may be in actual want.

I believe the product of the agency farm will suffice this year to feed all who may require assistance the coming winter, and leave sufficient to supply seed the following spring to those who may be too improvident to save for themselves. The plan of cultivating a small agency farm is absolutely necessary to enable the agent to feed those poor and decrepid Indians, who are physically incapacitated to procure their own subsistence. Indians of this class must always rely on the bounty of the government for their support, and experience teaches that it is more judicious and economical to raise food for them than to ask Congress for an annual appropriation with which to supply their wants. The number of Indians of this hopeless condition, however, is small, never exceeding forty-five or fifty.

My experience with Indians on this coast has been large, and from no other tribes that I have seen can we expect more hopeful results. What I mean by hopeful results is the growing disposition and capacity manifested by them to improve their temporal condition by raising their subsistence and accumulating property by the cultivation of the soil. I trust the day is not far distant when their tribal organizations may be broken up, and small farms allotted to them in severalty.

During the past year seven new log-houses have been built for Indians, who are living in them cleanly, comfortably, and contentedly. The great drawback to the more rapid progress of this people is the disadvantage they labor under in having no mills. If they had a flouring mill and a saw-mill on the reserve, as they long ago had a right to expect, they would indeed have little to complain of. They want lumber with which to build houses, barns, fences, &c., and a flour mill would be a great incentive to raise wheat, which, of course, would be a source of considerable profit to them. I earnestly recommend that all funds applicable for the benefit of these Indians, under the second article of the treaty, be expended for the purchase of ploughs, harness, and other agricultural implements, instead of tin pans, fish-hooks, &c., as was formerly the custom. A limited amount of that sum, however, should annually be used for the purchase of a few blankets and woollen stuffs, to cover the nakedness of those who never can or will help themselves.

I may here state that it would be better for the Indians were they located in a more isolated situation. Thousands of people are constantly traversing the reservation to and from the gold mines of Idaho and eastern Oregon, it being the shortest and best route over the Blue mountains. This great influx of whites in the Indian country is a source of constant annoyance, and difficulties almost daily arise between whites and Indians, which have to be settled by me. Indians sell their horses to bad white men for worse whiskey, and very often the Indians steal their horses back the same day or night, to dispose of them in like manner to some one else, and then, of course, there is a row.

The extreme difficulty in catching white men in this nefarious traffic is the reason why so few convictions are had. White men often lose horses or mules in passing through the reserve, and at once accuse the Indians generally of having stolen them, which is not always the case. These things are exceedingly vexatious, and it is a matter of surprise that I have been able thus far to maintain peace between whites and Indians.

No difficulties of a serious nature have occurred on the reservation during the past year. I have arrested several Indians and sent them to the guard-house at Fort Walla-Walla for being drunk and threatening travellers with violence. The punishment thus received has, in every instance, had a salutary effect upon them, and greatly tended to prevent a repetition of like offences.

At the request of Captain George B. Currey, commanding the military expedition against the Snakes, I sent with his command, in April last, eleven Cayuse Indians, well mounted, to act as scouts in the Snake country, of which they have a perfect knowledge. These Indians returned from the military command

a few days since, bringing from Captain Currey the highest testimonials of their good conduct and efficiency in the field.

They justly feel proud that they have had the opportunity to serve their "Great Father," even for a brief period, in the capacity of soldiers. It is a matter of regret that I cannot report favorably on the progress of this people in education at day schools. There are a variety of causes for this. Most of the Indians live at a considerable distance from the agency, and they are averse to sending their children so far that they cannot easily return to the family lodge at night. We have no building suitable for a school-house, nor have I ever been prepared to feed and clothe the Indian children as an inducement to secure their constant attendance.

I have had greater success in teaching the Indians to work, which I consider more essential to their welfare than teaching them to read or write. I have no hesitation in saying that a properly conducted manual labor school will, in their state of civilization, benefit the Indians more than any compulsory system of day schools.

The time may arrive, however, after they may have been taught habits of industry and morality, when they may be induced voluntarily to partake successfully of the fount of knowledge through the books. Nearly all the Indians under my control are devout Roman Catholics, and they desire that one of the reverend fathers of that church should constantly reside with them. They are visited periodically by their former pastor, and I have the assurance that the reverend gentleman will, at an early day, come and reside among them as their spiritual teacher.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good during the past year, considering the rapid changes that they are making in their mode of life. For further information that I have not more fully touched upon, I respectfully refer to the accompanying reports of treaty employers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, obedient servant,

WM. H. BARNHART,
U. S. Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 8.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: In obdience to your requirements, I submit the following report as teacher for the Walla-Walla, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes of Indians.

I have now been located here as teacher on this reservation for one year, and have labored zealously for the interests of the youth among these people, but I have had many difficulties to contend with. These Indians live so widely scattered, many of them living from fifteen to twenty miles apart, it has been impossible to gather many of the children together; and another difficulty was the want of a suitable school-house; this, I am well aware, cannot be obviated unless there were a saw-mill on the reserve.

I find these Indians, or at least three-fourths of them, to retain the instructions of the reverend fathers of the Catholic church, who formerly resided among them, and all inquire anxiously of me to know when one of them will come and reside among them again.

I have always been heartily and sincerely opposed to what I believe to be the errors of that church, yet I feel it to be my duty, in making this report, to

say that if the services of one of the Catholic priests could be procured to constantly reside among them, especially if one could be obtained who speaks their language thoroughly—and I believe there are several in the county—a great and lasting benefit would result to these people.

And now, sir, I suppose it is my duty to give you my views in regard to the school on this reservation. To form a school for Indian children, and instruct them in the ordinary branches, such as are taught in our common schools, is comparatively an easy task. The Indian is, perhaps, taught to read and write the English language; but is this all that is required to elevate the rising generation from their social degradation, and will it alone render the Indian a happier and more useful member of society?

These are the questions which suggest themselves to every reflective mind. What, then, should be done? Shall we abandon him altogether? I think not. Under the present system, all the good instructions given by the teacher are slowly learned by the Indian child during the day, but much more quickly forgotten on return to the home of the parents at night. But if the children were taken from their parents, and kept separate and apart from them, and placed where none but moral influences surround them, and there taught to labor at the same time that they are taught to learn, I do sincerely believe that they can be educated in the true sense and meaning of the term.

Although, in the foregoing remarks, I have given an unfavorable view of our day-school system, I am happy to say that in nearly all branches of labor I have seen a marked improvement; they exhibit an eagerness to learn to work, and an aptness to perform when shown how, which makes me feel confident that if they are placed by themselves in amanual labor school, it would, under proper tuition, become of great practical benefit, instead of being, as I am almost tempted to say, time and money squandered in vain.

Hoping that these suggestions may meet with your approval, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. DAVENPORT, *Teacher.*

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

No. 9.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report as blacksmith at this agency. During the past year, in addition to keeping the wagons, ploughs and other agricultural implements belonging to the department in good repair, I have manufactured for the Indians large numbers of tools of various descriptions, such as maul rings, hoes, salmon hooks, stocks, wedges, &c.

I have also kept all their guns in good repair; in fact, there has been a constant run of Indian work the whole time. The shop is very poorly constructed; the tools, which I found in very bad condition, I have mostly replaced by making new ones myself, and the only article needed at the present time is a new anvil, the one now in use being very old and broken, and much too small for the work; I would also like to have a small turning lathe, if one could be procured, as it would greatly facilitate the work.

I remain, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WISTON, *Blacksmith.*

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

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: My report this year must necessarily be brief, as I have so short a time occupied the position of superintendent of farming.

When I took charge of the Indian farms this spring, I found the teams and agricultural implements in good condition, and many of the Indians ready to go to work. The quantity of crops growing now is satisfactory evidence of what these Indians can do with proper encouragement.

I would earnestly recommend that ploughs and harrows be purchased in time to give them for their next crop. We felt the want of agricultural tools this spring. Their own ponies may be trained to plough old land after it has first been broken with the large ploughs. After the new land here is once broken with a heavy team, the Indians can then manage it with their ponies quite easily, but not before. If these Indians have a sufficiency of ploughs and harness, they would all soon have good farms. The yield the present year will be abundant for the wants of all for the coming year.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

NARCISSE A. COMOYER,
Superintendent of Farming.

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

No. 10.

UMATILLA INDIAN REESRVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: As directed by you, I submit the following report as wagon and plough maker on this reservation. At the time I took charge of the shop, July 1, 1863, I found the shop and tools in pretty good repair—sufficient, with some few additions, to meet the wants of the place.

The greatest difficulty has been the want of material, such as spokes, felloes, axletrees, and tongues, and also of oak plank of various thicknesses; of this latter you procured me a supply, which has answerd a good purpose; for spokes and felloes I have been substituting the native wood found along the river, principally birch, but it is not very suitable. In addition to keeping the wagons belonging to the department in repair, I have had a great deal of work from the Indians; they have purchased during the past year a number of old broken-down wagons from miners and others travelling along the road; these I have repaired for them with the best material I could get.

I have also put the wood-work of the ploughs in good repair. In addition to this work my time has been constantly employed in doing other work in the shop for the Indians, such as making mauls, axe-helves, rakes, harrows, and other agricultural tools. Many of the Indians know a little of the use of common tools, such as augers, drawing-knives, &c., and I have always permitted them to come in the shop and use them under my supervision in doing their own work.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LYONS,
Wagon and Plough Maker.

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

No. 11.

UMATILLA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 20, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your request, I have the honor to respectfully submit the following report as carpenter at this agency:

Since taking charge of the carpenter shop here, a portion of my time has been occupied in repairing the agency buildings.

I have made, to meet the wants of the Indians, a number of tables, cupboards, bedsteads, and coffins; also axe, and hoe, and mattock handles, besides making doors, window-frames, and floors, in their new houses.

It would be in my power to do more mechanical work for the Indians if I had always a sufficiency of lumber, which I know is difficult to procure. Several Indian boys show quite an aptitude to learn the use of tools, and I allow them to do so occasionally, in accordance with your wishes.

The tools in the shop are in good order, and are all I require at the present time. Hoping this may meet with your favorable consideration,

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

BACKUS HENRY, *Carpenter.*

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

No. 12.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, which, owing to the short time I have been in charge of this agency, will not be as full as would be desirable. I took charge of this agency on the 1st day of July last, relieving Agent Simpson, who had been temporarily in charge since the resignation of Mr. Conelon. I found upon this reservation about three thousand six hundred acres of land, enclosed in lots from one to three hundred acres with what has been a good fence, but most of which now needs resetting.

Of this land the Indians have in cultivation this year four hundred acres of spring wheat, and one hundred and fifty of oats. The department has in sixty acres of oats, five acres of potatoes, and twenty-five acres in timothy meadow, but no wheat. Of the balance of this land, two-thirds have at one time or other been under cultivation, but part of it is very low and wet, and will require draining to make it fit for cultivation. I learn that owing to scarcity of feed last winter the teams were very poor in the spring, and unable to plough until the grass afforded them feed; consequently the crop was got in late, and part of it will be very light. The oat crop, to all appearance, will yield as well as the average in the valley for this year. I find that most of these Indians have a considerable knowledge of farming, and I think, could they have their land allotted to them in small farms, and be furnished with sufficient teams, the most of them would, with the encouragement of the agent, and the supervision of the superintendent of farming, produce an ample supply for themselves each year. I would therefore recommend that I be instructed to employ a competent surveyor to survey and allot to each tribe, and as far as practicable to each family, such quantities of land as would, in the judgment of the agent, be sufficient to produce subsistence for their families. As many of these Indians have good work-horses, I would also recommend that, instead of furnishing them with oxen, they be furnished with work-harness, thus enabling them to

make some use of their horses. Most of the agency buildings I find much out of repair. The Willamette barn and the manual labor school-house will require new roofs this fall, and most of the other buildings will need considerable work on them to make them comfortable for the coming winter. The saw-mill is in good running order, but the dam will require considerable repairing to make it secure against the winter freshets. The grist-mill is a good frame, thirty by sixty feet, three stories high, partly enclosed, the second and third floors laid, and containing one pair of burrs. The high water last spring undermined and washed away the flume that conveyed the water to the mill, thereby rendering it entirely useless.

I have employed a millwright to put in a trunk that will carry the water to the mill, and will not be subject to be injured by the high water; it will be finished in three weeks. The mill needs a bolt, as the Indians are much dissatisfied, I understand, in getting nothing but chopped wheat, and many of them prefer to take their wheat to other mills, where they can have it bolted, rather than have it ground here.

In relation to the schools on this agency, the limited time I have been here has afforded but little opportunity of judging of their practical results upon the Indians. But from what I have seen of the scholars in the manual labor school, they are making good progress. For a detailed report, I refer you to the report of the principal teacher, herewith enclosed.

The Umpqua and Calapooia day school is, I think, of but little value to the Indians. It seems impossible to make Indians understand the importance of a constant attendance, and consequently the attendance is so irregular that but little can be accomplished. If the fund of the day school could be consolidated with the manual labor school, I think much benefit might be confidently expected in qualifying them for the duties of civilized life.

In regard to the sanitary condition of the Indians on this agency, I beg leave to refer you to the report of the resident physician, herewith enclosed. I would also refer you to the reports of the superintendent of farming, and miller, and sawyer, herewith enclosed.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PETIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 13.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,
August 1, 1864.

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

On taking charge of this school, (November 14, 1863,) I found the house in a very bad condition; half of the house leaked so much that it was impossible to use it, and I was compelled to move the bedding in the room used for teaching. The then agent manifested no disposition to have the house repaired, or furnish necessary provisions and clothing for the school. Their provisions consisted, generally, of bread and potatoes only, and it was with a great deal of trouble that I prevailed on the agent to furnish shoes for the school. Such being the state of affairs on my taking charge, I failed to accomplish much during the winter months. On the 20th of February there was a new agent appointed; since that time the school has received the encouragement and support of the agent, and has been furnished with the necessary clothing and

provisions, and has increased in numbers. The system I have adopted in this school is simply to combine labor and book instruction; labor being a primary and books a secondary consideration. Learning to read and write merely, affords the Indian no new facilities for obtaining his daily bread, gives no development to his great imitative mechanical powers, or practical instruction by which he can manufacture articles for the support or convenience of himself and family. The labor of the boys, so far, has only been the culture of a garden for the school. We hope, this fall, to be able to sow enough wheat to supply the school the next year. The boys are generally small, but show a willingness to labor at anything they are instructed to do. The girls are generally employed in making clothes, knitting stockings, and assist in cooking. They learn to sew and knit readily. They now make all the clothing for the school, and show a laudable emulation to surpass each other in doing their work well.

Although the Indians on this agency have been in contact with the whites for a number of years, they still retain some of their superstitious notions. Some believe if they send their children to school they will die, and the consequence is, the parents of the children are not willing to let them come to school. Unfortunately, the school-house has once been used for a hospital, and a number of persons have died there, which increases their fears, and has been a great drawback in getting a large number of scholars to attend school. The progress of the Indian in school must necessarily be slow, because we have the difficulty of their language to overcome, which is the greatest drawback to their reading and spelling. There are a great many words that they cannot pronounce without a great deal of training. I have found considerable difficulty in getting the scholars to speak the English language properly or at all, but I am now beginning to overcome that difficulty by giving premiums to those that speak the most and the best English at the end of each month.

Your obedient servant,

J. H. HUFFER,
Principal Teacher, Manual Labor School.

A. HARVEY, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 14.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,
June 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I submit the following report.

On Monday, the 2d day of May, 1864, by your appointment, my duties as teacher of the Umpqua school commenced; from that time to the present I have been assiduously engaged in organizing and carrying on the school. In attending to these duties, I immediately became aware of the existence of many difficulties and forbidding circumstances in relation to the success of the school in its present form; the most prominent of which, perhaps, is the inability of the Indians to appreciate the advantages of education. Having no motive to prompt them in that direction, it is impossible to obtain their attention in school longer than to satisfy their curiosity or physical comforts. And I am satisfied that, under the conditions and arrangements of this school, no benefits adequate to the expenditure can ever accrue to the Indians. A few months' observation has taught me that little or nothing can be done for the rising generations of these unfortunate creatures by way of education, while remaining under Indian influences and control. The teacher has no power to reach the children, and

the parents and guardians have no object in sending them to school; hence it is optional with themselves to go to school or lounge away their time in idleness, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the life-long habit of idleness prevails. It may be regarded as an established fact that the Indians, both old and young, act upon present inducements, with little regard to the future; consequently the school that may offer all the advantages of mental wealth, or even pecuniary acquisitions in the future, has with them no appreciable worth, unless it can hold out some glittering bauble or physical gratification for to-day. Perhaps I would fail to perform my whole duty should I forbear to express to you my convictions that the aforesaid indifference to the government school has been somewhat augmented, if not changed into actual resistance, by the representations of interested persons outside of the department.

Want of information in regard to the treaty stipulations between our government and the various tribes of Indians located upon this reservation forbids me to present, for your consideration, any suggestions relative to the future of this school. But I would beg leave to express my opinion that, could the policy of this school be changed, without infringement of the stipulated conditions of the treaty, to a manual labor school, much more good would result to the Indians therefrom. In conclusion I would say that, with all my efforts, the attendance of scholars has been very small and irregular.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

P. CRANDALL,
Teacher, Umpqua Day School.

Hon. B. SIMPSON,
Indian Agent.

No. 15.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August 1, 1864.

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

In taking charge of the saw-mill, November 1, 1863, I found it in good repair; from which time I have been engaged in sawing lumber for the Indians and department. On the first of January, 1864, I took charge of the grist-mill, which I found needed considerable repairing, but on account of high water was impracticable.

I commenced grinding two days each week for the Indians, (the balance of the time I was engaged in sawing,) until about the last of March, when the high water undermined and washed out the flume, thereby rendering the mill unfit for grinding.

Early in May the water in the stream failed, so that I have been able to saw but little per day. But the work being done on the dam, has increased the water at the mill considerably; and I think if the dam is made to hold all the water, the mill will run all day even at the lowest stages.

Very respectfully,

H. W. EADS,
Miller and Sawyer.

AMOS HARVEY, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 16.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY,
August 2, 1864.

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

I entered upon the discharge of the duties of superintendent of farming on the 20th of July last, and have not had sufficient time to acquire all the information in relation to the business under my charge which it might be desirable for me to give.

Much of the fencing on the farms enclosed by the Indian department, and under my charge, needs repairing in order to make the crops secure.

The crops this season are spring grain, the wheat being light, and the oats about average. I found about twenty-five acres of hay cut, which, being very light, produced about a ton to the acre, which has been put in the barn.

Very respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. BURFORD,
Superintendent of Farming.

AMOS HARVEY, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 17.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, August 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department, I hereby respectfully present my annual report.

As a resident physician at this agency, and having been in daily communication, professionally, with a greater or less number of the Indians here located, I think I can confidently affirm a gradual improvement in their sanitary condition, and in their better appreciation of the medical aid provided for them by the government, as contrasted with their own ignorant, superstitious, and pernicious modes of doctoring. As evidence of the former, I would respectfully refer to my quarterly reports during the past year, as embracing particulars not coming within the scope of an annual report. In confirmation of the latter, I would refer to the fact of the general decline of Indian doctoring among them, and also that, quite recently, upon a meeting of the chiefs and leading men of the different tribes, among other things, they unanimously agreed to discourage and to endeavor to do away entirely with the practice of native doctoring among their several tribes. The improvement in their sanitary condition manifests itself, not so much in the reduced number of cases submitted for treatment, as in the milder type of the diseases met with, and in their less fatal character, and in the less number of deaths occurring outside of the physician's practice.

I am satisfied, from over a year's experience in doctoring them, that it is impracticable, not to say impossible, under the circumstances, to eradicate wholly from their systems, in the cases of many of them, the scrofulous and constitutional syphilitic diseases so deeply and thoroughly seated. And while such is the case, a greater fatality will attend acute inflammatory diseases, especially those of the lungs.

The Indians have, during the past year, been free from any prevailing epidemic or contagious disease.

The Coast Indians contiguous to this reservation, and others not under treaty,

have, to a considerable extent, availed themselves of medical assistance from this agency.

As the small-pox is prevailing in distant parts of the State, but with which we have occasional communication, I have, from instructions of the superintendent, vaccinated the mass of the Indians located here, so that but few remain to be yet brought under this prophylactic influence.

The general health of the Indians is at present, and has been for the last month or two, unusually good.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHANIEL HUDSON,
Resident Physician.

AMOS HARVEY, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 18.

OFFICE U. S. INDIAN AGENT, WARM SPRING RESERVATION,
July 28, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, and your circular of the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit my fourth annual report. Since my report of 1863, the Indians upon the reservation have continually been under excitement in regard to an attack from the Snake tribe; and in October last the latter made a raid, in which they succeeded in running off about one hundred and twenty-five head of horses from the reservation, of which number some fifty head were recovered in the pursuit. In the following November the Indians from here went into the Snake country and captured some twenty head of horses and one child.

This spring a small party of the Indians of the reservation, at the request of the commanding officer of this military district, accompanied Captain Drake upon a trip into the Snake country, as scouts for his command, and although, after but a few days' march, they discovered the enemy and succeeded in capturing some fifty head of horses, they had to lament the death of Stock Whitely, one of their most influential and most friendly chiefs to the whites, who was severely wounded (and subsequently died) in the same fight in which the gallant and lamented Lieutenant Watson lost his life.

Immediately upon receipt of the intelligence of this battle the Indians of the reservation mustered a war party of some seventy warriors and proceeded to join Captain Drake, receiving from the agency what provisions and ammunition I felt myself authorized to furnish. Captain Drake, probably fearing that he might be called upon to feed so large a party in a country barren of provisions, declined the company of more than ten or twelve, to act in their original capacity of scouts; the rest of the party returned to the reservation, fell upon a party of Snakes, and captured eleven women and children and nine horses, without any loss on their part.

The Indians under my immediate charge are known as the "Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon," and consist, per census of 1862, which was the last time sufficient annuity goods were received to issue to them individually, of the following:

Name.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Wasco	102	143	139	384
Deschutes	82	110	99	291
Tygh	105	149	137	391
	289	402	375	1,066

It is almost impossible to make a money estimate of the wealth of these tribes, particularly at this season of the year, as nearly all of the Indians are absent from the reservation, either at the different fisheries or in the mountains gathering berries and roots. It consists, however, almost entirely of horses and cattle. Their wealth in live stock was great, but the severity of the winter of 1861, and the thefts of the Snake Indians, have left them almost paupers. The number of horses will probably not exceed two thousand head, and of horned cattle one hundred and sixty.

The number of acres in cultivation last year was about three hundred, thirty-five of which were for the use of the department. The Indians raised corn and potatoes, and a few vegetables; their crops were very light. The crop of the department was fair, consisting of some six hundred and twenty-five bushels of wheat, corn, and oats, with a fair yield of beets, onions, potatoes, peas, and squashes. The present year the department has about forty acres under cultivation for its own use, which will produce, as estimated at the present time, about four hundred bushels wheat, two hundred bushels potatoes, seventy-five bushels peas, three hundred bushels oats, thirty bushels corn, with some winter vegetables. The grasshoppers have, in some instances, ruined the wheat crop of the Indians, as the frost has that of the corn, but we will, as a general thing, get off better than the settlers between the reservation and the Dalles, as their crops, in places, have been totally destroyed.

The Indians have about three hundred and fifty acres under cultivation this year, principally in wheat, with small patches of corn, potatoes, peas, and vegetables. They are rapidly learning to appreciate the advantages of farming, and I expect a great demand for assistance in opening farms the coming season, to meet which I must impress upon the department the necessity of more means. I want more young work-cattle; those on hand have been in the service a long time, and are old and very slow, and are dying off. It is a great object, when an Indian wishes to farm, to help him during that season, for fear he may become disgusted and lose the inclination. A team is also necessary for the transportation of logs from the nearest good timber to the saw-mill, a distance of about six miles.

Some of the Indians have very good frame houses, and many more wish to build as fast as the lumber can be made.

I refer you to the accompanying reports of the several employés for further details; especially to the report of the physician, in which you will observe how fortunate the Indians of the reservation were in escaping the ravages of the small-pox, which, on account of its proximity, occasioned so much solicitude to both you and myself.

I also transmit an estimate of funds requisite for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, no part of which has been provided for by treaty stipulations; all of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

J. P. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 19.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, *July* 6, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with regulations, I submit the following report:

The quantity of land now under cultivation in the reservation I estimate at nearly 400 acres, of which 350 acres are for the Indians, which latter will yield,

I think, an average of twelve bushels of wheat to the acre. This may seem small, but the early part of the season was excessively dry, and the wheat did not sprout well, and in some instances whole patches have been devastated by grasshoppers, the stalks being entirely denuded of everything in the shape of leaf or grain, and, what appears unaccountable is, that patches in the immediate vicinity, and not differing materially in appearance, have totally escaped their ravages. The corn has, in some instances, been much injured by frost, but as the number of acres cultivated is small, the loss will not be heavy.

The potato crop, from some unknown cause, will be almost a failure.

The fear the Indians have had of their crops not turning out well has made them very anxious to lay up a good supply of salmon, and caused some of them to neglect their crops, but they are becoming more anxious to have farms, and more oxen will be needed the coming season. Many of those on hand are very old, and came across the plains with Governor Stevens, in 1852 or 1853. They are worn out.

Some new ploughs, medium size, will also be necessary. The harness on hand, with the sets you have purchased this quarter, will be sufficient. I would recommend that some different seed wheat be procured, as that we have at present shatters very much, and if not cut immediately upon becoming ripe, is almost a total loss.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MYRON REEVES,
Superintendent of Farming Operations.

WILLIAM LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 20.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, *July* 10, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to a regulation of the department, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On taking charge, last November, of the school attached to this reservation, I was happy to find a very fair attendance of scholars.

The education of the Indian scholar is extremely slow. As it is not advisable to address them in their own language, the teacher has to instruct them parrot-like, or by an appeal to their senses; the latter being the most powerful auxiliary, as proved by the comparatively rapid progress of the few Indian apprentices on the reservation.

Experience tells us that no schools can be gotten up equal to those in which you have entire control of the scholars, and they are compelled to look to their teachers for their general information, and for the supply of all their wants.

If the plan now pursued in regard to the apprentices, viz: boarding, lodging, and clothing them, and allowing them to work at their trade in the morning and attend school in the afternoon, could be extended to a greater number, there is no doubt the effect would be most beneficial. It is a great drawback to the rapid advancement of the scholars, that, probably, at the time they are becoming interested in their studies, they may be called upon by their parents to absent themselves for days from school for the purpose of going to the fisheries, digging roots, hunting, or tending stock, or doing some manual labor at home. It frequently happens in such cases that the scholars, on their return, find their classmates have passed ahead of them, and become dissatisfied and return to school no more.

The number of scholars in attendance during last winter and spring has been thirty-five (35) boys and twenty-one (21) girls. Their advance has been de-

cided, although their studies are still confined to the first rudiments. The parents are evidently taking more interest in their children's education, and a larger attendance of pupils may be expected during the ensuing year.

As I understand you intend enlarging and refitting the school-house this ummer, I refrain from dwelling upon its lack of size and its exposure to winds and weather.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. CAMPBELL, *School Teacher.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 21.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, *July* 12, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the order of the department, I herewith submit my third annual report.

Since my last report there has been a great deal of sickness, such as diseases incident to the northern climate, rheumatism, diarrhœa, pleurisy, bronchitis, influenza, and pulmonary complaints.

I have had but few acute cases; some cases have proved fatal on account of the want of proper attention to nursing, cleanliness, proper clothing, &c. It is difficult to make them follow my directions; they require constant watch to see that the medicines have been properly administered, and to see that they are properly nursed, (they are poor nurses, as a general thing.) It is necessary for the Indians to go to their fisheries, not raising sufficient to subsist on the reservtion.

We have been particularly blessed in keeping our Indians from suffering from the small-pox. The fisheries being in immediate proximity to the town of the Dalles, where it raged, it is attributable greatly to the extreme care and vigilance of the agent in keeping them from the town; and with the timely vaccination of the majority, and impressing upon their minds the risk, we were fortunate enough to escape without a single case, a thing astonishing and, I believe, unprecedented. I understand means have arrived for the erection of a hospital; when erected the physician will be enabled to have his directions carried out, as well as to teach them much in the way of nursing. I would suggest the necessity of purchasing a better supply of medicines, instruments, and hospital stores, such as—

Instruments, (amputating and cupping,)	$100 00
Medicines	200 00
Hospital stores	200 00

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM C. McKAY, *Physician.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 22.

WARM SPRING RESERVATION, *July* 30, 1864.

SIR: I herewith submit to you my second annual report of the Warm Spring flour and saw mill. Since my first report I have ground three thousand four hundred and seventy-four bushels of wheat and two hundred bushels of corn for the Indians and department.

About the first of May, 1864, I took charge of the saw-mill, and have since that time cut eighty thousand four hundred and sixty-nine feet of lumber for the

Indians and use of the department. I found the saw-mill in very bad condition. I have not been able to do the necessary repairs on account of having no tools or materials to work with. I can scarcely run the mill a day but that it breaks down; then I have to go to the wheelwright and borrow tools, when, frequently, he is using the same himself. I hope the department will notice these things, and furnish me with the following: One set of millwright tools, 500 feet of good oak plank, three timbers for carriage, (7×8, 36 feet long,) one set of brass boxes and two mill-saws. Give me these articles mentioned and I will put the mill in good order. A new race is also very necessary, as the present one leaks out about one-half the water, and I have not enough water to run at full speed.

The grist-mill is in good condition. I have made a smut-mill, for which the agent, Mr. William Logan, furnished me with the materials, and can now clean wheat satisfactorily.

As I am alone running these mills, and you know it is very hard work for one man to attend a saw-mill and carry all the lumber from one to two hundred feet distant, and stack it for drying, also rolling on logs, I would like to have an Indian to help; in the mean time teach him to run the mills. The Indians have raised a very good crop of wheat this year; several lots have already come in for grinding.

Respectfully yours,

J. D. HURST, *Miller.*

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 23.

WARM SPRING, *July* 30, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit to you my second annual report.

The wagon and ploughmaker's shop needs to be repaired. The tools are many of them worn out, and ought to be replaced. An appropriation of $150 would cover the expenses of the shop and tools.

There have been built one set of trucks, one set of wheels, and two wagon boxes; the remainder of my time has been expended in repairing wagons, ploughs, and other tools of the department, also the building and fences on the reservation, and for the Indians. There is need of oak timber and plough-handles for the repairs of wagons and ploughs. Sash for those Indians who have built houses are needed very much, there being six or eight houses occupied by them without windows.

GEORGE C. COOK,
Wagon and Plough Maker.

WILLIAM LOGAN, Esq.,
Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 24.

WARM SPRING AGENCY, OREGON,
July 11, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report:

The work during the past year has been much greater than that of the previous one. I have made two large and four small ploughs, and new laid six others. I have ironed one new set of trucks for logging; repaired four wagons

and all the ox yokes and chains belonging to the department. The shoeing of horses and mules has also been unusually large. There has been a great deal of work done for Indians, such as repairing guns and old tin ware, making wedges, maul rings, grubbing hoes, harrow-teeth, and root diggers. All the tools in the gun and tinsmith shops are incomplete, and the old building is very much dilapidated. I would respectfully ask for an assistant; the one I had got tired and left.

There will be required for the blacksmith and gunsmith work the current year, for purchase of iron, steel, tools, &c., $900.

Respectfully submitted.

F. B. CHASE, *Blacksmith.*

Mr. WM. LOGAN,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 25.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
September 12, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report. Since my last report there has been a steady improvement in the affairs of this agency, the Indians generally remaining quietly at their homes and being more than usually attentive to their farms. Comparatively few have left the reservation this year without permission from the agent; these were mostly such as prefer idling about the towns of the valley, begging or stealing their food from the whites as opportunities occur, to remaining on the reserve and earning their bread by cultivating their farms. All such were promptly returned to the agency and punished, as a warning to others that the reservation and their farms must be their homes, and that their future interests and welfare depend upon their industry in the cultivation of the soil, and upon their giving up their habits of roving and idleness; and I think that the habit which a great many of these Indians had acquired of wandering about the settlement during the summer, neglecting their farms, harassing the citizens by their petty thieving, &c., only returning to the reserve in the winter to live upon the industry of others, has been entirely broken up, and very little if any annoyance will occur from this source in the future.

This season has been somewhat unfavorable to our farming operations on account of the drought, yet our crops look well, and will equal, if not exceed, those of last year. The quantity of land under cultivation this year will amount to nearly twelve hundred acres, all of which is in wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, and garden vegetables, with the exception of about twenty-five acres of timothy and red-top meadow. The nature of the soil and climate on this agency is such that we are compelled to rely mainly upon the cultivation of potatoes and other root crops for subsistence. Oats do well, but wheat does not appear to thrive; during the past two years a number of experiments have been made with great care, the greatest result of which has not exceeded eight bushels per acre, less than one-half the average yield of wheat per acre in the valley.

The oat crop last year having shown signs of running out, and falling far short of its average yield, I deemed it best to change the seed this year. This was done by purchasing seed in the valley in small quantities, wherever a clean and suitable article could be obtained. Owing to this change, the crop this year will produce much greater than usual. The Indians on this agency have, during the time that they have been under my charge, made, with the assistance

of the employés, a great many substantial improvements, the principal of which are as follows:

Nine large barns, with sheds attached; one hundred and twelve substantial log dwelling-houses; twenty-six thousand rails made and put up in fences, replacing pickets around old fields, and in fencing in new ground.

In addition they have broken up, in the aggregate, about thirty acres of ground for gardens, to enclose which they have made and put up twenty-five hundred panels of post and rail fence. They have also made many minor improvements, for a detailed statement of which I beg leave to refer you to the statistical report of farming, wealth, population, &c., which I herewith enclose. In my last report I referred to the policy of relocating many of these Indians—settling them in small bands, or, if possible, even separating them into families, giving each head of family a piece of ground for and by himself. I have, since my last report, removed from their tribes and located in this manner about thirty families, and in every instance the result has been beneficial to the Indian. The encouragement which has been held out to these Indians to build substantial houses, to cultivate gardens, and to make for themselves permanent homes, has had a most gratifying effect, and they only lack the means wherewith to work to raise more than sufficient to meet their present wants. All of the oxen on the agency, with the exception of the twelve yoke purchased this spring, are so old and worn down as to be of very little use except to plough gardens and patches.

At least twenty yoke of good oxen will be required to successfully conduct the farming operations for another year. The school which was commenced last year was continued with entire success until the first day of August last, when the teacher resigned his position, giving as his reason the inadequacy of the salary at the present rates of currency. This I greatly regretted, as under his efficient management the school gave promise of a hopeful future. All of the scholars (fifteen) are able to read, and most of them to write well, some even better than many white children of the same age. They have been kept entirely within the precincts of the school, and have become wholly weaned from those pernicious habits of their people which are so antagonistical to education and moral advancement. Since the resignation of the teacher, I have placed them in charge of the families of the employés, until the services of a suitable teacher can be procured.

Owing to the extreme dryness of the season, the water in the mill-race has been insufficient to enable us to do anything with the saw-mill. It has also become so dry as to require some repairs before it can be put in operation. The grist-mill is very much out of repair, the high water last winter injuring it so as to make a thorough overhauling necessary before it can be made of any use. In carrying out your instructions in regard to the oyster beds in Yaquina bay, I met with considerable difficulty in protecting the contractors, Messrs. Winant & Co., from the encroachments of unauthorized parties. The principal of these, Richard Hillyer, master of the schooner Cornelia Terry, having repeatedly entered the harbor with his vessel and gathered oysters in defiance of the authority of the department, I caused him to be arrested. After a detention of perhaps twelve hours he was released, having been informed of the consequences of any further violation of the regulations of the department. Refusing to accept his release, he telegraphed to General Wright, commanding department of the Pacific, complaining of his arrest and detention, and claiming a right to fish or gather oysters in the bay by virtue of a coasting license issued at San Francisco. General Wright ordered his immediate release, and that he be interfered with no more in his "legitimate business." Hillyer then entered complaint, and procured a writ of injunction from the court, restraining me from any further interference. He still continues to trespass upon the reservation, while I am prevented by the writ from attempting to check him.

I would again suggest, since the harbor on this (Yaquina) bay is a good one and may at some future time become very valuable, that in setting apart these lands for the use of the Indians, the right of way be retained from the mouth of the bay to the head of navigation on the river, and thence by land to the limits of the reservation, such right being, however, so guarded by law as to prevent all encroachments of the whites upon the rights of the Indians.

I again desire, through you, to call the attention of the department to the necessity of confirming the treaties made with these Indians. The neglect of the government in this matter has been the direct cause of much dissatisfaction among the Indians, and of their unwillingness in the past to remain on the reservation. They have waited anxiously for ten years for the fulfilment of the promises made to them when they surrendered their lands to the United States. To the future prosperity of the reservation and to the welfare of these Indians the necessity of prompt action by the department in this matter is incalculable, and I hope that it will be immediately attended to.

The depreciation of the currency on this coast has been a great drawback during the past year in procuring the services of competent employés, and in the purchase of supplies for the department. Many of the employés have notified me that at the present rates their salaries are insufficient for their support, and that they will be compelled to leave at the expiration of the present quarter, unless their pay be increased. In obedience to instructions from your office, I proceeded to Grand Ronde, relieved Agent Condon, and assumed the duties of that agency on the 21st day of February last. A special report of the condition of affairs there was made to you at that time. Upon taking charge I found many of the Indians absent from the reserve, and but little preparation made for putting in crops. The Indians were all collected and immediate arrangements made for farming operations. The crops which were put in were as follows:

For the Indians.—400 acres of wheat, 150 acres of oats, and 30 acres of potatoes.

For the department for seed, forage, &c.—5 acres of potatoes, 60 acres of oats, and 25 acres of timothy.

I found this agency entirely without suitable farming implements except such as were in the hands of the Indians, and I was compelled to rely mainly upon the use of such tools as could be borrowed from them. A few purchases were made, but only such as were absolutely necessary. The Indians being entirely without seeds excepting wheat, I purchased a sufficient quantity of oats, potatoes, and garden seeds, using a part of the annuity funds for this purpose. The saw-mill was in good repair, and during the time I was in charge sawed out fifty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-two feet of lumber. Much more could have been done, but the dam being very old and requiring repairs, I deemed it best to stop the mill during the dry season and construct a substantial dam. This was begun and nearly completed when I was relieved.

The flouring mill I found without bolting cloth or cleaning apparatus, and needing many repairs. The flume being very old, gave way during the high water; as soon as the water abated I caused the old flume to be taken out and the place filled up, and commenced the erection of a new one to take the water from the saw-mill race by a shorter and more direct route to the grist-mill, in such a manner as to make it proof against the frequent breaks caused by the high water every rainy season in the old one. This mill is also without windows or doors, and is but partially enclosed.

As these Indians raise annually large crops of wheat, the repair of the mill is very essential to their comfort. Provision has been made for two schools on this agency, the Molel manual labor school and the Umpqua and Calapooia day school. On my arrival here I made some changes in the manual labor school, reducing the number of teachers to two, and employing an intelligent Indian

woman to assist in the kitchen. This school did well during the time I was in charge, and contained as many scholars as could be accommodated with comfort in the building. Though these scholars are considerably advanced in education, many of their old superstitions still cling to them.

The building now occupied by the school was formerly used as a hospital, during which time a number of Indians died there while under treatment. Hence it was with considerable reluctance that the parents of the children permitted them to remain at the school. But upon the death of two of the scholars in the spring, it was with great difficulty that the school was kept together at all. I would recommend the erection of a more suitable building for this school. The Umpqua day school was recommenced on the 1st day of May last, under the direction of a competent teacher, and every effort used to make it successful. The result proved the truth of what has already been said so often of day schools among Indians, and I am convinced that the money spent in this way among these Indians will not be productive of any good, and I would recommend that the appropriation be used for some other purpose, or that it be so altered as to enable the school to be conducted on the manual labor system. I would respectfully refer you to the report of the teacher herewith enclosed.

Father Crocket, a Catholic missionary, is laboring among these Indians, and has erected a neat church, in which services are occasionally held. On the appointment of Agent Harvey I was relieved from my duties at Grande Ronde, and, agreeably to your instructions, turned over to him all public moneys and property pertaining to that agency on the 30th day of June last.

In obedience to your instructions of July 12, directing me to proceed to the southern counties of this State and collect and bring to the reservation certain bands of Indians, I called upon Captain Scott, commanding troops at Fort Haskins, and was promptly furnished with a detachment of fifteen men, under the command of Lieutenant James Rathburn, to accompany me in the expedition. Taking with me also an employé (Mr. Megginson) from Siletz agency and four trusty Indians, we started on the 18th of July, travelling by the way of Eugene City and Roseburg, passing through the counties of Lane, Douglas, and Curry. We arrived at the Big Bend of Rogue river about the 1st day of August. We here found a small camp of the Indians that we were in search of, and succeeded in capturing them all, numbering fifteen souls. Leaving these with a sufficient guard, we pushed on to the mouth of Chitcoe river, distant about one hundred and twenty miles by the route travelled, where, I was informed, a number of Indians had been seen. We arrived at the mouth of Chitcoe about the 10th day of August, having performed most of the latter part of the journey in the night, to avoid being seen by the Indians, and succeeded in capturing the whole number there, thirty-five in all. We then returned to Big Bend, where we had left the first party. The number of Indians having now become so large as to require the services of the whole detachment to guard them, I placed them all in charge of Lieutenant Rathburn, with instructions to return as far as Camas valley, and there await my arrival. I then made a requisition upon Captain Stewart, the officer in command at the military post at Port Orford, for four men to assist in capturing the party of Indians reported to be at Coose bay. This aid was promptly furnished by Captain Stewart. With these men and the assistance of a guide employed, and the friendly Indians I had brought with me, I succeeded in capturing the whole camp, numbering fifteen souls. While at Coose bay I was informed that the Indians who committed the outrage upon Mrs. Doyle and family last spring had lately been seen in the mountains near the headwaters of Cow creek and Olilla river. I procured a guide, and taking with me six men from the detachment, and six reliable Indians, started into the mountains in pursuit of them; it being impracticable, from the nature of the route over which we were to travel, to take horses, the whole party was on foot, each man carrying his own provisions. We came several times close upon them,

often finding the camp-fires they had left only a few hours before. We continued in pursuit for several days, when our provisions running out, we were compelled to return without them. From the signs on their trail we estimated the number of this band at seven or eight persons. The mountains in which they have taken refuge are covered with a dense growth of fir timber, making it very difficult to find them. The only sure way to take them would be to wait until they are driven out near the settlements by cold and hunger during the winter.

Returning to our camp in Camas valley, and finding matters all right there, I took a portion of the command and started to the point designated in your instructions, about twenty miles east of Roseburg. Proceeding cautiously, we reached there in the night, but found only the smouldering camp-fires of the Indians, they having started that morning on a hunting expedition into the mountains, where it would have been impossible to find them. Returning once more to the camp, I directed Lieutenant Rathburn to proceed with his detachment, in charge of all the Indians collected, to the reservation, making slow marches, in order that none might give out on the road. Taking with me two men, I then started for Scottsburg, and capturing all the Indians found in that vicinity, we started back by another route than that by which we came. Taking a number of Indians on the road, we overtook the detachment with the main body of the Indians, near the foot of the Calapooia mountains, en route for Siletz agency, and remained with them until the end of our journey. We arrived here on the 9th instant, after an absence of fifty-four days, bringing with us about one hundred Indians, having travelled in the expedition over twelve hundred miles.

Since my arrival here I have learned that the little band which we were unable to find in the mountains east of Roseburg have since been arrested by the persons left to watch them, and are now on their way here. These, added to the number already here, will comprehend all the Indians mentioned in your instructions excepting the few hiding in Cow creek and Olilla mountains.

This band, however, being small, and being deprived of the co-operation of the others, will hardly have the courage to commit any depredations, and may easily be secured when driven from their hiding places by cold and hunger this winter.

On this expedition, much of our route lying through a mountainous and sparsely settled country, and the Indians being much scattered, I was compelled in several instances to employ guides and other assistance from the citizens; yet, in doing so, strict economy was practiced, and no expense incurred that was not absolutely necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. SIMPSON,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 26.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
July 21, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report.

As I have been here but a short time I cannot give a detailed report. This Indian sub-agency extends from the mouth of the Yaquina bay down the coast to within eight miles of the Umpqua river. It embraces four tribes of Indians, namely, Syouslaus, Alseas, Coose, and Umpquas. The Syouslaus,

numbering about one hundred and thirty, live along the Syouslau river, and cultivate a few very rich spots of land along that stream in potatoes, turnips, carrots, peas, cabbages, &c.; the stream abounds in fish, and on the mountains around they kill elk, bear, and deer.

The Alsea tribe, numbering about one hundred and fifty, live along the Alsea bay. They have some very rich spots of land which they cultivate in potatoes, turnips, carrots, and cabbages. They have three acres of potatoes and turnips planted on the north end of Yawhick prairie, but they depend mostly on fish and game for their living.

The Coose and Umpqua tribes, numbering about two hundred and fifty, live on the Yawhick prairie, which is rich and beautiful. It extends north of the Yawhick river two miles, and is about one hundred and twenty rods wide from the hills to the Pacific ocean. Between there and the Alsea bay, a distance of eight or ten miles, there is some good pasture land, but none fit for cultivation. On the south side of the Yawhick river there is a small prairie containing about one hundred and fifty acres of rich land suitable for cultivation; and from there to Cape Perpetua, and around it, there are a few hundred acres of rough pasture land; the balance of the way along the coast is either barren sand-hills, or rough mountains covered with heavy timber, mostly spruce, with a thick undergrowth of salalberry bushes.

As for the agency buildings, they are all log-buildings. They consist of an office, 14 by 16 feet, with a porch in front; two bed-rooms, 8 by 18 feet; a kitchen, 15 by 26 feet, and a space between the office and kitchen of 10 feet, covered in for a wood-house; a commissary, 15 by 30 feet; a blacksmith shop, coal and tool-house, all enclosed within a good, substantial picket fence; a barn, 20 by 58 feet, and one potato house, 18 by 36 feet, comprise all the public buildings here.

The Coose and Umpqua tribes of Indians have at this place comfortable houses to live in; they have two barns and also two potato houses.

The Syouslaus have, mostly, frame houses, weatherboarded with clapboards.

The Alsea Indians have a few frame houses, but most of them are Indian style, built under ground, or very nearly so. For the amount of farming and prospects of the crops I refer you to the report of the superintendent of farming at this agency; his report accompanies this.

The most of the Indian families here have private gardens, which they take great pride in working. I believe if the land was divided, so that every four or five families would put in their crops separate from all the others, they would take more interest in tilling their ground than they do at present. It seems to me that this Indian sub-agency is admirably adapted for an Indian reservation. The coast and all the streams abound in seal and shell-fish, and the mountains with game, and abundance of good, rich land to raise all the grain and vegetables they will ever need, but not enough good land to be any inducement for whites to settle on.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. COLLINS,
U. S. Sub-Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Sup't of Indian Affairs.

No. 27.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB-AGENCY,
July 19, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I submit the following statement in relation to the Coose, Umpqua, and Alsea Indian farms. I took charge of these

farms on the first day of April. I found the Coose and Umpqua farms to consist of about 250 acres enclosed, 57 acres of that under cultivation, known as the Yawhick farm, situated on south end of the Yawhick prairie.

The Alsea farm consists of about three acres broke and fenced on the north end of Yawhick prairie. When I took charge of this place I found 13½ acres of oats and timothy, and also 4¾ acres of wheat, had been sown on Yawhick farm before I took charge of it. After the first of April I planted Indian gardens, two acres for Umpqua tribe, also two acres for Coose Indian tribe, all in cabbage, carrots, rutabagas, &c. I planted 24 acres of potatoes on Yawhick farm; they were put in the ground between April 15 and May 5. I also put in 10¾ acres of turnips on this farm.

The Indians have about five acres in private gardens, not included in the farm. They dug up this ground and made their gardens themselves, without asking or getting any assistance from the whites.

The Alsea farm, three acres, I ploughed the ground; the Alsea Indians planted it all in potatoes, turnips, and cabbage. The Indians at this agency do all their own work, such as planting, hoeing, and digging potatoes, but they are very azy and slow to work.

The oats, timothy, and potatoes look very well, and promise a good yield. The wheat, turnips, carrots, cabbage, rutabagas, &c., do not look so well, owing to so much dry weather at this place. We have had no rain of any consequence during the months of May and June, yet I think they will yield a tolerable fair crop.

Since the first of last April I broke 24 acres of fresh ground; that, with what had been broken before I took charge here, would make 84 acres on Coose, Umpqua, and Alsea farms.

THOMAS CLARKE.
Superintendent of Farms at Alsea Agency.

GEO. W. COLLINS, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent, Alsea Agency.

No. 28.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Northern District of California, Yreka, March 2, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 14th ultimo the Klamath Lake Indians, with their chief Salakes; the Modocs, with their chief Sconges; the Shastas, with Josh and Jack, their chiefs; the Scott Valley Indians, with their chief John, and the Hamburg Indians, with their chief Jim, met me in council near Yreka, for the purpose of arranging their difficulties among themselves, and arranging terms with the whites.

Upon my entering upon the discharge of the duties of my office these Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians were making preparation for war, and exhibiting hostile intentions, which I then arranged by a temporary agreement, as stated in a former report.

Since then, owing to some of their warriors having been killed by the Shasta and Hamburg Indians within the lines of the white settlements, in retaliation for the supposed protection rendered the Shastas, the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians, commenced depredations by stealing the cattle of the frontier settlements, robbing travellers passing through their country, and uttering threats of murder and war on the opening of the spring. In view of these demonstrations and threats, Colonel Drew arrested and caused to be executed an Indian commonly known as George, and killed an Indian commonly known as "Scoocum

John," two very vicious, ill-disposed chiefs, who were counselling war continuously. George had acquired some knowledge of the English language, and fully comprehended the civil war under which our unfortunate country is now suffering, and he thought, or professed to think, that if all the Indians unite they could kill off all the whites and retake the country.

The country of the Klamath Lake and Modoc Indians is about equally divided by the line between the States of California and Oregon. The Shasta, Scott Valley, Hamburg, and Pitt River Indians inhabit entirely within California. Owing to this fact, and the fact that an unhappy difference existed between the agency at Jacksonville and the military department, and in view of the impending danger to our citizens, I deemed it my duty to call the council, believing that if I could arrange a settlement among the Indians, and thus relieve our citizens and authorities from the charge of protecting the Shastas in their depredations upon the Modocs and Klamath Lake Indians, I could arrange a permanent treaty with all for our benefit. The result is herewith transmitted, with a hope that my acts in the premises will meet with approval.

The expense to the government was but a trifle, as nothing but two pairs of blankets were given in present, and the Indians fed, as also their horses, during the conference.

I have faith to believe that this conference has saved the country a bloody war with a numerous band of Indians inhabiting the western slope of the Nevada mountains to northern California and southern Oregon.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

E. STEELE,

Sup'g Agent Indian Affairs, Northern Dist., California.

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

To the Indians now assembled:

The white Chief has called you together to arrange a settlement of all past difficulties among yourselves or with the whites. With this purpose he has, through me his agent, had you hold a council among yourselves, and you have settled all your difficulties. The white Chief now wishes a good understanding with you all and his people. The white Chief does not buy friendship or peace, but wishes a peace because it is better for both parties to live in friendship. Are you willing to enter into a treaty upon such a basis?

They all answer they desire so to do.

1st. You, Sconges and La Lakes, and other chiefs of the Modoc and Klamath Indians, and John and Jim, of the Scott's Valley and Hamburg Indians, and Josh and Jack, for the Shastas, agree to live in peace and friendship with each other from this time on. You agree that you will not kill each other, or steal one from the other in tribes or singly. You agree that any one Indian or squaw may travel through your country safely, and if any Indian break this agreement the chief shall give him or her up to the soldiers for punishment.

2d. You all agree to live on terms of friendship and peace with the white men, and the negroes and Chinamen living under white men's laws. That they may pass in numbers of one or more through your country in pursuit of mines, or on their business, without being molested, taxed for right of way, or frightened to give their goods, property, or money to the Indians; but you may charge a fair price for ferrying them across rivers, or guiding them across the country when they wish to hire you.

3d. When you come into white settlements or camps, you shall not get drunk or steal either small things or great. You shall not rob Chinamen of their gold, or rob their sluice boxes. You shall remain out of town, and in your camps, nights. And you shall not sell to white men or others Indian children, either of your own tribe or of other tribes, and you shall not sell, except to Indians, any squaws, unless the person buying will go before the white man's judge and marry the squaw sold him.

4th. The great white Chief desires that all people, Indians as well as white men, should live in peace and have no more war, and particularly that the Modoc Indians should not go into the country of the Pitt Rivers to fight or steal squaws or children to sell them. Do you agree to let them alone if they do not trouble you?

5th. You, Indians of the Modoc and Klamath Lake country, are subject to the inspection, protection, and restraint of the officers of Fort Klamath. Do you agree to submit yourselves and your difficulties to them for adjustment and settlement, and, in case of any trouble with white men, to go and state your difficulties to the officers at that fort?

6th. Indians, except in the unsettled country, or when hunting, shall not pack (carry) guns or bows and arrows; shall not bring them into the white settlement, except to get them repaired; and when you come into the settlements you shall leave your guns in camp.

7th. On the part of the white Chief, we agree to give you a right to come to our settlements, and we will protect you at all proper times. When coming to the settlements you should get a paper pass from the officers at the fort.

This was agreed to in council before the undersigned wittnesses.

E. W. POTTER,
Justice of the Peace.
D. KEAM, *Sheriff.*
E. S. STEELE,
Sup'g Agent Indian Affairs, Northern District, California.
H. K. WHITE.
T. S. BALL,
Interpreter for the Modocs.

No. 29.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, March 5, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 30th December last, in reply to my letter of 21st November, concerning apprehended trespass upon the Coast reservation, and approving my action in the premises. Your letter also calls my attention to the second section of the act of June 12, 1858, and directs that if attempts to settle upon the reserved lands are persisted in, the superintendent will "communicate the fact to this office, when the necessary steps will be taken to furnish such force as may be necessary to summarily eject all trespassers from said reservation."

I have now to inform you that the attempts to settle upon the lands alluded to have been thus far but few in number, and limited to a small locality upon the Aquina bay, and at last advices from there the agent expected to be able to remove those remaining without the employment of military force. The difficulties of travel in the winter season will probably deter persons from making any similar attempts until the spring months, but after that time I anticipate a repetition of the offence.

I consider it my duty to use every effort in my power to preserve that and the other reservation for the benefit of the Indians, and will not fail to vigorously

repel all efforts on the part of whites to dispossess them. But I must remark, that if I am required to refer the matter to Washington for instructions, and await their arrival through the mails, before using force to remove trespassers, that the long delay necessarily thus incurred will enable settlers to obtain such a foothold as to render their ejection difficult, if not impossible.

In this connexion I will also call your attention to the Umatilla reservation. This is a fine body of agricultural land, is near the new gold fields of Oregon and Idaho, and the road usually travelled to these mines passes through it. Lands there are therefore valuable and sought by whites.

Agent Barnhart informed this office, under date of 20th December last, that the whites are threatening to "squat" upon these lands, are petitioning Congress to remove the Indians, &c., &c. While a very large majority of whites there are law-abiding citizens, there are also very many reckless characters there who only need to be assured the agent has no power to enforce the law, and they will be ready to commit any depredation upon the property of the Indians. If a half dozen persons were to settle upon this tract, and it be known that they would not be forcibly removed, in less than three months there would be more whites than Indians upon the reservation, and then the intervention of military force would result in much trouble, and perhaps be useless.

In view of these facts, I ask that instructions be given me to call upon the officer in command of the nearest body of troops promptly, when necessary, for an adequate force to remove any trespassers upon any of the reservations in this superintendency. I have reason to know that the general commanding this military district will render efficient assistance in enforcing the laws when officially requested to do so.

I consider this subject one of much importance, and trust that you may give it your early attention.

This reply to your letter has been delayed for some time in consequence of my absence at San Francisco for the purpose of receiving funds from the assistant treasurer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

Hon. WM. P. DOLE,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 30.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 11, 1864.

SIR: Your communication of the 28th March last, submitting statement in regard to the arrest of Richard Hillyer for a trespass on the Coast reservation, and his subsequently bringing suit against Agent Simpson and —— Bensley, and requesting that you be authorized to employ counsel in behalf of the defendants and pay for the same out of the fund for incidental expenses, and enclosing papers on the subject, is received.

In reply, I have to inform you that your action in the premises is approved, and you were, on yesterday, authorized, by telegraph, to employ counsel in the case.

It is proper to say in this connexion, for your guidance, that while competent counsel should be employed, the government ought not and must not be subjected to higher fees than is charged for like services to individuals. You will look to this in employing counsel, so that the government may be protected against exorbitant charges. You are authorized to pay the necessary reasonable

fees for counsel out of appropriation for "Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory."

The claim which you intimate will be set up by the parties trespassing on the reservation appears to this office very unreasonable and absurd. The reservation was located where it is, in part, because of the advantages of the bay penetrating so far into the land, and being connected with the ocean by a comparatively narrow mouth, furnishing rare facilities for procuring fish and oysters for the benefit of the Indians. The government claim this bay as within the boundaries of the reservation; and it is regretted that any person should be found so forgetful of his duty as to insist on occupying the reservation in violation of law, and that, too, after he has been duly notified to leave. You are, therefore, authorized to employ such legal and proper means as will secure the execution and maintenance of the rightful authority of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE, *Commissioner.*

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon, Salem, Oregon.

No. 31.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, June 22, 1864.

SIR: Congress has recently made an appropriation to be used in the negotiation of a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and other tribes of Indians of southern Oregon. A requisition has this day been made upon the treasury in your favor for the sum of ten thousand dollars to be taken from this appropriation and placed to your credit with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, California.

The territory claimed by these Indians being common to Oregon and California, and late Superintending Agent Steele having already held councils with them, (see copies of communications from him enclosed herewith,) it is deemed best that the superintendent of California and yourself should be associated in the negotiation of the treaty contemplated by the appropriation above mentioned. Superintendent Wiley will be informed of this arrangement, and you are directed to communicate with him by letter, addressed to him at Sacramento, California, with a view to agreeing upon such time as will suit your mutual convenience, and the place of your meeting; and at such time and place as may be agreed upon, to proceed to convene a council of the Indians embraced within the provisions of the act of appropriation, and, if practicable, negotiate with them such a treaty as in your judgment will best subserve the interests of our own citizens and the Indians. The information in possession of this office in relation to the wants of the Indians, their habits, customs, and character, and in relation to the peculiarities of the soil, climate, and productions of the country claimed by them, is so general that I am compelled to rely upon the wisdom and prudence of yourself and Superintendent Wiley as to the provisions of the proposed treaty. It is not the policy of the government to admit title in the wandering tribes of Indians upon the Pacific coast; and unless you find insuperable difficulties, I would advise that the treaty should be one of peace and friendship, and an agreement on the part of the Indians to reside upon a proper reservation, to be selected and distinctly marked, with an agreement on the part of the United States to provide them with such necessary supplies, farmers and mechanics, as will enable them to subsist and advance in civilization, so as to be able to take care of themselves. If, however, you find it necessary to negotiate for the exclusive possession of

any part of the country which they occupy, to enable our people to develop its mineral productions or avail of its agricultural resources, care should also be taken in that case that the boundaries of the portion retained by the Indians should be clearly defined, if possible, by natural landmarks, and that within its limits there should be such natural resources as will enable the Indians, with but little assistance from the government, and for a time but little departure from their ordinary pursuits, to obtain a livelihood; and which shall also be as far removed as possible from white settlements, and least liable to be intruded upon by white settlers. The territory retained should also be adapted to grazing and agricultural pursuits, so that when in course of time they shall be reclaimed from their present wild and barbarous mode of life, and induced to turn their attention to more civilized pursuits, there will be no necessity for a new treaty and their removal to a new country. In this connexion I invite your attention to the enclosed copies of correspondence from late Superintendency Agent Steele, and especially to his remarks in relation to the character of the treaty which should in his judgment be negotiated. These remarks commend themselves to me as being of practical value; nevertheless I have thought it proper, in view of communications from you dated respectively December 8, 1863, March 4 and 28, 1864, to leave the question as to whether the proposed treaty shall be one of cession, or merely of peace and friendship, to the discretion of yourself and associates. In either event you are, however, carefully to avoid any extravagant stipulations in favor of the Indians.

Should you deem it advisable, you are also authorized to associate with yourself and Superintendent Wiley such one of the agents of your superintendency as you may select, to assist in the negotiation of the treaty with the Indians of southeastern Oregon and northern California.

The enormous expenditures of the government, growing out of the great rebellion, are such as to make it the imperative duty of all public officers to practice the most rigid economy in all matters relating to public expense. I therefore trust that I may rely upon you for the discharge of the duties herein indicated in the cheapest and most expeditious manner. Although the appropriation for the purposes above indicated amounts to the sum of $20,000, I have thought it possible that those purposes can be accomplished for a much less sum, and have therefore made a requisition in your favor for only one-half of that amount. If, however, you shall find it impossible to confine your expenditures within this limit, I will, upon being so informed, take measures to furnish you with such additional sum as may be necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 32.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, August 1, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 22, 1864, advising me that a requisition had been made upon the treasury for the sum of $10,000, to be placed to my credit with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, to be used in concluding a treaty with the Klamath, Modoc, and other tribes of southern Oregon, and giving me instructions to proceed with Superintendent Austin Wiley, of California, to make a treaty with those tribes, as contemplated by the act of Congress making the appropriation;

also covering copies of letters from late Superintending Agent Steele, relating to the councils held by him with a few of these Indians last year.

I have also received a letter from Superintendent Wiley, of California, stating that he has been advised by your office of his appointment as my associate in the matter, and that he cannot at present meet me in consequence of other engagements. He further says that he has so advised you, and hopes that other arrangements will be made.

It is my intention, as soon as the necessary funds are placed at my disposal, to proceed to Klamath lake immediately, by way of Jacksonville, for the purpose of holding a preliminary council with such of the Indians in the vicinity of the lake as can be collected at short notice, and I shall then fix a time and place for concluding the treaty, at which all the Indians within reasonable distance can be gathered. I have written to Superintendent Wiley to this effect, and shall duly advise him of the time and place determined on. If, however, he shall fail to attend, I shall deem it my duty, in view of the lateness of the season and the importance of the proposed treaty, to proceed, in conjunction with one of the agents of this superintendency, (whom your letter authorizes me to appoint,) to make a treaty without his aid. I shall regret the necessity of dispensing with his services, but I trust that, under the circumstances, my proposed course will have your approval. If it does not, this letter will reach you in time for a telegraphic despatch to be sent to this office, suspending operations.

In conducting these negotiations your instructions will be carefully considered and observed, and due weight will be given to the suggestions of late Superintending Agent Steele contained in the copies furnished. A strict regard to economy, both in expenditure of the treaty fund and the stipulations in favor of the Indians, will be observed. The sum which I am notified will be at my disposal is not large, especially when the unfortunate depreciation of the currency is considered, but the expenditures will be confined to it, in any event, and if they can possibly be contracted within smaller limits, the whole will not be expended.

But it is not possible, by any means, to include *all* the Indians referred to in the act of Congress, *in one treaty*. They are scattered over too vast a region to admit of their being all collected at one place, without military force and an expense far beyond that contemplated by Congress. The bands near the Klamath lakes are friendly with the whites, and have been for some time. Their desire to treat for the sale of their lands has been known for some time; but the bands north and east of those lakes have for two or three years past been making vigorous war upon whites, and upon the friendly Indians at Warm Springs. Their depredations have been so numerous and so disastrous, that three military expeditions have been sent against them during the past summer. Two of these entered their country from the north, and were commanded by Captains Drake and Curry. The third started from Fort Klamath, and was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Drew.

I have unofficial information, which I deem reliable, that many of them are willing to come to terms, and submit to the control of the department. In the present state of affairs the government is expending, through the military department, several times the amount appropriated for treaties with them, every month.

If, then, the remaining ten thousand dollars of the appropriation can be used through the Indian department to bring them into peaceful subjection, economy alone imperatively demands that it be applied for that purpose, and the advantage of a state of peace over a state of harassing war would be of vast advantage to the pioneers who are endeavoring to develop that country, and will advance the interests of both the settlers and the government many times the amount of the appropriation.

I therefore respectfully, but urgently, recommend that the ten thousand dollars of the appropriation referred to be forthwith remitted, to be applied to the negotiation of a treaty or treaties with the various bands of Snake Indians who occupy the country south of the Blue mountains and east of the Klamath and Goose lakes.

In order to effect anything with these bands this year, it is necessary that the work should commence before the beginning of winter. You will therefore see the necessity, if you approve my suggestions, in permitting no delay in the transmission of the funds and instructions.

Hoping that you will give to my statements an early and careful consideration, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

Hon. WILLIAM P. DOLE,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

No. 33.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, August 10, 1864.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th of June last, in which you direct that no vouchers or other certificates of indebtedness be issued in this superintendency for liabilities in advance of appropriation. In reply I have to state that I have never, since entering upon the duties of this office, issued any such evidences of indebtedness on the part of the United States, nor should I do so were no instructions in relation to the subject received. My experience with the claims incurred under my predecessors has been the cause of so much embarrassment to the service, and to individuals holding them, that I have preferred to suspend operations rather than incur liabilities. My instructions to agents have been uniform and explicit, never to incur indebtedness for which there were no funds appropriated, and, with one or two unimportant exceptions, they have strictly complied with them. I have, however, thought it best to again call their attention to the subject, and have sent to each of them a circular making known your wishes, as in your letter of 29th of June last, to which this is a reply.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

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

No. 34.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office of Indian Affairs, October 24, 1864.

SIR: Your communication of August 1, upon the subject of treaties with the Klamath Lake, Modoc, and other Indian tribes of southern Oregon, has been received.

I have carefully considered your suggestions in regard to the importance of treating with the various bands of Snake Indians occupying the country south of the Blue mountains, and east of the Klamath and Goose lakes, and, from your statements, am of opinion that they should be carried into immediate effect. I

have accordingly caused a requisition for the sum of $10,000, being the remainder of the appropriation applicable to this object, to be issued in your favor, and placed to your credit with the assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, California, with which, should you still continue to deem it desirable, you are authorized to proceed at once to open negotiations with the Indians mentioned, having for their object the conclusion of a treaty as suggested by you, and in doing this will be governed by instructions to you in office letter of 22d of June last, so far as the same are applicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner.

J. W. P. HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 35.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, September 1, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of 23d of May last, in reference to the annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency, I have the honor to forward as complete a return as the limited time at my disposal will allow me to compile.

I have occupied my present position only since the 26th of May, and much of my time has been employed in receiving the property from my predecessors, and in effecting such changes as the good of the service seemed most urgently to demand.

I have communicated freely with the department, and endeavored to inform you as fully as possible of the condition in which I found Indian affairs, and of my action in relation thereto, as well as proposed plans for the future. I deem a repetition of these matters to be unnecessary, and shall confine this report to a general account of the location and character of the several reservations, the number and condition of the Indians thereon, and of farming operations during the year.

I accompany this with sketches of the four reservations within my superintendency, from which you can form a general idea of their situation and extent, the position of the improvements, &c.

Please find, also, a statistical report of farming operations, as required by your circular of January 11, 1862, and a report of the number of Indians, &c., as required by circular of June 21, 1861. As regards the latter, I regret to state that I am unable to furnish any replies to the questions in that circular, from four to eleven inclusive, as nothing of any consequence has been done toward the education or religious instruction of the Indians. Of affairs in general, I am able to say that, in consideration of all the circumstances, and of the difficulties that met me upon assuming charge of the superintendency, they are prosperous, and progressing satisfactorily.

The condition of Indian affairs in the counties of Humboldt, Klamath, and Trinity most earnestly demanded my attention upon entering upon the discharge of my duties. This section of the country had been cursed for years with a destructive Indian war, that had well-nigh ruined its business interests, and promised to end only in the extermination of the Indians. A vigorous campaign, accompanied by great loss of life, had been waged during the past year, and the Indians, though severely dealt with, were still unsubdued, but,