

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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L E T T E R

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

TRANSMITTING

*Copies of treaties between the United States and certain Indians in Oregon, in response to Senate resolution of September 2, 1893.*

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OCTOBER 10, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

OCTOBER 11, 1893.—Ordered that the map be printed with the report.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, October 6, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution of the Senate, dated September 2, 1893:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all treaties at any time heretofore made, and not heretofore printed, between the United States and the tribe of Indians known as "Tootootnas," in the State of Oregon; also copies of all treaties heretofore entered into, and not heretofore printed, with any and all tribes of Indians located west of the Coast Range of mountains and between the mouth of the Umpqua River and the line separating the States of California and Oregon, in the State of Oregon; also copies of all correspondence between Indian Agent Wright and Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for the State of Oregon; also of all correspondence between said Agent Wright and said Superintendent Palmer and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs concerning said tribes of Indians, or any of them, and concerning said treaties, or any of them.

In response thereto I transmit herewith copy of a communication of 5th instant, and its inclosures, from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whom the resolution was referred.

I also transmit copy of Department letters addressed to the President, dated July 30, 1852, and of November 8, 1855, in relation to this matter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH,  
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.



tribes in Oregon for a cession of their lands, beginning with those tribes nearest white settlements.

As a result of these instructions, Superintendent Palmer entered into negotiations with several bands of Indians in Oregon, among them those residing on the Pacific coast, west of the Coast Range of Mountains, between the Columbia River and the southern boundary of Oregon.

The treaty with these Indians was made and concluded between the 11th of August and the 8th of September, 1855, with the Alsea, Yah-quo-nah, Siletz, and Ne-a-ches-na bands of Tillamooks; the Siuslaw tribe, the Kal-o-wot-set or Umpqua tribe; the Kowes bay tribe; the Quans-sake-noh, Klen-nah-hah, and Ke-ah-was-e-ton bands of the Nas-o-mah or the Coquille tribe; the Cah-toch, Chin-chen-ten-tah-ta, Whiston, and Klen-hos-tun bands of the Coquille tribe, and the Ko-se-ah, Se-qua-chee, Too-too-to-ny, Yah-shute, Whis-to-na-tin, Cossa-to-ny, Chet-less-ing-ton, Port Orford, Eu-kie-chee, Kus-sol-to-ny, Kler-it-latel, Te-cha-quot, and Mack-a-notin bands of Too-too-te-neys, and the Chitco, or Illinois River tribes. It was forwarded to this office by Superintendent Palmer, November 14, 1855, but was not transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for submission to the President and Congress for ratification, until February 5, 1857, for the reason that it, with numerous other treaties, was received during a recess of Congress, and afterwards withheld because of the hostile condition of our Indian relations in that quarter. When the others were finally sent up this treaty was accidentally overlooked.

The original papers, including the treaty, it appears from the Journal of the Senate, were sent to the Senate February 11, 1857, by President Pierce, and on the 18th were read and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, as will appear by reference to Executive Document No. 9, Thirty-fourth Congress, third session, marked "Confidential." Although this treaty appears printed in said confidential document, I herewith submit for the information of the Senate a copy thereof, notwithstanding the resolution only calls for copies of treaties not heretofore printed.

The object in now furnishing a copy of the treaty is that said treaty (which has been so frequently called for from various sources within the past four or five years), may appear in printed form, which could be distributed more thoroughly than a confidential document.

In further compliance with the call of the Senate for all correspondence concerning said tribes of Indians, or any of them, and concerning said treaties or any of them, I have caused to be prepared the following papers, which contain information on the subject, viz:

- Letter from Superintendent Anson Dart to office, October 3, 1851.
- Letter from Superintendent Anson Dart to office, October 27, 1851.
- Letter from this office to Anson Dart, December 6, 1851.
- Letter from this office to Anson Dart, December 9, 1851.
- Telegram from Anson Dart to this office, December 22, 1851.
- Letter from Anson Dart to this office, November 7, 1851.
- Report to Secretary of the Interior, July 21, 1852.
- Letter from this office to Superintendent Joel Palmer, August 12, 1854.
- Letter from Superintendent Palmer to this office, September 11, 1854.
- Letter from Agent Parrish to Superintendent Palmer, July 10, 1854.
- Letter from Superintendent Palmer to this office, March 16, 1855.
- Letter from Superintendent Palmer to Ben Wright, September 4, 1854.
- Letter from Ben Wright to Palmer, September 17, 1854.
- Letter from Ben Wright to Palmer, November 19, 1854.
- Letter from Superintendent Palmer to this office, April 17, 1855.
- Letter from Superintendent Palmer to this office, April 18, 1855.
- Letter from this office to Superintendent Palmer, June 29, 1855.

- Letter from this office to General Land Office, June 29, 1855.  
 Letter from this office to Superintendent Palmer, July 31, 1855.  
 Letter from Superintendent Palmer to this office, August 2, 1855.  
 Letter from General Land Office to this office, September 3, 1855.  
 Letter from this office to General Land Office, September 6, 1855.  
 Report to Secretary of the Interior, October 29, 1855.  
 Letter from Superintendent Palmer to this office, November 13, 1855.  
 Letter from R. W. Dunbar, in behalf of Ben Wright, to Superintendent Palmer, October 19, 1855.  
 Letter from this office to Superintendent Palmer, November 17, 1855.  
 Letter from this office to Superintendent Palmer, January 4, 1856.  
 Letter from Superintendent Palmer to this office, January 14, 1856.  
 Letter from Dunbar, in behalf of Ben Wright, to Superintendent Palmer, November 4, 1855.  
 Letter from Wright to Maj. Reynolds, November 5, 1855.  
 Letter from Dunbar to Palmer, December 3, 1855.  
 Report to the Secretary, March 8, 1856.  
 Letter from Superintendent Palmer to this office, March 8, 1856.  
 Letter from Dunbar to Palmer, February 24, 1856.  
 Letter from Maj. Reynolds to Palmer, February 25, 1856.  
 Letter from Palmer to Reynolds, March 8, 1856.  
 Letter from Palmer to office, May 10, 1856.  
 Letter from Superintendent Palmer to office, June 23, 1856.  
 Letter from Superintendent Palmer to office, July 3, 1856.  
 Letter from Superintendent Palmer to office, July 18, 1856.  
 Letter from Capt. Buchanan to Palmer, with orders, July 8, 1856.

I also transmit a copy of a map showing the topography of the country and the former purchase of lands from Indians, prepared by Mr. Belden and referred to in letter of April 18, 1855.

Attention is invited to office report of January 21, 1893, in response to a resolution of the Senate of January 9, 1893, on this subject, which was forwarded to the Senate by Secretary Noble, January 24, 1893. (See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, Fifty-second Congress, second session.)

The resolution of the Senate is herewith respectfully returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK C. ARMSTRONG,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

TREATY AT PORT ORFORD, ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN, AND IN THE TERRITORY OF OREGON, BETWEEN ANSON DART, SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, AND OTHERS, ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS AND HEAD MEN OF THE FOLLOWING BANDS OF INDIANS: YO-TO-TAN, YOU-QUEE-CHEE, AND QUA-TON-WAH.

*Articles of a treaty, made and concluded at Port Orford, on the Pacific Ocean, and in the Territory of Oregon, this twentieth day of September, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between Anson Dart, Superintendent Indian Affairs; Henry H. Spaulding, Indian agent, and Josiah L. Parrish, sub-Indian agent, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs and head men of the Yo-to-tan, You-quee-chiee, and Qua-ton-wah bands of Indians, of the other part.*

ARTICLE 1. The Yo-to-tan, You-quee-chiee, and Qua-ton-wah bands of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, interest, and claim to lands lying within the Territory of Oregon, and bounded as follows, to wit:

Beginning at the mouth of the Yo-to-tan, or Rogue River, running thence northwardly along the Pacific coast sixty-five miles to the mouth of the Qua-

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ton-wah, or Coquille River; thence up the said river to the summit of the Coast range of mountains; thence southwardly along the summit of the Coast range of mountains to the aforesaid Yo-to-tan, or Rogue River; thence down said river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. It is agreed that the said bands of Indians shall have free and unmolested possession of the ground now occupied by their houses, and upon which they now reside, during the ten years in which they receive their annuities, and that they shall also be free to fish as they have heretofore done; and it is further agreed, that with the consent of the President said privileges shall be extended beyond the expiration of the aforesaid ten years.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment aforesaid, the United States do hereby agree to pay to the said bands of Indians yearly and every year for ten years, from the date of these presents, the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, in the following articles, to wit: Seventy-five woolen coats, seventy-five pairs of woolen pantaloons, seventy-five vests, one hundred shirts, seventy-five pairs of shoes, fifty hats or caps, thirty plaid linsey dresses (ready made), forty calico dresses (ready made), one hundred blankets, two hundred yards of domestic cotton, two hundred pounds of tobacco, ten barrels of hard bread, two hundred pounds of soap, fifty knives, twenty kettles, twenty pint cups, ten chopping axes. Said articles to be delivered at Port Orford, and the first of said annuities to be paid in the month of June next.

ARTICLE 4. It is admitted by the said bands of Indians that they reside within the limits of the territory of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said tribe also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to receive the said bands into their friendship and under their protection, and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient, and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The said band of Indians further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country, and to protect in their persons and property all agents, or other persons, sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them, nor will they, while on their distant excursions, molest or interrupt any American citizen or citizens who may be passing through their country in travelling to or from California.

ARTICLE 7. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and the Yo-to-tan, You-quee-chee, Qua-ton-wah bands of Indians shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals, it is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place, but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs, or other person appointed by the President, and it shall be the duty of the chiefs of said bands, upon complaint being made as aforesaid to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished agreeably to the laws of the United States.

And in like manner, if any violence, robbery, or murder shall be committed on any Indian, or Indians, belonging to the said bands, the person or persons so offending shall be tried, and if found guilty, shall be punished in like manner as if the injury had been done to a white man.

And it is agreed that the chiefs of the said bands shall, to the utmost of their power, exert themselves to recover horses or other property which may be stolen or taken from any citizen or citizens of the United States by any individual or individuals of said bands; and the property so recovered shall be forthwith delivered to the agents or other person authorized to receive it, that it may be restored to the proper owner.

And the United States hereby guaranty to any Indian or Indians of the said bands a full indemnification for any horses or other property which may be stolen from them by any of their citizens, provided that the property stolen can not be recovered, and that sufficient proof is produced that it was actually stolen by a citizen of the United States.

And the said bands of Indians engage, on the requisition or demand of the President of the United States, or of the agents, to deliver up any white men resident among them.

ARTICLE 8. This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Anson Dart, Henry H. Spaulding, and Josiah L. Parrish, and the chiefs and headmen of the Yototan, Youqueechee, and Quaton-wah bands of Indians aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands, the day and year aforesaid.

ANSON DART.	[SEAL.]
HENRY H. SPAULDING.	[SEAL.]
JOSIAH L. PARRISH.	[SEAL.]
CHALNE (his X mark).	[SEAL.]
TAT-LAH-ULTU-SEW (his X mark).	[SEAL.]
QU-ULL-TUS (his X mark).	[SEAL.]
APUTL-HAH-CHAH-NAE (his X mark).	[SEAL.]

Signed and sealed in presence of—

THEO. WYGART, *Secretary*.  
 N. O. PARRISH, *Interpreter*.  
 CHILEMAN (his X mark), *Interpreter*.  
 WILLIAM G. FAULD.

TREATY. AT PORT ORFORD, ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN, IN OREGON TERRITORY, BETWEEN ANSON DART, SUP. INDIAN AFFAIRS AND OTHERS, ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE CHIEFS AND HEADMEN OF THE "YA-SU-CHAH" BAND OF INDIANS.

*Articles of a treaty, made and concluded at Port Orford, on the Pacific Ocean, and in the Territory of Oregon, this twentieth day of September, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, between Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Henry H. Spaulding, Indian Agent, and Josiah L. Parrish, Sub. Indian Agent, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the "Ya-su-chah" band of Indians, of the other part.*

ARTICLE 1. The Ya-su-chah band of Indians do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all their right, title, interest, and claim to lands lying, or supposed to lie, within the Territory of Oregon, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the mouth of the Yototan or Rogue River, running thence southwardly along the Pacific coast twenty miles, thence east in a direct line to the summit of the coast range of mountains, thence northwardly along the summit of the said coast range of mountains to the said Yototan or Rogue River, thence down said river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2. It is agreed that the said band of Indians shall have free and unmolested possession of the ground now occupied by their houses, and upon which they now reside, during the ten years in which they receive their annuities, and that they shall also be free to fish as they have heretofore done; and it is further agreed that with the consent of the President said privileges shall be extended beyond the expiration of the aforesaid ten years.

ARTICLE 3. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment aforesaid, the United States hereby agree to pay to the said band of Indians, yearly and every year for ten years from the date of these presents, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, in the following articles, to wit: Twenty blankets, ten woolen coats, ten pairs of woolen pantaloons, twenty shirts, ten plaid linsey dresses, fifty yards of domestic cotton, ten hats or caps, ten pairs of shoes, twenty pounds of tobacco, fifty pounds of soap, two barrels of hard bread, and five kettles, said articles to be delivered at Port Orford, and the first of said annuities to be paid in the month of June next.

ARTICLE 4. It is admitted by the said band of Indians that they reside within the territorial limits of the United States, acknowledge their supremacy, and claim their protection. The said band also admit the right of the United States to regulate all trade and intercourse with them.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to receive the said band into their friendship and under their protection and to extend to them, from time to time, such benefits and acts of kindness as may be convenient and seem just and proper to the President of the United States.

ARTICLE 6. The said band of Indians further agree to give safe conduct to all persons who may be legally authorized by the United States to pass through their country, and to protect in their person and property all agents or other persons sent by the United States to reside temporarily among them; nor will they while on their distant excursions molest or interrupt any American citizen

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or citizens who may be passing through their country in traveling to or from California.

ARTICLE 7. That the friendship which is now established between the United States and Ya-su-chah Band of Indians shall not be interrupted by the misconduct of individuals. It is hereby agreed that for injuries done by individuals no private revenge or retaliation shall take place; but instead thereof complaints shall be made by the party injured to the superintendent or agent of Indian affairs or other person appointed by the President; and it shall be the duty of the chiefs of the said band, upon complaint being made as aforesaid, to deliver up the person or persons against whom the complaint is made, to the end that he or they may be punished, agreeably to the laws of the United States.

ARTICLE 8. This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Anson Dart, Henry H. Spalding, and Josiah L. Parish, and the chiefs and headmen of the Ya-su-chah band of Indians aforesaid, have hereunto set their hands and seals, this day and year aforesaid.

ANSON DART	[SEAL].
H. H. SPALDING	[SEAL].
JOSIAH L. PARISH	[SEAL].
USAH-IT-LAKEN (his x mark)	[SEAL].
NE-CLAT-WAH (his x mark)	[SEAL].
YA-KTCHA-MATIN (his x mark)	[SEAL].
NAH-LIN (his x mark)	[SEAL].
MIS-TAH-TAE (his x mark)	[SEAL].

Signed and sealed in presence of—

THEO. WYGRANT, *Secretary*.  
 NORMAN V. PARISH, *Interpreter*.  
 CHICHEMAN (his x mark), *Interpreter*.  
 S. W. CHILDS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

*Washington, February 11, 1857.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith, to be communicated to the Senate for its constitutional action thereon, if it meets your approval, a treaty made in August and September, 1855, by Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and headmen of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians residing along the coast west of the summit of the Coast range of mountains, and between the Columbia River on the north, and the southern boundary of Oregon on the south.

A communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs dated the 5th instant, explanatory of the terms of the treaty, is also submitted.

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

R. MCCLELLAND, *Secretary*.

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

*Office Indian Affairs, February 5, 1857.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to send up articles of agreement and convention entered into on the 11th and 17th days of August, 1855, in the Territory of Oregon, between Joel Palmer, esq., and the Indians residing along the coast west of the summit of the Coast range of mountains, and between the Columbia River on the north, and the southern boundary of Oregon on the south.

These Indians cede the entire country claimed by them within specified boundaries; within those limits there is reserved by certain metes and bounds a home for them, and such other bands or parts of bands as it may be found expedient to locate thereon; to be so kept and considered until otherwise ordered by the President; and the intercourse laws are to prevail over it. The Indians stipulate to concentrate upon this reservation within a year after the ratification of these articles; but in the mean time citizens are privileged to enter the ceded lands, except upon inclosed portions. The Government is permitted to locate roads, and to navigate the waters of the reservation. In lieu of any improvements abandoned, the Indian owning the same is to be paid therefor, or have other improvements made upon the reservation.

In consideration of which the Government is to pay them \$10,000 per annum for three years, commencing with the 1st of September, 1857; \$8,000 per annum

for the three years next ensuing; \$6,000 per annum for the next three, and \$3,000 per annum for the next six years. All of which moneys are to be expended for the benefit of Indians, under the direction of the President. And the Government is to pay them the additional sum of \$31,000 to purchase such articles as may be necessary, prior to their removal, for building, fencing, opening farms, etc., but from this sum is to be deducted the amount of goods furnished at the signing of the agreement.

It is also agreed to erect upon the reservation two sawmills four school-houses, two blacksmith shops, to one of which a tin shop is to be attached, and to furnish for fifteen years two sawyers, two millers, two blacksmiths, three farmers; and for twenty years, one physician, one superintendent of farming, and four school teachers; and to erect dwellings and outhouses for each, and to keep the mills, mechanics' tools, etc., in order, furnish medicines, books, and stationery.

It is agreed to furnish them an agent, and to erect agency buildings upon the reservation.

The President may cause the whole or any part of the reservation to be surveyed, and lots to be assigned to individuals or heads of families, and make such regulations as will secure the same to their families upon their demise, issue a patent with certain restrictions, etc.

The extent of country to which the Indian title is by these articles relinquished is estimated at about 5,000,000 acres, and the extent of the reservation at 750,000 to 800,000 acres. The reserve, it will be observed, lies within the limits reserved from sale by order of the President of the 9th of November, A. D 1855.

It may be remarked that the Indians who have executed this treaty embrace nearly all the bands in that portion of Oregon west of the Cascade Range with whom treaties have not already been made and confirmed by the Senate. The stipulations are regarded as corresponding with the instructions of the Department on the subject, and as salutary and adapted to the condition of the Indians; and, in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case, I am not able to perceive that any better policy can be adopted than to confirm the articles now under review.

They were received here on the 14th of November, 1855, during a recess of Congress, but with numerous others were withheld until Congress should meet, because of the hostile condition of our Indian relations in that quarter; when the others were sent up these were omitted, being overlooked. My attention is now called to them by the fact of an estimate being submitted by the present superintendent of Oregon to carry them into effect. And I now transmit them with the suggestion that, if you concur, they be submitted to the President for his consideration to the end, if he approves them, that they may be laid before the Senate for its constitutional action thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

*Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the places and dates hereinafter named, in the Territory of Oregon, by Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States, and the following chiefs and headmen of the confederate tribes and bands of Indians residing along the coast west of the summit of the Coast Range of mountains and between the Columbia River on the north and the southern boundary of Oregon on the south, they being duly authorized thereto by their respective bands, to wit:*

Lonie, Cal-he-na, Jel-kete, Albert, Kihose, Sme-ka-hite, Quink-ouse Kos-kup, Qua-mah, Kle-ick, Pah-hi, Ha-ake, Tu-e-to, Que-lis-ka, and Quo-op-pa, of the Alcea band of Tillamooks; Jim, Con-chu, Toeh-a-lie, Pah-ni-ka-u, No-cos-curt, Tlate-hal, He-a-kah, Sam-may, Ke-etch, and John of the Yah-quo-nah band of Tillamooks; Jim, Sis-nah-quo-lin, Scho-yo, Kle-con-onts, Yon-ton, Flouched, To-cot-so, Jake, Chah-quo-lah, Chin-na-quo-wash, Tu-e-uch, Ah-sis-lep Se-cow-in, Jo-han-na, and Yet sit of the Seletsa band of Tillamooks; John, of the Ne-aches-na band of Tillamooks; Eneos, De-Chaum, John, Pos-cal, Ha-lo-tuth, Kalla-wot-sa, Ha-lo-gjeese, Bi-cham-an, Louis, Lake-man, Jerome, Peir, and Wilson, of the Sin-slau tribe; Jim, Tim, Tom, Sam, Fat-tim, Don-quix-otte, Charley, Que-il-me, Qui-it, and Ha-lo-lea-no, of the Kal-a-wot-set or Ump-qua tribe; Jim 1st, Bob, John 1st, George, William, Charley 1st, Dock, Dick, Ole-man-doctor,



Tom 1st, Captain, Stephen, Cal-lolt, Wol-lonch, Loch-itch, Wol-loch, Pete, Jackson, Hal-lice, Taylor, Pe-lee-gray, Joe, Sam 1st, Charley 2d, Sam 2d, Jim 2d, Johnson, Charley 3d, Ole-man, Jack, Tom 2d, Jim 3d, John 2d, Gabriel, Cris, Kah-tite, Ne-at-tal-woot, Jake, Quin-ul-chet, Yet-so-no, Lolkt, Damon, Ka-tow-na, Loch-hite, Ten-ach, Ki-hi-ah, How-seach, Ko-at-qua, Solomon, Lol-lotch, Skil-a-milt, Yah-who-wich, Tes-ich-man, How-new-wot, Squat-kle-ah, Ki-wot-set, Al-la-wom-mets, Too-toe, and No-whe-na, of the Kowes Bay tribe; T-sin-no-nas, Pil-le-kis, Clas-wan-ta, Sat-toe, Wah-hench, Tom, Joe, Mal-o-quoock, Won-ot-tlos, Mil-luck, John 1st, Charley, Che-kaw-nah, Kume-mos, T-sha-saw, Kow-u-quaw, Sands, T-sis-tah-noo-ka, Mah-tlose, Chil-lah, How-ouse, Charles, Lah-lee, Noc-to-soch, O-Chayly, Klong-klus, Bill, Other-tom, Yohn, Nelson, Socks-ey, Joe-Lane, Frank, John 2d, Jim, George, Bob, El-kah-hut, Klo-kot-on, Lan-dish, Kitchen, and Jim-too-wah, of the Quans-sake-nah, Klen-nah-huh, and Ke-ah-mas-e-ton bands of Nas-o-mah or Coquille tribe; Tag-o-ne-cia, Loo-ney, Yon, and Jim, of the Ko-se-e-chah band of Too-too-to-neys; Whiskers, Ten-as-tie, En-nach-nah, and Ta-wos kah, of the Se-qua-chee band of Too-too-to-neys; An-ne-at-ta, Tal-ma-net-sa, Ko-chil-la, and Hust-la-no, of the Too-too-to-ny band of Too-too-to-neys; En-tlack, Too-whus-kah, Ka-tulch-ka, and No-get-toe-it, of the Chitco tribe; Sin-whus-chan, En-san-e-klon, Enpnah-wose-tah, and Yas-kah-chin-a-mah-tin, of the Yah-shute band of Too-too-to-neys; Nal-tah-nos-shah, Chah-hus-sah, Kos-sa-on, and E-ule-te-tes-tlah, of the Whis-to-natin band of Too-too-to-neys; Ses-tel-tul, Yot-sa, and Hus-to-mah-say, of the Cos-sa-to-ny band of Too-too-to-neys; Mos-quot, No on-me-has-quah, Tuc-qua, and Cosh-nul-see, of the Chet-less-ing-ton band of Too-too-to-neys; Smut-tah-ta, Too-kus-chal-nah, Se-tah-kul, and Schal-lah, of the Port Orford band of Too-too-to-neys; Ah-chase, Tos-ton, Quil-see, and Yo-wolt-ma, of the Eukie-chee band of Too-too-to-neys; Mussle-tie and Too-quot, of the Kus-so-to-ny band of Too-too-to-neys; Non-whalt, Kloose-tla, and Eu-til-mus, of the Kler-it-la-tel band of Too-too-to-neys; Ult-sayah, Yah-sun-see, Ton-ua-nic-a-sha, Che-nun-tun, and Chis-tah-tah, of the Te-cha-quot band of Too-too-to-neys; Tut-lel-ol-tus, En-sal-sun, Squo-che-nol-ta, Shet-nul-lus, and Noch-nos-see-yah, of the Mack-a-no-tin band of Too-too-to-neys; Washington Tom, Chi-a-le-tin, Tie, Ni-ich-lo-sis, Tu-si-wah, Jackson, and David, of the Cah-toch, Chin-chen-ten-tah-ta, Whiston, and Klen-hos-tun bands of Co-quilles.

ARTICLE 1. The above-named confederated bands of Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and interest to all and every part of the country claimed by them included in the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Columbia River, at the north western extremity of the purchase made of the Calapooia and Molalla bands of Indians; thence running southerly with that boundary to the southwestern point of that purchase, and thence along the summit of the Coast Range of mountains with the western boundaries of the purchase made of the Umpquas and Molallas of the Umpqua Valley, and of the Scotons, Chastes, and Grave Creeks of Rogue River Valley, to the southern boundary of Oregon Territory; thence west to the Pacific Ocean, thence northerly along said ocean to the middle of the northern channel of the Columbia River; thence following the middle of said channel to the place of beginning: *Provided, however,* That so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as a residence for said Indians, and such other bands or parts of bands as may, by direction of the President of the United States, be located thereon.

Such tract for the purpose contemplated shall be held and regarded as an Indian reservation, to wit: Commencing where the northern boundary of the seventeenth range of townships south of the base line strikes the coast; thence east to the western boundary of the eighth range of townships west of the Willamette meridian, as indicated by John B. Preston's "Diagram of a portion of Oregon Territory;" thence north on that line to the southern boundary of the third range of townships south of the base line; thence west to the Pacific Ocean; and thence southerly along the coast to the place of beginning: *Provided, however,* That the district west of the said eighth range of townships, between the said northern boundary of range seventeen and the fourth standard parallel south, shall, for the term of twenty years, be held and regarded as a part of said Indian reservation, and together with the tract described by this section, as such, be subject to the laws regulating "trade and intercourse with Indian tribes" now in force, or hereafter enacted by the Congress of the United States. All of which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out, for the exclusive use of such Indians as are, or may hereafter be, located thereon; nor shall any person other than an Indian be permitted to

reside upon the same without the consent and permission of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and the agent having charge of said district.

The said bands and tribes agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this convention, without any additional expense to the Government other than is provided by this treaty: and until the expiration of the time specified the said bands shall be permitted to occupy and reside upon the tracts now possessed by them, guaranteeing to all white citizens the right to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not included in said reservation, or actually enclosed by said Indians: *Provided, however,* That, when the public interest or convenience may require, the right of constructing roads, railroads, or other public highways, and navigating the streams or bays in said reservation, is hereby secured to the United States: *And provided also,* That if any band or bands of Indians residing in and claiming any portion of the country herein described shall not accede to the terms of this treaty, then the bands becoming parties hereunto agree to receive such part of the several annuities and other payments hereinafter named as a consideration for the entire country described as aforesaid as shall be in the proportion that their aggregate number may have to the whole number of Indians residing in and claiming the entire country aforesaid as consideration and payment in full for the tracts in said country claimed by them: *And provided also,* That where substantial improvements have been made by individuals of bands becoming parties to this treaty which they shall be compelled to abandon in consequence of said treaty, the same shall be valued under direction of the President of the United States, and payment made said individuals therefor, or, in lieu thereof, improvements of an equal extent and value, at their option, shall be made on the tracts assigned to each respectively.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of and payment for the country hereby ceded, the United States agree to pay to the bands and tribes of Indians claiming territory and residing in said country the several sums of money, to wit: Ten thousand dollars per annum for the first three years, commencing on or before the first day of September, 1857; eight thousand dollars per annum for the term of three years next succeeding the first three; six thousand dollars per annum for the term of three years next succeeding the second three, and three thousand dollars per annum for the term of six years next succeeding the third three.

All of which several sums of money shall be expended for the use and benefit of the confederated bands, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time, at his discretion, determine what proportion thereof shall be expended for such objects as, in his judgment, will promote their well-being and advance them in civilization; for their mutual improvement and education; for buildings, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing teams, stock, agricultural implements, seed, &c.; for clothing, payment of mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

ARTICLE 3. The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of thirty thousand dollars, a portion whereof shall be applied to the payment for such articles as may be advanced them at the time of signing this treaty, and in providing, after the ratification thereof, and prior to their removal, such articles as may be deemed by the President essential to their wants; for the erection of buildings on the reservation, fencing and opening farms; for the purchase of teams, farming implements, tools, and seeds; for the payment of employés, and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

ARTICLE 4. In addition to the consideration specified, the United States agree to erect at suitable points on the reservation two sawmills, two flouring mills, four schoolhouses, and two blacksmith shops, to one of which shall be attached a tin shop; and for two sawyers, two millers, one superintendent of farming operations, three farmers, one physician, four school-teachers, and two blacksmiths, a dwelling house and the necessary outbuildings for each; and to purchase and keep in repair, for the time specified for furnishing employés, all necessary mill fixtures, mechanical tools, medicines, books, and stationery for schools, and furniture for employés.

The United States further engage to secure and pay for the services and subsistence, for the term of fifteen years, of three farmers, two blacksmiths, two sawyers, two millers: and for the term of twenty years, of one physician, one superintendent of farming operations, and four school-teachers.

The United States also engage to retain in the service one Indian agent, and to erect at the most central suitable point agency buildings, where such agent shall reside.

ARTICLE 5. The half-breeds, legal representatives of the bands and tribes being parties to this treaty, who reside outside of the reservation shall be allowed to draw the share of annuity payments to which they may be entitled, either in

cash or goods, at their option; and when residing upon the reservation they shall be entitled to all the benefit of annuity as well as other payments; but no half-breed shall be permitted to reside upon said reservation without the concurrent consent of the superintendent and agent.

ARTICLE 6. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portion as he may think proper, of the tract that may now or hereafter be set apart as a permanent home for these Indians, to be surveyed into lots and assigned to such Indians of the confederated bands as may wish to enjoy the privilege and locate thereon permanently; to a single person over twenty-one years of age, forty acres; to a family of two persons, sixty acres; to a family of three and not exceeding five, eighty acres; to a family of six persons and not exceeding ten, one hundred and twenty acres; and to each family over ten in number, twenty acres for each additional three members. And the President may provide such rules and regulations as will secure to the family, in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and the improvements thereon; and he may at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location on the land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which condition shall continue in force until a State constitution, embracing such lands within its limits, shall have been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the restriction: *Provided, however,* That no State legislature shall remove the restriction herein provided for without the consent of Congress: *And provided also,* That if any person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned, and on which they have located, or shall roam from place to place, indicating a desire to abandon said home, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, revoke the same, and if not issued, cancel the assignment; and may also withhold from such person or family their portion of the annuities or other money due them, until they shall have returned to such permanent home and resumed the pursuits of industry; and in default of their return, the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of Indians residing on said reservation.

ARTICLE 7. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 8. The confederated bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of said citizens; and should any one or more of the Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned; or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities; nor will they make war on any other tribe of Indians, except in self-defense, but submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agents, for decision, and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in the case of depredations against citizens.

ARTICLE 9. For the purpose of establishing uniformity of laws, rules, and regulations among the various bands of Indians being parties to this treaty, and to give greater security to person and property, it is hereby agreed that the Congress of the United States, with the approval of the President, shall have power to enact laws for the government of said Indians.

ARTICLE 10. In order to prevent the evils of intemperance among said Indians, it is hereby provided that if any one of them shall drink liquor to excess, or procure it for others to drink, his or her proportion of the annuities may be withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 11. The United States agree to expend a sum of money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, in opening and constructing wagon roads between the different settlements on said reservation, and from the saw and flouring mills herein provided for to said settlements; and in the event of a failure to effect secure landings for vessels in the transportation of annuity goods within said reservation, the additional sum, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, shall be expended by the United States in opening and constructing a wagon road from some point at or near the mouth of Ne-aches-na or Salmon River to the settlements in the Willamette Valley, and one wagon road from some navigable point on Yah-quo-nah or Alcea River to the valley of the Willamette.

ARTICLE 12. The United States engage to establish and maintain a military post on said reservation whensoever the peace and safety of the Indians residing thereon shall render the same necessary.

ARTICLE 13. This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, the said Joel Palmer, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the said confederated bands, have hereunto set their hands and seals this eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Signed in presence of—

CRIS. TAYLOR, *Secretary to Treaty.*  
W. W. RAYMOND, *Sub-Indian Agent.*  
R. W. DUNBAR.  
B. M. PALMER.

JOEL PALMER, [L. S.]  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.*

Loni, second chief, his x mark [L. S.].	He-a-kah, his x mark [L. S.].
Cal-he-na, his x mark [L. S.].	Sam-may, his x mark [L. S.].
Tel-kite, his x mark [L. S.].	Ke-etch, his x mark [L. S.].
Albert, his x mark [L. S.].	John, his x mark [L. S.].
Ki-hosi, first chief, his x mark [L. S.].	Jim Selitsa, his x mark [L. S.].
Sme-ka-hite, his x mark [L. S.].	Sis-nah-quo-lin, his x mark [L. S.].
Quink Ouse, his x mark [L. S.].	Scho-jo, his x mark [L. S.].
Kos-kup, his x mark [L. S.].	Kle-con-outs, his x mark [L. S.].
Que-mah, his x mark [L. S.].	Ton-ton, his x mark [L. S.].
Kle-ick, his x mark [L. S.].	Thouched, his x mark [L. S.].
Pah-hi, his x mark [L. S.].	To-cot-so, his x mark [L. S.].
Ha-ake, his x mark [L. S.].	Jake, his x mark [L. S.].
Que-e-to, his x mark [L. S.].	Chah-quo-lah, his x mark [L. S.].
Que-lis-ke, his x mark [L. S.].	Chin-ni-co-wash, his x mark [L. S.].
Quo-appa, his x mark [L. S.].	Tu-e-uch, his x mark [L. S.].
Jim, his x mark [L. S.].	Ah-sis-less, his x mark [L. S.].
Con-chu, his x mark [L. S.].	Lu-con-in, his x mark [L. S.].
Toch-a-lie, his x mark [L. S.].	Is-han-na, his mark [L. S.].
Pah-ni-ka-u, his x mark [L. S.].	Yet-sit, his x mark [L. S.].
Wo-cos-konts, his x mark [L. S.].	John, his x mark [L. S.].
Tlate-hal, his x mark [L. S.].	

We, the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Sueslan and Winchester Bay bands of the Kal-e-wat-set or Umpqua tribe of Indians, and the several bands of Kowes Bay Indians, after having had fully explained to us the above treaty, do hereby accede to its provisions, and affix our signatures, or marks, this 17th day of August, 1855.

Signed in the presence of—

CRIS. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*  
R. B. METCALFE, *Sub-Indian Agent.*  
E. P. DREW, *Sub-Indian Agent.*  
JN. B. GAGNIER, *Interpreter.*  
JOHN FLEET, *Interpreter.*  
J. C. CLARK, *Interpreter.*  
R. W. DUNBAR.  
L. P. BROWN.  
M. H. HILL.  
JOHN GALE.

Eneos, his x mark [L. S.].	Jim, his x mark [L. S.].
De-chaum, his x mark [L. S.].	Tim, his x mark [L. S.].
John, his x mark [L. S.].	Tom, his x mark [L. S.].
Peter, his x mark [L. S.].	Sam, his x mark [L. S.].
Poscal, his x mark [L. S.].	Fat-tim, his x mark [L. S.].
Ha-lo-teeth, his x mark [L. S.].	Jim, 1st chief, his x mark [L. S.].
Kal-la-hat-sa, his x mark [L. S.].	Bob, 2d chief, his x mark [L. S.].
Ha-lo-gleese, his x mark [L. S.].	John, his x mark [L. S.].
Bi-chuma, his x mark [L. S.].	George, his x mark [L. S.].
Louis, his x mark [L. S.].	William, his x mark [L. S.].
Lake-man, his x mark [L. S.].	Charley, his x mark [L. S.].
Jerome, his x mark [L. S.].	Dock, his x mark [L. S.].
Peir, his x mark [L. S.].	Dick, his x mark [L. S.].
Wilson, his x mark [L. S.].	Ale-man-doctor, his x mark [L. S.].

Tom, his x mark [L. S.].	Jim 2d, his x mark [L. S.].
Captain, his x mark [L. S.].	John, his x mark [L. S.].
Stephen, his x mark [L. S.].	Gabriel, his x mark [L. S.].
Cal-loh, his x mark [L. S.].	Cris, his x mark [L. S.].
Wal-lauch, his x mark [L. S.].	Kah-tite, his x mark [L. S.].
Loch-steh, his x mark [L. S.].	Ne-ah-tal-woot, his x mark [L. S.].
Wal-loch, his x mark [L. S.].	Jake, his x mark [L. S.].
Pete, his x mark [L. S.].	Quin-ultchet, his x mark [L. S.].
Jackson, his x mark [L. S.].	Yat-se-no, his x mark [L. S.].
Hal-lice, his x mark [L. S.].	Lalkt, his x mark [L. S.].
Don-Quixotte, his x mark [L. S.].	Damon, his x mark [L. S.].
Charly, his x mark [L. S.].	Ka-ton-na, his x mark [L. S.].
John, his x mark [L. S.].	Loch-hite, his x mark [L. S.].
Que-el-ma, his x mark [L. S.].	Ten-ach, his x mark [L. S.].
Qui-it, his x mark [L. S.].	Ki-hi-ah, his x mark [L. S.].
Ha-lo-wa-wa, his x mark [L. S.].	Hon-slach, his x mark [L. S.].
Taylor, his x mark [L. S.].	Ko-ah-qua, his x mark [L. S.].
Pe-lee-gray, his x mark [L. S.].	Solomon, his x mark [L. S.].
Joe, his x mark [L. S.].	Lol lotch, his x mark [L. S.].
Sam, his x mark [L. S.].	Skil-a-milt, his x mark [L. S.].
Charley, his x mark [L. S.].	Yah-who-wich, his x mark [L. S.].
San 2d, his x mark [L. S.].	Tes-ich-man, his x mark [L. S.].
Jim, his x mark [L. S.].	Hon-nu-wot, his x mark [L. S.].
Johnson, his x mark [L. S.].	Squat-kle ah, his x mark [L. S.].
Charley 2d, his x mark [L. S.].	Ki-u-ot-set, his x mark [L. S.].
Oleman, his x mark [L. S.].	Al-la-wom-mets, his x mark [L. S.].
Jack, his x mark [L. S.].	Too-tee, his x mark [L. S.].
Tom, his x mark [L. S.].	No whe-na, his x mark [L. S.].

We, the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Quans, Sake-nah, Klen-nah-hah, and Ke-ah-mas-e-ton bands of Nas-o-mah or Coquille tribe of Indians, after having had fully explained to us the above treaty, do hereby accede to its provisions, and affix our signatures or marks, this 23d day of August, 1855.

T-sin-no-nas, his x mark [L. S.].	Charles, his x mark [L. S.].
Pil-le-kio, his x mark [L. S.].	Lah-Lee, his x mark [L. S.].
Klas-won-ta, his x mark [L. S.].	Noc-to-soch, his x mark [L. S.].
Sat-tae, his x mark [L. S.].	O-Charley, his x mark [L. S.].
Wah-hench, his x mark [L. S.].	Klong-Kus, his x mark [L. S.].
Tom, his x mark [L. S.].	Bill, his x mark [L. S.].
Joe, his x mark [L. S.].	Other-tom, his x mark [L. S.].
Mal-a-quack, his x mark [L. S.].	Yohn, his x mark [L. S.].
Won-at-tlos, his x mark [L. S.].	Nelson, his x mark [L. S.].
Mil-luck, his x mark [L. S.].	Locks-ey, his x mark [L. S.].
John, his x mark [L. S.].	Jo-Lane, his x mark [L. S.].
Charley, his x mark [L. S.].	Frank, his x mark [L. S.].
Che-kan-nah, his x mark [L. S.].	John, his x mark [L. S.].
Kume-mas, his x mark [L. S.].	Jim, his x mark [L. S.].
Tsha-san, his x mark [L. S.].	George, his x mark [L. S.].
Kon-u-quan, his x mark [L. S.].	Bale, his x mark [L. S.].
Sands, his x mark [L. S.].	El-Kah-hut, his x mark [L. S.].
T-sis-tah-noo-ka, his x mark [L. S.].	Klo-Kat-on, his x mark [L. S.].
Mah-T-lose, his x mark [L. S.].	San-dish, his x mark [L. S.].
Chil-lah, his x mark [L. S.].	Kitchen, his x mark [L. S.].
Hon-ouse, his x mark [L. S.].	Jim-too-Wah, his x mark [L. S.].

Signed in presence of—

CHRIS. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*  
 JOHN FLETT, *Interpreter.*  
 JN. BTS. GAGNIER, *Interpreter.*  
 JOSEPH E. CLARK, *Interpreter.*  
 E. P. DREW, *Sub-Indian Agent.*  
 R. W. DUNBAR.

We, the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Se-quate-sah, Ko-se-a-chah, Euka-che, Yah-shute, Too-too-to-ney, Mack-a-no-tin, Kos-sul-to-ny, Mussle, Cos-sa-to-ny, Klu-it-ta-tel, Te-cha-quot, Chet-less-ing-ton, and Wis-to-na-tin bands of Tootootony tribe and Chet-co tribe of Indians, after having had fully

explained to us the above treaty, do hereby accede to its provisions, with the following proviso:

That the canoes belonging to the members of our respective bands shall either be transported to the district designated as a reservation, or other canoes or boats furnished in lieu thereof, or the value of the same paid the Indians by the Government of the United States, at the discretion of the latter, and that means of transportation for the old, infirm, and children, with goods, wares, and chattels belonging to the members of the said bands, and subsistence for the members thereof during time of removal, shall also be furnished by, and at the expense of, the Government of the United States.

In witness whereof we hereunto affix our signatures, or marks, this thirtieth day of August, 1855.

*Sins band.*

Ta-Wos-Ka, his x mark [L. S.].

*Too-too-to-ny.*

An-ne-at-ta, his x mark [L. S.].  
Tal-ma-net-sa, his x mark [L. S.].  
Ko-chil-lah, his x mark [L. S.].  
Hurt-la-no, his x mark [L. S.].

*Chet-co tribe.*

Eu-tlach, first chief, his x mark [L. S.].  
Too-Whus-ka, his x mark [L. S.].  
Ka-tulch-Kla, his x mark [L. S.].  
No-get-toe-it, his x mark [L. S.].

*Jashuts.*

Sin-Whiss-Chan, his x mark [L. S.].  
Eu-San-e-Klon, his x mark [L. S.].  
Eu-nah-nese-tah, his x mark [L. S.].  
Yas-Kat-chin-a-mah-tin, his x mark [L. S.].

*Whis-to-na-tin.*

Nal-tah-wos-shah, his x mark [L. S.].  
Chah-hus-sah, his x mark [L. S.].  
Kos-sa-on, his x mark [L. S.].  
E-ule-te-tes-tlah, his x mark [L. S.].

*Coc-sa-to-ny.*

Ses-tel-tus, his x mark [L. S.].  
Tat-sa, his x mark [L. S.].  
Hus-to-Mah-say, his x mark [L. S.].

*Chet-less-ing-ton.*

Mos-quot, his x mark [L. S.].  
No-on-me-hos-quah, his x mark [L. S.].  
Tac-qua, his x mark [L. S.].  
Cosh-nul-see, his x mark [L. S.].

*Ko-so-e-chah band.*

Tag-o-ne-cia, first chief, his x mark [L. S.].  
Loo-ney, his x mark [L. S.].  
John, his x mark [L. S.].  
Jim, his x mark [L. S.].

Signed in the presence of—

CRIS. TAYLOR, *Secretary.*  
JERY MCGIRE.  
R. W. DUNBAR.  
AUGUST V. KAUTZ, *2d Lieut. 4th Infantry.*  
Dr. R. GLISAN, *U. S. A.*  
E. P. DREW.  
JOHN FLETT.  
J. E. CLARK.

*Se-qua-a-chan.*

Whiskus, his x mark [L. S.].  
Ten-as-tie, his x mark [L. S.].  
Eu-Wach-nah, his x mark [L. S.].

*Port Orford band.*

Smut-tah-ta, his x mark [L. S.].  
Too-Kus-Chol-nah, [his x mark [L. S.].  
Se-tah-Kue, his x mark [L. S.].  
Scah-lah, his x mark [L. S.].

*Euku band.*

Ah-Chase, his x mark [L. S.].  
Tos-lon, his x mark [L. S.].  
Quil-su, his x mark [L. S.].  
Yo-Walt-Ma, his x mark [L. S.].

*Kos-sul-to-ny.*

Mussies-Tie, his x mark [L. S.].  
Too-Quot, his x mark [L. S.].

*Klu-it-ta-tel.*

Non-Wholt, his x mark [L. S.].  
Koose-tla, his x mark [L. S.].  
Eu-til-Mus, his x mark [L. S.].

*Te-cha-quot.*

Ult-sa-yah, his x mark [L. S.].  
Yah-sun-su, his x mark [L. S.].  
Ton-wa-nec-a-she, his x mark [L. S.].  
Che-nun-tun, his x mark [L. S.].  
Chis-tah-tah, his x mark [L. S.].

*Mack-a-no-tin.*

Tut-tel-ol-tus, his x mark [L. S.].  
Eu-Sol-Sun, his x mark [L. S.].  
Squo-che-nol-la, his x mark [L. S.].  
Shet-nul-lus, his x mark [L. S.].  
Noch-was-su-yah, his x mark [L. S.].

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Signed in the  
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We, the chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the Cah-toch-say, Chin-chen-tentah-ta, Whis-ton, and Klen-hos-tun bands of Coquille tribe of Indians, after having had fully explained to us the above treaty do hereby accede to its provisions and affix our signatures or marks, this 8th day of September, 1855.

Signed in the presence of—  
 CRIS. TAYLOR, *Secretary*.  
 AUGUST V. KAUTZ, *2d Lieut. 4th Infantry*.  
 R. W. DUNBAR.  
 JOHN FLETT, *Interpreter*.  
 HENRY HILL WOODWARD.

Washington, his x mark [L. S.]      Tu-si-uah, his x mark [L. S.]  
 Tom, his x mark [L. S.]              Jackson, his x mark [L. S.]  
 Chi-a-le-tin-tie, his x mark [L. S.]      David, his x mark [L. S.]  
 Ni-ich-lo-sis, his x mark [L. S.]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, October 3, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I returned to Oregon City this day, after an absence of nearly four weeks, from the southwestern part of Oregon, where we have made treaties with four bands of the coast Indians, who claimed the country from the Coquille River to the southern boundary of Oregon, a distance of about 80 miles, extending back more than 50 miles into the interior and containing an area of over 2,500,000 acres.

The whole of this purchase is represented as being good farming lands; large tracts of it are heavily timbered with white cedar of very great growth; there are also many fine mill streams running through it.

Port Orford, where these treaties were made, is situated on the coast line of this purchase about midway between the northern and southern limits. A settlement is already commenced at this point and bids fair to become an important place.

The whole amount of this purchase is \$28,500, payable in ten equal annual payments, no part of which is to be paid in money. All the expense in making these treaties, adding the salaries of the officers of Government while thus engaged, would make the cost of the land less than one cent and a half per acre.

I would further remark that no treaties have been made with the Indians of Oregon which seem so very satisfactory to the tribes concerned as the two we have closed with these coast bands.

There is no connection or intercourse between the coast tribes and the Indians occupying the valley of the Rogue River east of the Coast Range of mountains; their language is different, as is the case with the different bands along the coast.

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

ANSON DART,  
*Superintendent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.  
*Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Oregon City, October 27, 1851.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the returns for the quarter ending September 30, last; also returns of the expenses of ten treaties made at Tansey Point, and of the two treaties made at Port Orford. You will perceive that a large portion of the expense of these treaties is for transportation.

In the quarterly returns there is apparently a balance on hand of \$1,799.73. The payments, however, already made on the quarter commencing October 1, are nearly \$3,000, besides a bill for blankets not yet paid.

Should I receive advices ordering me to visit Washington this fall, I may reach there soon after you receive this, bringing with me the treaties, a map of the country, etc.

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

ANSON DART,  
*Superintendent.*

HON. L. LEA,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, December 6, 1851.

SIR: You are hereby directed to repair to Washington as soon as the affairs of your superintendency will permit, for the purpose of furnishing this office with more satisfactory and definite information in regard to the Indians of Oregon, being careful to bring with you all documents and papers in your possession relative to the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. LEA,  
Commissioner.

ANSON DART, Esq.,  
Oregon City, Oregon Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, December 9, 1851.

SIR: I herewith transmit copy of a letter forwarded to you from this office of 6th instant, directing you to repair to Washington.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter of August 15, 1851, asking instructions about forwarding treaties you have negotiated, and other papers relating thereto, you will observe the directions given in the letter of 6th instant, and bring with you to this city the treaties, journal of proceedings, and all documents calculated to enlighten the Department in relation to the Indians in Oregon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. LEA,  
Commissioner.

ANSON DART, esq.,  
Oregon City, Oregon Ter.

[Telegram.]

NEW YORK, December 22, 1851.

SIR: I arrived here yesterday in the *Georgia*. Hope to be in Washington on the 25th with thirteen Indian treaties.

ANSON DART,  
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Astor House.

Hon. L. LEA.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Oregon City, Oregon, November 7, 1851.

SIR: You have, herewith, thirteen Indian treaties, which cede to the United States more than 6,000,000 acres of land, lying upon both sides of the Columbia River, upon the Willamette River and upon the Pacific coast, west of the Cascade range of mountains in Oregon. The treaties concluded at Tansey Point, near the mouth of the Columbia, cover a tract of over 100 miles on the Pacific, running back along the Columbia about 60 miles. The country was owned by ten small tribes of Chinook Indians, numbering in all about three hundred and twenty souls. The Clatsops, who were the first treated with, interposed many objections to parting with their country upon any terms. They made many long and loud complaints at the injustice done them by the Government, who, they said, had taken possession of their lands without paying them; had allowed the white people, many years since, to occupy and buy and sell their country, for which they had received no equivalent; pointing to instances where farms had been sold for from two to six thousand dollars, upon which lands the whites were making "much money." Their first demands of the Government, notwithstanding their anxiety to get their pay, were very unreasonable. They assured me that they would not "talk" until I would stop the ships from coming into the Columbia, and destroy two saw mills in the southern part of their country, which by their noise had frightened the fish away.

Being assured of the impossibility of having their demands complied with,

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and after much talk in council, they concluded to waive their demands provided they could be permitted to have two reservations of about ten miles square each. This being objected to in like emphatic manner, the Indians held a consultation with neighboring tribes which lasted two days, and finally agreed to one reservation, which should cover their burying grounds and lodges at Point Adams—making a tract  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length—2 miles wide at the north end and 1 mile at the lower or south end. As this tract had three claimants or settlers upon it, large offers were made the Indians to place the title to all in the United States. This they steadily declined, leaving no alternative but to allow this reservation or not treat with them for the balance of their lands, being about 500,000 acres. That part of their lands, known as "Clatsop Plains" is an open level country with a very rich soil, nearly or quite every acre of which is claimed and occupied by white people. The balance of the purchase is timbered land, chiefly of the heaviest kind. Although it is called "timbered land" there are some prairies of small extent on both sides of the Columbia. The soil is of excellent quality for farming purposes, and from its very advantageous situation upon the Columbia River and Pacific Ocean, affording superior facilities for exporting its timber and the products of the farmer, it can not but prove of immense value to the United States; this too at a day I think by no means far distant. The timber alluded to is mostly a species of fir, growing immensely large and tall. There are upon this purchase two never-failing mill streams sufficiently large for any mill or manufacturing purposes; besides there are large springs and spring-brooks in every part of the country west of the Cascade Mountains.

In relation to the conditions of the treaties made, it is necessary first to inform you that the habits and customs of these fishing Indians are unlike those of any other part of our domain.

It is characteristic with them to be industrious almost without exception. I have found them anxious to get employment at common labor and willing, too, to work at prices much below those demanded by the whites. The Indians make all the rails used in fencing, and at this time do the greater part of the labor in farming. They also do all the boating upon the rivers. In consideration, therefore, of their usefulness as laborers in the settlements, it was believed to be far better for the country that they should not be removed from the settled portion of Oregon, if it were possible to do so, as alluded to in the act of Congress of June 5, 1850.

Let me here remark that the treaty commissioners appointed under this act used their best exertions to persuade all or either of the bands in the valley of the Willamette to remove east of the mountains, but without success.

The poor Indians are fully aware of the rapidity with which, as a people, they are wasting away. On this account they could not be persuaded to fix a time, beyond ten years, to receive all of their money and pay for their land, saying that they should not live beyond that period. They are fully sensible of the power of the Government; admit that they can be killed and exterminated, but say they can not be driven far from the homes and graves of their fathers. They further told me that if compensation for their lands was much longer withheld the whites would have the land for nothing.

Believing as I do that the food used by the Indians being almost entirely of fish tends much toward shortening their lives, I can not but admit that there is great probability that only a very few years will pass ere they will lie all side by side with their fathers and braves—the tribe of tribes extinct. When an Indian is sick his only food is salmon, which he must eat, or nothing; and I have observed that few, very few, ever recover from sickness. Owing to their wretched food in such cases, I was induced to include in their annuities flour and bread, and to protect them from storms and inclement weather I stipulated to furnish clothing sufficient for every adult, male and female, in all of the several tribes treated with.

You will observe that besides furnishing each band with provisions, which will go far toward their yearly subsistence, there are many useful farming tools and cooking utensils.

I am convinced that money or goods given to the Indians of the Pacific, beyond what is absolutely necessary for their subsistence from year to year, is worse than thrown away. I would, however, here remark that in every case with the bands treated with they are well satisfied with the compensation to be given them, as well as with all the conditions and stipulations of their several treaties.

It may not be uninteresting to inform you that during each treaty concluded with the thirteen tribes the entire band was present—men, women, and children—and all were made to fully understand the importance and the conditions of the

contract entered into. In most cases they were extremely anxious, one and all, to sign their names (make their mark) upon the treaty. In several cases every man living of the band did sign or make his mark. I mention this to show you that a difficulty often arising in Indian treaties may not be looked for here. I allude to the many cases that have occurred where loud complaints arose after a treaty was concluded that the greater part of the tribe were not parties to or consulted during the negotiation.

The lower band of Chinook Indians, which is the largest of that tribe, have their headquarters at what is called Chinook Point, on the Columbia, and occupy at present the country on the north side of that river, directly opposite that of the Clatsops. As late as the year 1820 this point was the rendezvous of the most powerful nation upon the Pacific coast, now wasted to a few over 300 souls.

In going to council with this band a difficulty arose which they assured me must be settled before they were ready to "talk." They stated that one Washington Hall, a white man, had laid claim to the ground covering their whole village; he had degraded himself by marrying one of their slaves; was very obnoxious to all the band; sought every means to drive them from their possessions, and had particularly annoyed them by fencing up all the fresh water and entirely excluding them from it; in short, had done many acts which compelled them to demand his removal as a first consideration, and we were obliged to agree to this requirement or abandon negotiations with them. In continuing this subject, I would here remark that the removal of Hall and the Clatsop reservation seem to be the only grounds for objection raised against the ratification of these treaties. I should be sorry, then, if a whisky trader upon one side of the river and the influence of two or three settlers on a point of land which the Indians refused to sell upon the other should interfere with their ratification.

The next treaty I would speak of in detail is the one concluded with the remnant bands of Wheelappas and Quillequeoques; the only males living of which tribes are the two signers to the treaty. There are, however, several females—women and children—yet living. The tract of country purchased of them is situated on what is known as "Shoalwater Bay," upon the Pacific, having about 20 miles of coast, and running back inland about 40 miles, bounded on the north by the country owned by the Chehalis Indians; on the east, by the lands of the Cowlitz band, and on the south by the lower band of Chinooks. This purchase is known to embrace a tract equal in fertility of soil and quality of timber to any portion of Oregon. It has extensive and beautiful groves of fir and cedar, with small prairies interspersed. There are also large tracts of what is called "hard-wood bottoms." The surface is gently undulating and mill streams and fine brooks abound throughout the purchase.

You will perceive that this tract is set apart as an Indian country or reserve, provided all the neighboring bands shall within one year consent to occupy it, and give up their temporary rights of possession. This was not done at the suggestion of the Indians, but to gratify a large number of our own people who believed these small bands on and adjacent to the coast (should suitable provision be made) could be persuaded to live together as one band or tribe; but, in my opinion, there is not the least prospect that a single band will leave their present homes, in which case the country will be open for settlement within one year. At the present time there is not a white man residing upon the purchase.

"Wallooska" is the only male survivor of a tribe once of some note. The tract purchased of him, joining the Clatsops on the east, is mainly valuable for its immense forests of, and variety of, choice timber; the southern part is very hilly, almost mountainous, yet everywhere covered with the timber described. Lewis and Clarke's River (where these travelers wintered) is a superior mill stream; there are others, smaller streams, in different parts, all valuable for milling or agricultural purposes. It is equally true of this, as of the other purchases, that the soil is good and has every indication of being susceptible of high cultivation.

The Kathlamet band of Chinooks cede a valuable body of land to the United States, extending from Ah-pin-pin-point 40 miles along the south side of the Columbia, running back (south) about 20 miles. Astoria and Fort George are upon this tract.

Dense forests of various kinds of valuable timber, with some small prairies, and many mill streams, are the principal features of the country. The great growth of timber and underbrush here, render it extremely difficult for me to examine as much of the tract as I desired, but I informed myself very particularly from those who had made personal inspection of it. This band reserves from sale two small islands in the Columbia.

The treaty with the Tillamooks secures a valuable country, resembling the

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Clatsop Plains, and is directly south of that tract. It is very even and regular along the coast, but approaching the mountains it is uneven and hilly. Tillamook Bay affords a fine harbor, with sufficient depth of water on the bar for vessels drawing 12 feet of water. There are no less than five considerable streams putting into the bay, the valley of one of which extends 50 miles along the stream, making richest of bottom lands. Much of this purchase is open country, and as far as known without settlers. Travelers all concur in representing it as offering equal inducements to settlers with any portion of Oregon.

The lands ceded by the Waukikam and Konniack bands of Chinooks is everywhere densely covered with timber, and has many very valuable mill-powers upon it; that part lying upon, and for 2 or 3 miles back from, the Columbia is very hilly with many bluffs and deep ravines; the balance is moderately rolling and susceptible of cultivation. The Cowlitz River, near the east side of the tract, is sufficiently large for steamboats to the rapids, 15 miles up from the Columbia. At the rapids it is a series of falls suitable for milling purposes, which extend many miles interior.

The country ceded by the Konniacks upon the south side of the Columbia, is composed of flat lands adjacent to this river, with deep, rich soil, then gradually rolling, but good farming land extends to the border of the Klatskanias, a distance of about 20 miles. These lands were once owned by the Klatskanias, above mentioned, and as an instance to show the rapidity with which the Indian upon these shores is passing away, I will relate that this tribe was at the first settlement of the Hudson Bay Company in Oregon so warlike and formidable that the company's men dare not pass their possessions along the river in less numbers than sixty armed men, and then often at considerable loss of life, and always at great hazard. The Indians were in the habit of enforcing tribute upon all the neighboring tribes who passed on the river, and disputed the right of any persons to pass them except upon these conditions. The tribe is now reduced to three men and five women. The face and character of their country is very similar to that previously purchased along the river (of the Konniacks).

The two treaties made at Port Orford, upon the Pacific, embrace a valuable tract of country, not only on account of the great value of its timber, but having two good harbors upon the Pacific, viz, at Port Orford and mouth of the Coquille River. In addition to the harbor at Coquille, that river is navigable for large steamboats 70 miles interior. The bottom lands along this stream are from 10 to 12 miles in width, and I think, in fertility of soil, are not surpassed in the United States. The whole tract will be rapidly settled; first, on account of its proximity to the gold mines; again, its inducements in an agricultural point of view; and thirdly, on account of the easy access to its almost interminable forests of cedar. The total number of Indians living upon this tract is ascertained to be about 500 souls; have had very little intercourse with the whites, and live in an almost entirely denuded state. They have no idea whatever of the value of money or many articles of use and value among other tribes, yet it is believed that they will, in every particular, scrupulously adhere to the contract which they have entered into with the Government.

The Coquille Indians, of whom so much has been said connected with the murder of T'Vault's party, have not been as yet treated with. Their country lies adjacent on the north beyond the river bearing their name.

I will now speak of the Clackamas treaty, the last and decidedly the most important one concluded among the thirteen bands or tribes of Indians. It embraces a country more thickly settled than any portion of Oregon. The flourishing town of Milwauke, on the Willamette river, is upon the purchase, and immediately on its southern border adjoining is Oregon City, the largest town in the Territory. Woodland and prairie conveniently situated for farms make up the western portion of the tract, and upon the north or Columbia side of the country, as well as adjoining the Willamette on the west, are extensive and rich river bottoms. There is much of this kind of land also on a considerable stream washing the base of the Cascade Range of mountains called "Sandy River," which joins the Columbia near the northeast part of the purchase.

The Clackamas River, which empties into the Willamette just below Oregon City, is a dashing, never-failing stream, upon which are many mills, affording, besides these, power for many more. There are now in operation about twenty mills in different parts of the tract. I will mention that instances have occurred where farming lands have been sold for \$50 per acre; this was, of course, upon the western or best-settled portion of the purchase. The whole eastern side of the Clackamas lands is covered with a dense growth of fir and cedar timber, and has not been much explored; at least not sufficiently for me to give a minute description in these papers.

I was induced to negotiate this treaty, although there was an informality con-

nected with it, but which I hope will not prove a serious obstacle to its ratification. I allude to the fact of there having been no one associated with me on the part of the United States. In conformity to the act of February last, you did associate with me Henry H. Spaulding and Beverly S. Allen, but the first named having been removed and his successor not having conferred upon him the power to act with me, and Mr. Allen declining the office, left me the responsibility of acting alone on the part of the Government.

At first many unsuccessful efforts were made to negotiate with them, owing to demands made by them which were unreasonable, and even impossible to comply with. At several of our meetings they refused to sell the most valuable part of their lands, but at length came and expressed their willingness to be governed in their sale entirely by my readiness to do them justice: and would submit the matter entirely to me as to the reservations and other preliminaries connected with the sale. The same terms as contained in the treaty were then submitted to them, upon which they deliberated a few days; then they met me, every male person in the tribe, and desired the treaty to be drawn up accordingly.

To conclude, I would say that I found so many persons anxious and deeply interested in the result, that I assumed the responsibility before mentioned of acting alone.

In concluding this report, I would say that I have sought to embrace the principal and important features connected with the treaties herewith submitted without great care as to the manner of arrangement.

I desire time to become more thoroughly acquainted with each and every band of Indians in this important and interesting section, as well as to examine personally tracts of country occupied by them (portions of which have been but little explored) before I can enlarge upon many subjects but briefly alluded to in this report.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

ANSON DART,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

HON. L. LEA,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, July 21, 1852.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be laid before the President, nineteen treaties recently concluded with certain Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, together with copies of sundry communications in relation thereto, from the commissioners by whom they were negotiated on the part of the United States.

The papers transmitted contain all the information that this office is able to furnish in regard to these treaties, and I regret that it is not of such a character as to justify me in expressing a confident opinion respecting their merits.

With the exception, perhaps, of the one concluded at Port Orford, they all contain provisions of doubtful expediency, and yet, in deference to the judgment of the intelligent gentlemen by whom they were negotiated, I am not prepared to recommend their rejection.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. LEA, *Commissioner.*

Hon. A. H. H. STUART,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Washington, July 30, 1852.*

SIR: I have the honor to present for your consideration nineteen treaties which have been negotiated by commissioners on the part of the United States with various tribes of Indians inhabiting different portions of the Territory of Oregon. It will be perceived by reference to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that he entertains some doubt about recommending their ratification, deeming some of their provisions of doubtful expediency. I have carefully examined the correspondence of the commissioners, and the treaties, and have come to the conclusion that if some of their provisions are objectionable, they are greatly overbalanced by the positive benefits to be derived from others. By these treaties the Indian title to a very large and valuable territory is extinguished on terms beneficial to the Indians and advantageous to the United States.

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The provisions referred to by the Commissioner as being of doubtful expediency, I understand to be those relating to the reservations of particular districts for the residence of the Indians near the settlements of the whites. It will be seen, however, that these reservations are of limited extent, and in localities which will interfere but little with the future settlement of the country. They were, moreover, indispensable features in the treaties, because the Indians were unwilling to negotiate on any other conditions. They manifested a strong attachment to the graves of their fathers, and refused to listen to any proposition which contemplated their removal to more remote districts of the Territory. The alternative was therefore presented of not treating at all or of setting apart small tracts of country embracing the habitations of the Indians for their future place of abode. It is proper to remark, also, that the tribes with which these treaties have been negotiated are small in number and that they are harmless in their disposition, with a strong desire to adopt the customs and habits of the whites. Many of them are now employed by the settlers as laborers on their farms, and they are represented as faithful and efficient in the performance of the ordinary duties of farm hands. Under these circumstances, whilst the price of labor continues as high as it now is in Oregon, I am inclined to the opinion that the interests of the settlers would be injured rather than benefited by the withdrawal of the Indian population from amongst them.

Upon a full review of the treaties in all their bearings on the public interests, I deem it my duty to recommend that they be ratified, with the amendment in the treaty with the Yam Kill tribe of the Calapooza Indians, suggested by Governor Gaines in his letter of January 2, 1852.

A schedule of the treaties is hereto appended.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
ALEX. H. H. STUART,  
*Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

*Schedule of treaties.*

Treaty between the United States and the chiefs of the Twalatz bands of the Callapooza tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the chiefs of the Santiam band of Callapooza tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the chiefs of the Yam Kill band of the Callapooza tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the chiefs of the Principal band of the Moolal-le tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the chiefs of the Santiam band of the Moolal-le tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the chiefs of the Luck-a-mi-ute band of the Callapooza tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Chalsop tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Naalem band of the Tilla-Mook tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Tilla-Mook tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Nuc-que-clah-ne-muck tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Wau-ke-kum band of the Chinook tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Konnaack band of the Chinook tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Kathlamet band of the Chinook tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Wheelappa band of the Chinook tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Lower band of the Chinook tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Klatskamia band of the Chinook tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Ya-su-chah band of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Yo-to-tan, You-quee-choc, etc., tribe of Indians.

Treaty between the United States and the Blac-ka-mas tribe of Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, November 8, 1855.

SIR: I herewith submit for your approval a proposed reservation for Indians on the coast of Oregon Territory, recommended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and submitted to the Department by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the procurement of your order on the subject, in letter of the 10th September last.

Before submitting the matter to you I desired to have a full report of the subject from the Indian Office, and the letter of the head of the Bureau, of the 29th ultimo, having been received and considered, I see no objection to the conditional reservation asked for "subject to future curtailment, if found proper," or entire release thereof, should Congress not sanction the object rendering this withdrawal of the land from white settlement at this time advisable. A plat marked A, and indicating the boundaries of the reservation, accompanies the papers, and has prepared thereon the necessary order for your signature, should you see fit to sanction the recommendation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
R. McCLELLAND,  
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, August 12, 1854.

SIR: You have been designated by the President of the United States as the officer of the Indian Department to negotiate treaties of peace and acquisition with the Indian tribes in Oregon, as provided for by a clause of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 31, 1854, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department."

The clause referred to is as follows:

"For the expenses of negotiating treaties with and making presents of goods and provisions to the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon, sixty-eight thousand dollars."

This appropriation was passed on an estimate submitted by the Department to Congress, and as estimated for, it was believed that that sum would be sufficient to defray the expenses of making conventional arrangements of a permanent character with all the tribes and fragments of tribes within your superintendency, and paying them the first installment of the amounts stipulated by the treaties as estimated by you.

To enable you at once to enter upon the discharge of the duties of this appointment, the sum of \$12,000 will be immediately remitted to you out of the appropriation named as applicable to the expenses of all the arrangements and purchases necessary to the commencement and prosecution of the negotiations contemplated. Having formed the opinion, from information deemed reliable, that Indian goods in considerable quantities and of the best qualities can not advantageously and readily be bought in Oregon, I have determined to procure from the contractors with this Department, in the Atlantic cities, a quantity of the best and leading articles of Indian goods, of about \$15,000 in value, invoices of which when purchased will at once be sent you, and the goods, which it is expected will be shipped from New York by the 1st proximo, will probably reach you in ample time for use in the early spring.

In this connection, I take occasion to state that in my opinion it is of great importance, if not absolutely necessary, that in entering into articles of convention with Indian tribes in Oregon and designating temporary or permanent reservations for their occupancy, the numerous small bands or fragments of tribes be united into tribes and concentrated upon reservations, as limited in number as possible. The formation of distinct relations with each of the fifty or sixty separate bands there would not be as likely to promote the best interests of the white settlers as if the latter could all be concentrated on a limited number of reservations, or on reservations contiguous to each other in a limited number of districts of country, apart from the settlements of the whites. Unless this end can probably be effected, you will at present only conclude treaties with those tribes or bands immediately adjacent to the settlements of the whites, and between whom and the whites animosities prevail, and disturbances of the peace are reasonably apprehended. And in entering on the execution of the duties which you are hereby charged, you will commence negotiations with tribes of this description.

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As to the details of treaties, it is not deemed necessary to give you specific instructions. I herewith send you printed copies of treaties recently concluded with the Otoe and Missouri and the Omaha tribes of Indians now residing on the Western frontiers of Iowa, from which you will gather some useful suggestions as to the policy of the Government in regard to the ultimate colonization of the Indian tribes, the graduation of payments to them, the extinguishment of permanent annuities, the encouragement of missions and education, the control reserved to the President in determining the manner in which their annuity moneys shall be applied for their benefit, the exclusion of ardent spirits, the right to construct highways and railroads, and the security of annuities against being misapplied or paid for national debts or attorneys' claims. (The quantity of land provided for the residence of each Indian family is much larger than necessary or would be proper in Oregon.)

I would remark that where the number of Indian bands is so numerous as in Oregon, unless they can be united into a small number of tribes it will be highly desirable that the stipulations for annual payment should be few, and the Department retain the authority to apply the funds to a variety of objects, such as the circumstances of the Indians at the time of payment require. You will regard this suggestion in the negotiations upon which you are now instructed to enter.

It may be proper to state that the amounts secured to tribes in Nebraska will not be any criterion for you in regard to the amount of any annual or other payments to be made by the stipulations of the proposed treaties.

These Indians had a definite location on lands made very valuable by reason of their close proximity to the marts of commerce in the States, whilst the claims of tribes in Oregon to title are based on occupancy alone, and that occupancy of a nature not very fixed and well defined by boundaries. In regard to the amounts of payments, the treaties negotiated by you in September last form a more correct basis, and it is my expectation that you will be able to arrange for annual payments for a limited period, not exceeding twenty years in any case, and in the aggregate not exceeding annually the amount of the estimates submitted by you with your annual report as the probable amount of first payment of such annuities.

It will be well to insert in all the treaties you may conclude an article similar in its import to the amendment made by the Senate to the treaty with the Rogue River Indians, and I take occasion to add that both the treaties negotiated by you in September last may be properly taken as outlines of those now to be negotiated, on which you will be able to engraft provisions in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

You will perceive, by reference to my annual report and the last annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, that it is regarded by the Department as proper generally to avoid the payment of annuities in money, and to substitute implements of agriculture stock, and articles necessary to the comfort and civilization of Indian tribes.

Remembering the great distance which separates you from the capital, and the time that is likely to elapse from the negotiation of treaties until you hear of the action of the Senate on them, you will caution the Indians against expecting the first payments of annuities until after the ratification of treaties.

The goods presented to them at the time of the negotiations will form a part of the payment for the acquisition of their claims to lands, even though they do not appear on the face of the treaties as the whole or part of the payment of the first installment of annuities.

The goods now proposed to be purchased and shipped to you will be sent to the care of the collector of customs at San Francisco, with whom, if necessary, you will communicate immediately in order to advise him at what point or points in Oregon you may desire to have them left; and they will be divided into two equal lots for your convenience, in case you should wish them left at different points on the Columbia River.

I hope to receive some reports and estimates from you before determining what further purchases of goods or remittances of money shall be made from the appropriation referred to.

You will furnish me with a skeleton map of Oregon Territory, showing the location of the different Indian tribes, with the extent of territory claimed by each, and the nature of the tenure or claim, and as treaties are made designate the reserve provided for Indian use, with such precision that it may be laid down on the map here.

With these general views, you will, nevertheless, exercise a sound discretion

when the circumstances are such as to require a departure from them. And you will take care in all treaties made to leave no question open out of which difficulties may hereafter arise, or by means of which the Treasury may be approached, but adjust and close all matters of this kind, if any there be.

It is expected that a due regard to economy will govern all your actions herein, and that you will promptly report progress in the execution of the trust now confided to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANNYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dayton, Oregon.*

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, September 11, 1854.*

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of affairs during the past year in this superintendency:

With a few exceptions the Indians remain in a condition differing little from that exhibited in my last report.

Much excitement has existed at various times among the settlers and miners in the southern and southwestern districts, of which former communications, to some extent, advised you. Outrages, in which whites and Indians in turn were the aggressors, have occurred, resulting in the death of a few of our citizens and many of the natives. These occurrences, especially the massacre of the Indians at Coquille and Chetco, caused serious apprehensions of a general outbreak of hostilities in the Port Orford district. Frequent acts of violence during the winter, the sufferings of the Indians on the reserve from disease and want, the refusal of Tipsey and his band to come upon the reserve, and other causes, produced a state of affairs equally threatening in the Rogue River country.

I determined at the close of the rainy season to visit the scene of these disturbances, and also, if the condition of affairs permitted, carry into effect my plans of exploration, which I have heretofore announced. Accordingly, about the 1st of April, I set out with a small party, and a few pack animals, carrying the necessary equipment of the expedition, some farming utensils and supplies for the tribes treated with in September, and a few presents for other Indians. I had, before leaving home, purchased and shipped to Port Orford a considerable quantity of Indian goods to await my arrival at that point.

On my route I visited several bands of the Umpquas. I found many of them wretched, sickly, and almost starving. Their habits being exceedingly improvident, and the winter unusually severe, they had been kept from perishing by the limited assistance afforded by a few humane settlers.

Through the operation of the law lately enacted, prohibiting the sale of firearms and ammunition to Indians, they can no longer procure game, rendered scarce and timid by the presence of the white man; and the cultivation of the soil, together with the grazing of large herds of domestic animals, has greatly diminished the substance derived from native roots and seeds.

They said, truly, that they were once numerous and powerful, but now few and weak; that they had always been friendly to the whites, and desired them to occupy their lands; that they wanted but a small spot on which they might live in quiet. Many of their number they said had been killed by the whites, in retaliation for wrongs committed by Indians of other tribes, but that they had never offered violence in return. That they should receive the means of subsistence for the few years they will exist they claim to be but just, in return for lands once yielding them abundant supplies. A few presents were made them, and Subagent Martin instructed to secure them small tracts of land, on which I learn they are now cultivating potatoes, corn, pease, and other vegetables, giving promise that under the wise and fostering care of the Government they may become a domestic and agricultural people. The country of the Umpquas is bounded east by the Cascade Mountains, west by the Umpqua Mountains and the ocean, north by the Calipooia Mountains, and south by Grave Creek and Rogue River Mountains—an area of not less than 3,600 square miles, much of which is already settled by the whites. Of this tract the Indian title is extinguished to 800 square miles by the treaty with the Cow Creek band.

Near the Grave Creek Hills resides the feeble remnant of several bands, once



numerous and warlike. Their constant aggressions and treacherous conduct has brought upon them the heavy hand of vengeance, both of the whites and Indians. They speak the Umpqua language, and, though so different in character, may be regarded as belonging to that tribe. I declined making them any presents, and told them to expect nothing until they should merit it by their good conduct.

I found the Indians of the Rogue River Valley excited and unsettled. The hostilities of last summer had prevented the storing of the usual quantities of food; the occupation of their best root grounds by the whites greatly abridged that resource; their scanty supplies and the unusual severity of the winter had induced disease, and death had swept away nearly one-fifth of those residing on the reserve. Consternation and dismay prevailed; many had fled, and others were preparing to fly to the mountains for security.

Tipsey, the chief of the party visited by Gen. Lane at the close of the war, who, with the consent of the Rogue Rivers, had agreed to remove with his band to the reserve, and had accordingly received a part of the goods distributed in pursuance of the treaty, now refused peremptorily to come in, and his people showed their hostility and malignant temper by the murder of an inoffensive settler, taking his arms and ammunition, and laying his body with that of his dog at his own door. The principal actor in this tragedy was Tipsey's son, who boasted of the deed to other Indians, and declared his determination to continue his atrocities, having already, with his party, stolen a number of horses, destroyed cattle, and robbed houses.

An ingenious plan was laid to combine the Indians in a hostile movement. This was to secretly kill Jim, a Rogue River chief, who had been very active in discovering and arresting Indians committing depredations on the whites, and controlled much the largest band in the tribe, and to fix the suspicion of his death on the whites, which would entirely destroy the confidence of the Indians in our professions and unite them in seeking revenge. The plan was carried out so far as the murder of the chief. He was shot from a house in Jacksonville, occupied by whites, who were then from home. The perpetrator, a young Indian, instantly fled, but fortunately was seen leaving the house by the friends of the chief. Thus the perfidious scheme was frustrated. Such have been the efforts on the part of the unfriendly Indians to break the late treaty and plunge us back into war; and it is feared that white persons have not been wanting who, from revengeful or mercenary motives, have attempted to effect the same object.

Prior to my arrival, Agent Culver, accompanied by Capt. Smith and a command of 30 soldiers, had scoured the country occupied by the bands of Limpey, John, Elijah, and Tipsey, and succeeded in inducing Elijah's band to start for the reserve; but near Jacksonville they nearly all dispersed and fled to the mountains. A few families remaining with the chief encamped among the miners. On arriving at the fort, I proceeded with Mr. Culver to Elijah's camp, and after a talk messengers were despatched to collect the fugitives, and the families present put on their march to the reserve, where a few days afterward the chief was joined by his entire band.

Lieut. Bradford, with 40 dragoons, was sent in pursuit of Tipsey, to bring him and his murderous band, if possible, to justice. I accompanied the command for five days without success, when, called by other duties, I returned to Fort Lane, leaving the detachment still in pursuit. I may here say that Tipsey, after repeated acts of robbery, and the murder of a white man on the Siskiyou Mountain, was, it is said, slain, together with his son, by the Chasta Indians, and his band dispersed, some of whom are probably yet prowling among the mountains.

I next visited the Etch-kah-taw-wah, or Applegate Creek, and the Haw-quo-ehov-took, or Illinois Creek band, usually called the Chasta band of Rogue Rivers.

At the time of my arrival great consternation prevailed, from intelligence that the miners from Althouse and Sailor Diggins were about to come down and wipe them out. The bloody attack upon them last winter, in which seven squaws and two children were killed and several men and children wounded, gave them but too much cause to be alarmed by this report. They consequently fled from their camps to the mountains. Some boys of this band, residing with a gentleman named Moony, on Deer Creek, were with him dispatched to the Indians with a request to meet us in council. On the second day after, I had the satisfaction of seeing them generally come in, and arrangements were made for their immediate removal to the reserve, the consent of the Rogue Rivers being previously obtained. The details of a treaty were left for subsequent action. The same day, under the escort of Mr. Moony, they were on their way to the reserve.

A portion of the country claimed by the Applegate band was included in the treaty of purchase in September last at Table Rock, but a considerable tract lay west of the country ceded, and John, the patriarch of this band, who came in after the signing of the treaty and received a portion of the goods, had returned to this branch of the family.

For reasons set forth in Agent Culver's report, these Indians have since been permitted to return to their old homes, where they still remain. With the exception of a few lodges near the mouth of Illinois Creek, and Limpey's and George's bands near the mouth of Applegate Creek, these bands have a controlling influence over all the Indians between Rogue River on the north, the Territorial boundary on the south, the Coast mountains west, and Applegate Creek east.

I continued my route up Illinois Creek to its head, across the divide to Smith's River, till within 10 or 12 miles of Crescent City: thence southwest to the coast; thence on the coast to our southern boundary, recrossing Smith's River 15 miles north of Crescent City. On Illinois Creek and its tributaries there is considerable good farming land, and a few claims are already taken. From this creek to Smith's River the country is mountainous and barren, with a growth of scrubby pine and spruce and a variety of underbrush, and is wholly unsuited to agriculture. But the entire country from Jacksonville to the coast is a mining region, sown with gold, and as such is now extensively occupied. On the trail, being the great thoroughfare from Jacksonville to Crescent City, there are houses at convenient distances for the accommodation of travelers. Near the coast and along Smith's River are tracts of excellent land, much of it covered with a dense forest of redwood; many trees are over 20 feet in diameter. There are a few fertile prairies abounding in various kinds of luxuriant grass.

About 3 miles north of our boundary line a stream enters into the ocean, designated on the map of the Coast Survey as Illinois River (the Indian name, Chetco). Here are many indications of having once resided a numerous people. In the fall of 1853 one Miller and several associates located land claims in this vicinity. They first built their houses about a quarter of a mile from the mouth of the river, to which the Indians made no objections. Subsequently, knowing that the newly discovered mines would attract a large population, they projected a town speculation, formed an association, and selected a site at the mouth of Chetco River. The face of the country is such that the crossing must be at the mouth of the river by a ferry. Here were two Indian villages on the opposite banks of the river, of twenty lodges each. This ferry was of no small importance. The new town site included one of the Indian villages, and when preparations were made to erect a house within its limits the Indians strongly protested, but at last acquiescing, the cabin was built and occupied by Miller. Hitherto the Indians had enjoyed the benefits of the ferry, but now Miller informed them that they must no longer ferry white people. They, however, sometimes did so, and were threatened with the destruction of their lodges if they did not desist.

In February last the misunderstanding grew to such a pitch that several of the men who had been engaged in fighting Indians on Smith's River were called in by Miller and quartered in his house for nearly two weeks. Becoming unwilling to tarry longer, they were about to return to their homes. Miller objected to their leaving him till they had accomplished something for his relief, as on their departure he would be subjected to the same annoyance as before. Accordingly, the next morning at daylight the party, consisting of eight or nine well-armed men, attacked the village, and as the Indians came from their lodges twelve of them were shot dead by these monsters. The women and children were permitted to escape. Three men remained in the lodges and returned the fire with bows and arrows. Being unable to get a sight of these Indians, they ordered two squaws—pets in the family of Miller—to set fire to the lodges. Two were consumed in the conflagration; the third, while raising his head through the flames and smoke for breath, was shot dead.

What adds to the atrocity of the deed is that shortly before the massacre the Indians were induced to sell the whites their guns, under the pretext that friendly relations were firmly established. The Indians kept up a random fire from the opposite village during the day, but without effect, and at night fled to the mountains. The next day all the lodges on the north bank were burned; and the day following those on the southern, two only excepted, belonging to the friends of an Indian who acted with Miller and his party. This horrid tragedy was enacted about the 15th of February, and on my arrival, on the 8th of May, the place was in the peaceable possession of Miller.

Seeing a few Indians on an island in the river, I took a boat and proceeded to

that point with a view of holding a talk. All except an old woman and a small boy fled on my approach.

With these we could only converse by signs. I gave them some presents and sent the boy to persuade the Indians to return. Another boy alone accompanied him back. I gave each a shirt and sent them again, but no others could be induced to approach us.

I left with a settler who could converse with them a few shirts, with some tobacco for the chiefs, and directed him to tell them that I would soon send an agent to see them. After the massacre the Indians several times approached the settlement, robbed houses, and once attacked three men, but succeeded in killing none. Twenty-three Indians and several squaws were killed prior to my arrival.

Miller was subsequently arrested and placed in the custody of the military at Port Orford, but on his examination before a justice of the peace was set at large on the ground of justification and want of sufficient evidence to commit.

The details of a similar occurrence at Coquille have been laid before you in a copy of the report of Special Agent Smith, of the circumstantial truthfulness of which I am fully satisfied.

These narratives will give you some idea of the state of affairs in the mining districts on this coast. Arrests are evidently useless, as no act of a white man against an Indian, however atrocious, can be followed by a conviction.

A detailed statement of Indian affairs in the Port Orford district will be found in the accompanying report of Agent Parrish. He enumerates twelve distinct bands, with an aggregate population of 1,311 souls, and includes them all in the Too-ton-ton tribe. These bands, however, speak at least four distinct languages, and but few in each band can converse with those of another. Those grouped as one band often reside in several villages. These bands are scattered over a great extent of country—along the coast and on the streams from the California line to 20 miles north of the Coquille, and from the ocean to the summit of the Coast Range of mountains. I visited several bands in person, and directed Mr. Taylor to accompany and assist the agent in ascertaining the numbers of the remainder. Excepting the Chetecas and Coquilles, I found these Indians at peace with the whites and among themselves. They are willing the whites should occupy their lands, provided they are permitted to retain their fisheries, from which they mainly derive their subsistence.

The chiefs wish their people to be taught agriculture, and a few have this season planted patches of potatoes. Tobacco has long been cultivated by the bands on Rogue River. It is well tended, grows luxuriantly, and is of a fine quality. These Indians are an athletic and robust race. The women perform much of the manual labor. Since the coming of the whites many of the men have entered their employ, and prove faithful and industrious. Chastity was formerly a marked trait of this tribe, and its violation on the part of the female was punished by cutting off the ears, putting out the eyes, and sometimes death. Sad changes, however, have taken place in this regard, and many serious difficulties have had their origin in the licentiousness of the miners.

The country along the coast from Umpqua River to the Ne-a-ches-na, a distance of 120 miles, is occupied by five bands of the Tillamook tribe. They reside on the principal streams, and all speak the same language, and are peaceable, healthy, and well clad, assimilating to the whites in dress, obtained in their occasional visits to the settlements. White men seldom visit this part of the coast. The Siuslaw band, instructed by a Frenchman residing among them, have commenced the cultivation of the soil, and have several well-tended patches of potatoes. Polygamy is common among them, one chief having eight, another six wives. Their wives are usually purchased from other bands, and often reside in distant villages. These bands, with proper care, would soon become industrious and happy communities.

The Yaquonah is the only stream that appears accessible from the ocean, and this only under the most favorable conditions of wind and tide. All the streams spread out near their mouth into considerable bays. Small steamers might ascend the Yaquonah and Siuslaw 25 or 30 miles, the Alsea 18 or 20 miles, to the head of tide. The Siuslaw rises in a spur of the Cascade range connected with the California Mountains, and, breaking through the Coast Range, reaches the ocean. The source of the Yaquonah is near Marys Peak, and I think affords the best communication between the southern portion of the Willamette Valley and the coast. On the headwaters of the Alsea and Siletz are several small, fertile prairies, embosomed in the mountains, where a few white settlers have already erected their cabins.

I have heretofore spoken of a part of the region occupied by these bands as

well suited for the colonization of the Indians found west of the Cascade range, including the Umpquas, but since my visit I am less favorably impressed. Excepting a few narrow margins on the coast, bays, and streams, and some small islands, the entire country is a dense forest. Within a few years much of the timber has been destroyed by fire, and an almost impenetrable underbrush has arisen in its stead. The valleys are narrow and hemmed in by precipitous spurs of the Coast Range, rendering communication between them exceedingly difficult. Much of the upland is sufficiently even to admit of cultivation, and has a fertile soil; but the skill, enterprise, and wealth of advanced civilization alone could develop its resources.

To a sparse, roaming, savage population no portion of Oregon yields a greater abundance and variety of spontaneous products for their subsistence. Mussels deeply incase the rocks rising from the ocean near the coast; several species of clams abound on the beach, and crabs in the bay. White salmon, herrings, sardines, and other fish in perpetual succession visit the streams. The mountains yield a profusion of berries, and the lowlands, in the proper season, swarm with wild food.

Between the Sinlaw and Neachesna is a country large enough to settle all the Indians in the Willamette and Umpqua valleys and on the coast; but they would be required to live in small detached communities, in scarcely accessible valleys, and a great number of farmers, mechanics, teachers, and agents would be required for their proper instruction and control.

\* \* \* \* \*

Treaties for the purchase of the country of the more numerous and warlike tribes of this Territory, and the removal and concentration of all at suitable and convenient points, where the agents of the Government can watch over, instruct, and protect them, and thus convince them of our humane intentions, can alone secure peace while they exist, or elevate them in the social scale above their present savage state.

When thus collected and colonized, Congress should enact a wise and equitable, yet stringent code of laws for their government, at first to be wholly administered by citizens of the United States. But as the Indians should advance in civilization and intelligence, let the administration of the laws pass into their own hands; and so, also, the other powers of government, until they should at length be vested with power to enact and administer, under the Constitution of the United States, all their local and municipal regulations.

Such a code as I have recommended, superseding their chieftain rule, their tribal distinctions, and savage customs, will, I believe, alone be of permanent advantage, and restrain them from petty thefts, plunder, and violence, deeds which their minds regard as tending to ennoble rather than degrade.

I have been unable to prepare an entirely accurate enumeration of all the tribes and bands in this superintendency; but the accompanying table is believed to approximate very nearly the actual number of Indians in this Territory. I also submit a table showing the size and other characteristics of Indians in the Port Orford district, taken by Mr. Oris Taylor; also, a list of many words in the language of the Rogue River tribe.

A map showing the boundaries of the several districts, with the location of the tribes and bands, is in progress of preparation, and will be transmitted at an early day. \* \* \*

Respectfully submitted,

JOEL PALMER, *Superintendent.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

[Inclosure.]

INDIAN AGENCY,  
*Port Orford, July 10, 1854.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, dated May 15, 1854, I beg leave to submit the following report:

In the Port Orford district, which includes all that part of Oregon south of the waters of Coos Bay and west of the summit of the Coast Range of mountains, I have found the natives all speaking one language, and from similarity of appearance, habits, and pursuits, consider them as being one nation or people, who, from their language, may be denominated To-to-tin, or To-to-tut-na; the latter appellation being applied to them by their early visitors.

They are divided into twelve bands; eight of them are located on the coast; one on the forks of the Coquille, and three on Rogue River. Each of these bands, or villages, acknowledge the authority of one or more chiefs, and have their separate territories, but their political distinctions appear to extend no further than the division of a State into separate countries, migrations, inter-marriages, a common language, and common interests uniting them as a whole.

The number and other statistics of the different bands of the To-to-tin Indians are exhibited in the following table:

*Census of the To-to-tin Indians, Port Orford district, Oregon Territory.*

Name of band.	Men.	Women.	Male children.	Female children.	Sick.	Blind.	Guns.	Villages.	Name of chiefs.
Nas-o-mah .....	18	20	10	11				1	John.
Choc-re-le-a-tan .....	30	40	18	17				1	Washington.
Quah-to-mah .....	53	45	22	23		1	3	3	Hah-hul-ta-cah. Tay-o-ne-cia.
Co-sutt-heu-tun .....	9	9	6	3				1	Chac-tal-ka-le-ah.
Eu-qua-chee .....	24	41	18	19			1	1	Ah-chess-see. Tus-lul.
Yah-shute .....	39	45	24	12				2	Sin-hus-chaw. Enc-wah-we-sitt.
Chet-less-en-tun .....	16	15	11	9				1	Enc-tus.
Wish-te-na-tin .....	18	26	12	10			2	1	Nel-yet-ah-we-sha. Cha-hus-say.
Che-at-tee .....	117	83	22	19		4	2		To-hush-ha-cue-lest-che-tets. Taw-chutt.
To-to-tin .....	39	47	22	12		3	3	1	Am-ne-at-tee. Tal-ma-nat-e-see.
Mack-a-no-tin .....	85	58	17	17				1	Tal-le-all-tus. Yah-see-oe-we-see.
Shis-ta-koos-tee .....		61	23	16		1	1	1	Yah-cham-see. Koo-oay-yah.
Total .....	448	490	205	168		9	12	14	

#### LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.

The Nas-o-mah band resides on the coast, at or near the mouth of the Coquille River. Their country is bounded north by the land claimed by the Coos or Coos Indians; east by that of the Choc-re-le-a-tau, and south by that of the Quah-to-mah. With the precise boundaries on the north and east I am unacquainted; but a small creek about 2 miles south of the Coquille River makes the boundary on the side of the Quah-to-mah.

The Choc-re-le-a-tau village is situated at the forks of the Coquille River; their lands are drained by the upper waters of that stream. There being mountain barriers between them and their neighbors, except the Coos, their precise limits are unsettled.

Proceeding southerly from the Coquille River, along the coast, we find the first village of the Quah-to-mahs near the mouth of a large creek called Quah-to-mah, or Flores Creek, the second at Sixes River, and the third at Port Orford, being 7 or 8 miles from the Coquille to the first village, and the same distance intervening between the villages successively. Hah-hul-ta-lah, the principal chief, resides at Sixes River, and Tay-o-ne-cia, subchief, at Port Orford. This band claims all the country between the summit of the coast range and the coast from the south boundary of the Nas-o-mahs to Humbug Mountain (a lofty headland, about 12 miles below Port Orford), where the lands of the Co-sutt-hen-tuns commence.

The Co-sutt-hen-tun village is at the mouth of a small stream which enters the ocean about 5 miles south of the Humbug Mountain. Like their neighbors, they claim to the summit of the coast range, and along the coast to a point on the coast marked by three large rocks in the sea, called by the whites the Three Sisters.

The country of the Eu-qua-chees commences at the Three Sisters, and extends along the coast to a point about 3 miles to the south of their village, which is on a stream which bears their name. The mining town of Elizabeth is about the southern boundary of the Eu-qua-chees, and is called 30 miles from Port Orford.

Next southward of the Eu-qua-chees are the Yah-shutes, whose villages occupy

both banks of the To-to-tin, or Rogue River, at its mouth. These people claim but about 2½ miles back from the coast, where the To-to-tin country commences. The Yah-shutes claim the coast to some remarkable headlands about 6 miles south of Rogue River.

South of these headlands are the Chet-less-en-tuns. Their village is north of but near the mouth of a stream bearing their name, but better known to the whites as Pistol River. The Chet-less-en-tuns claim but about 8 miles of the coast; but as the country east of them is uninhabited, like others similarly situated, their lands are supposed to extend to the summit of the mountains.

Next to the Chet-less-en-tuns on the south are the Wish-te-na-tins, whose village is at the mouth of a small creek bearing their name. They claim the country to a small trading post known as the Whale's Head, about 27 miles south of the mouth of Rogue River.

Next in order are the Che-at-tee or Chitco band, whose villages were situated on each side of the mouth and about 6 miles up a small river bearing their name, but their villages were burned last February by the whites. They consisted of forty-two houses, which were all destroyed; a loss which the scarcity of timber in their country makes serious. The lands of these people extend from Whale's Head to the California line and back from the coast indefinitely. The forty-two houses destroyed by fire, at the lowest estimate, were worth \$100 each, for which I would here recommend that they receive a full indemnity.

The To-to-tins, from whom is derived the generic name of the whole people speaking the language, reside on the north bank of the To-to-tin River, about 4 miles from its mouth. Their country extends from the eastern boundary of the Yah-shutes, a short distance below their village, up the stream about 6 miles, where the fishing grounds of the Mack-a-no-tins commence.

The Mack-a-no-tin village is about 7 miles above that of the To-to-tins, and is on the same side of the river. They claim about 12 miles of the stream.

The Shis-ta-koos-tees succeed them. Their village is on the north bank of Rogue River, nearly opposite the confluence of the Illinois. These are the most easterly band within my district in the south.

As the Indians derive but a small part of their subsistence from the country, they attach but little value to the surrounding mountains, for which reason their boundaries, except along the coast and streams, are in many cases undefined, and in others vague and indefinite.

#### FACE OF THE COUNTRY—ITS EXTENT AND VALUE.

Although the Port Orford district is but about one degree and twenty minutes in length, the line of coast will measure about 150 miles. Its eastern boundary is also very irregular, but may average 30 miles from the coast, which will give an area of about 3,000 square miles. Though much of this area is taken up by mountains too steep and stony for cultivation, yet they are not entirely without their value to civilized man. In the northern and eastern portions a growth of valuable timber covers alike valley and summit; whilst along the coast, and winding to the southward, the timber is displaced by a most luxurious growth of rich, nutritious grass, forming a region for grazing purposes scarcely surpassed.

Stretching along many of the streams are found prairies of the richest alluvial formations, as well as plains of considerable extent, well adapted to the cultivation of grain and vegetables.

I can not here forbear to speak of the floral beauty of these "oases" in the wilderness, exhibited at almost all seasons of the year. Besides beautiful varieties of the rhododendron, honeysuckle, acacia, tulip, lily, and many other flowering shrubs and plants, common to the United States, there are others of surpassing beauty, to which my knowledge of botany does not enable me to give a name. Being well stocked with nutritious roots and berries indigenous to Oregon, this section of the country, from the great variety of its climate, produced by the unevenness of its surface, or exposure to the sea, from the ripening of the early strawberry to the frosts of winter, at all times affords a variety of berries, ripe and wholesome for food, and of most delicious flavor.

Though this region, for its timber and agricultural productions, may justly be regarded as valuable, yet when its mineral wealth is taken into consideration its value in all other respects sinks into insignificance.

The beach, through the whole extent of the district, is a deposit of the precious metals, and is already dotted with towns and villages of miners, and it has been recently discovered that its mountains abound in placers equal in richness to those of California, whose fame has unsettled the world, and thousands are now rushing to offer their devotions at this nearer shrine of Mammon.

## PHYSICAL AND MORAL CONDITION.

We find these tribes with a kind of patriarchal form of government, peculiar not only to themselves, but to most of the tribes west of the Rocky Mountains, and which is not very dissimilar to the tribes east, showing clearly one common origin. In their primitive state, nature has supplied them with a liberal hand, so that they may gather abundant subsistence.

Their country abounds with wild game; the coast with a great variety of shell-fish, together with the salmon and small fish, with which their rivers are supplied. If taken in the proper season they render them an abundant supply of food.

They seem to be free from diseases, with the exception of sore eyes (which is confined exclusively to the women) and the venereal, which has been recently introduced among them by their white neighbors. They show evident marks of smallpox having been among them about thirty years ago; also the measles, about eighteen years since, both of which were very destructive to them from their mode of treatment. As to medicines for treating these diseases, they have none; with their sick they practice necromancy, juggling, and conjuring of evil spirits. They also, like all the other tribes along the coast and in the interior, practice sweating in houses built expressly for that purpose, and invariably when they sweat themselves by this process they immediately plunge into cold water, and in consequence of treating smallpox and measles in this manner it proved fatal to most of them, so that many of their once populous villages are now left without a representative.

As, by their present localities, they are more or less exposed to the disease of smallpox by the landing of sea steamers at the various points on the coast, I would therefore earnestly recommend that the children and youths be vaccinated at as early a day as possible.

Their houses are constructed by excavating a hole in the ground, 12 or 16 feet square, and 4 or 5 feet deep, inside of which puncheons or split stuff are set upright, 6 or 8 feet high; upon the top of these boards or thatch are placed for the roof. In the gable end a round hole is made, sufficiently large for the entrance of one person; the descent is made by passing down a pole, upon which rude notches are cut, which serve for steps. These houses are generally warm and smoky. From this and the careless habits of the women at certain periods, I have no doubt arises the disease of sore eyes among them.

In the spring season they gather the stalks of the wild sunflower and wild celery, and eat them with avidity.

Tobacco is the only article cultivated by them; I presume it is indigenous to this country, for they always speak of it as having been always cultivated by their fathers. Many of them are now desirous of cultivating the ground; some few in the vicinity of Port Orford have fine patches of potatoes that bid fair to yield an abundant harvest.

Some of the young men are employed by the whites as domestics, and they are generally active and please their employers; in general they are apt and tractable, and I have no doubt, if properly cared for, they would be industrious and respectable.

In a moral point of view, I can not learn that they have any mode of religious worship. Their idea of a Supreme Being is extremely dark and vague; they are generally very superstitious; they are all friendly to the whites, and friendly and hospitable among themselves.

From the numerous miners and settlers that are pressing into their country they are suffering many grievous wrongs that call for the immediate interference of the Government. Within the last six months four of their villages have been burned by the whites, the particulars of which, and its connection with the arrest of prisoners, I will send you in another report at an early day.

Many of them have been killed merely on suspicion that they would arise and avenge their own wrongs, or for petty threats that have been made against lawless white men for debauching their women; and I believe in no single instance have the Indians been the first aggressors.

I would therefore recommend that the Government treat them as wards; and as the guardian of the ward is expected to take charge of his estate and place him under the best tuition possible to train or apprentice him in the arts of civilized life, that he may be able to act his part in the drama of human affairs when he ripens into manhood, so should the Government at as early a day as possible treat with this people, purchase their possessions and remove them to some healthy part of the Territory, settle them upon land susceptible of cultivation, supply them with implements of industry, employ good men to assist

them in opening small farms to instruct them in the science of agriculture, erect them suitable mills, have them instructed in the mechanical arts, apprentice their young men and girls to a manual-labor school, erect a hospital for their sick, and above all, make them amenable to the laws of the land (in which they may be instructed in a short time) so as to be able to appreciate their rights and the rights of their fellows and entirely do away with all their rights and forms of government, and as soon as consistent adopt them as citizens of the United States.

When this is done, there is hope of their salvation as a people, and not till then; and what is applicable to this tribe is, in these respects, equally so to all of the tribes west of the Cascade Mountains. Yet, I am aware, very unlike this has been the old plan of the General Government towards the Indian tribes. True, their rights in some respects as a people have been regarded; the Government has treated with them and paid them for their lands; but the very money they have received has, in general, rendered them more wretched and miserable. They have been left with a nominal form of government of their own: left to roam at large; to follow their wars and war dances; to prey upon their fellow red men whenever they found them the weaker party. And they, in their untutored situation, the very income they have received for their lands has proved a deadly canker to their best interests in time and led them to their eternal destruction in the world to come.

What the value of this region may be to the Government, or what it may yield to the world's wealth when tenanted and cultivated by enlightened industry, are questions which it may not be proper for me to introduce into this report. Its value to the Government may be inferred from what I have heretofore said of the inexhaustible mineral wealth of its mountain lands and the adaptation of its plains and valleys to the agricultural pursuits of the white man.

In conclusion, allow me to remark that I have personally visited these bands—have taken a correct census of their numbers; and from personal observation I am led to the conclusion that their woes are daily multiplying in their present condition, surrounded as they are by the influence of bad white men, who are daily making inroads upon them and prostrating their highest virtues.

I would therefore beseech the Government, in their behalf, that the most efficient measures should be taken for their speedy removal to a place of quiet, and, if possible, to one of safety, in order to instruct them in the arts of civilized life.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

With high esteem, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. L. PARRISH,

*Indian Agent, Port Orford District.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

*Dayton, Oregon, March 16, 1855.*

SIR: I have omitted at the proper date to report for the quarter ending December 31, 1854, the manner in which the agents and subagents within this superintendency have discharged their duties.

Agent R. R. Thompson, of the Northeastern or Umatilla Agency district, appears to be a faithful and efficient officer. The inclosed reports and letters, marked A, B, etc., were received at this office much later than their dates would seem to indicate. An absence of any regular mail facilities may account, in part at least, for the lateness of their reception.

Agent Nathan Olney received his appointment as special agent October 14, 1854, and his commission as Indian agent December 16, 1854. The inclosed letters marked D and E are the only official communications pertaining to that quarter. I regard him a faithful and efficient agent.

Late Agent S. H. Culver claims salary for this quarter, but having been suspended for reasons previously assigned, is regarded as not being entitled to it.

Subagent W. W. Raymond has failed to make reports at the proper dates on account of his omission to obtain the proper vouchers. His accounts, in part, remain unsettled since entering on the duties of his office.

He is reported an honest man, but lacks the energy of character deemed requisite to insure a faithful performance of duty. The district of Astoria in

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which he is located is less important than any other in this superintendency, and it is believed so soon as treaties are entered into with the bands in that district, no injury would result to the public service by abolishing that subagency.

Edwin P. Drew, special subagent, and subsequently subagent by appointment, has discharged his duties with efficiency.

Special Subagent Benjamin Wright, assigned to duty in the Port Orford district is quite a useful man in that district, and has done much to restrain reckless persons and maintain peace, a copy of my communication assigning him to duty is herewith inclosed, marked F, copies of his letters to me September 17 and November 19, are also inclosed, marked G and H. Other letters have subsequently been received, which will be noticed in my next report, indicating a state of quietness.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

F.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, September 4, 1854.*

DEAR SIR: The resignation of the office of Indian agent by J. L. Parrish, esq., renders it necessary for me to designate a suitable person as special agent in the district of Port Orford.

My official duties will not at this time permit me to visit that district in person. I therefore request that you will act as special agent therein till one be regularly appointed by the authorities at Washington.

I can only promise you the salary of a subagent, \$750 per year and your necessary traveling expenses, and those incurred for lights and stationery.

An interpreter is allowed whose salary by law is \$500 per year and necessary traveling expenses. To insure the payment of accounts, vouchers or receipts are required setting forth the time of payment and to whom and for what payment is made. The books, papers, and other property of that district are in the possession of J. L. Parrish, esq., now in this valley, but he informs me that the books, papers, etc., are in his office at Port Orford.

You will call on F. M. Smith, esq., who will give you such information as will enable you to obtain such papers and instructions as you may find necessary.

Instructions will be made out and forwarded you by next steamer. In the meantime you will enter on the discharge of your duties, and endeavor to preserve amicable relations between the whites and Indians and among the Indians themselves.

Your district will extend from our southern boundary to and include the Indians of Florees (Flores) Creek north and east to the summit of the Coast Mountains, leaving those on Coquille to be attached to the Umpqua district, of whom Edwin P. Drew will be the special agent, and with whom you will confer from time to time so as to mutually aid and assist each other in the discharge of your public duties.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent.*

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Esq.,  
*Special Sub-Indian Agent, Port Orford, Oregon.*

G.

PORT ORFORD, *September 17, 1854.*

DEAR SIR: Having heard nothing from you since I left Dayton—though I should have written sooner myself, but have neglected until now. I did not see Mr. Parrish on his return, as I understand he went by way of Scottsburg, and I came by or down Coquille. But I think it would be better for him to return soon, as there is likely to be difficulty again with the Chetko Indians, so I learn from both whites and Indians. Both parties say that there has been three In-

dians killed. They say some of the Illinois and Deer Creek Indians have come down on the coast and have joined the Chetko Indians. The Indians also say that there is some of them in their country. I saw one of the chiefs from Chetko, the head chief having been killed. The Indians came right to me, wishing me to advise them what course to pursue. The only advice I could give them was to keep out of the way of the whites, and not fight the whites, as they said they had been governed entirely by what I had before told them, which was to take to the mountains when the whites commenced killing them.

The Indians' story runs thus: Some five or six of them went into house of a settler, where there was some three or four men drinking or drunk; the Indians being unarmed and not suspecting danger entered the house, and the men drew their revolvers and the scene commenced. The Indians fled, leaving three of their number, and ask me what they shall do, and all I can say to them is to keep out of the way. Such is the yarn the Indians tell; yet it may not be as they state it, from what I have learned from the whites. They say the Indians threatened to kill some of the settlers; but I will learn the particulars and inform you. I took the responsibility of advising in the matter and shall probably start in the morning myself on my own responsibility, as I have seen Lieut. Kautz and he can not attend to the matter on account of business, and also considers it foreign from his duty. He has duty of his own to perform. I shall do nothing more than investigate the matter as lightly as I can, and keep all parties concerned at peace until the arrival of a higher power to prevent it. I shall merely watch the matter, and if needs attention, act, but shall always act with discretion, and do all in my power to keep peace at all times; such is the only principle which I shall act upon, and hope it will meet your approbation. With this exception, there is at present peace throughout the district. I expect to receive an answer soon, and will inform you what I do, if anything.

Yours truly,

Gen. JOEL PALMER.

BEN. WRIGHT.

H.

PORT ORFORD, *November 19, 1854.*

SIR: I received my appointment dated September 14, also yours of October 14, and would have written before this, but have been absent on the arrival of the steamer going up, and have neglected until now on that account. Since receiving your first I have been busily engaged in investigating matters in this district, which has consumed all my time, but have at last succeeded, and everything goes on well at present.

The Indians have been having some difficulty among themselves in relation to their women; first the Quattoes and Yah-Shutes, which resulted in wounding slightly one Indian. This happened some two weeks before I received my appointment. They have tried since to have another meeting of the same nature, but I interfered and it resulted in an amicable settlement. About the same time a difficulty arose between the Eu-Kee's and Too-too-to-ny bands which commenced thus: Two Indians of the Eukee band went at night and fired into a lodge in the Tootootony village, killing one woman belonging to that band; the next day the Tootootony band went in search of the party, found and killed them, which was likely to bring the two bands together in a war, but I arrived in time to prevent it, and made them settle the affair amicably according to their own custom, which is now satisfactory to all parties.

When I visited Chetko I found things in a bad state; the Indians were scattered and living in great fear, and drove from their fisheries. I talked with the whites concerning it, one of which was Mr. Miller. He said that they were all willing that the Indians should come back, which I induced them to do. I also told them to rebuild their houses and prepare for winter, which they set about doing. Mr. Miller is quite a different man. He offers to assist them in building, or anything else they may desire, and defend them to the last. He says they have been shamefully treated, "but it is not his fault," and I find every one speaks well of him, except those who were against him before, which, in my opinion, was for private reasons to injure him. His enemies were all who did speak at that time, of which there is only one left, a Mr. Tuttle, who is certainly the meanest man in existence; he being the person to have Miller arrested, and then committed a worse deed than ever has been done in the country before or since.

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I will give you the case as related by Mr. Miller and others. There was an Indian from Illinois Valley, belonging to Mr. Culver's district, came on a visit, being related to the Chetko Indians (and was stopping with them for a time), stole a powderhorn belonging to Mr. Tuttle; they caught and whipped him. Shortly after a friend of the Indian, who was whipped from Illinois Valley, went to the house of Mr. Tuttle's in company with two Chetko Indians, one of which was a chief. When they arrived at the house, Mr. Tuttle said that the Illinois Valley Indian had threatened to kill him, and he intended to kill him, and closed the door and commenced disarming them. Mr. James Haggart being present, told Mr. Tuttle not to kill the Chetko Indian, when Mr. Tuttle replied that he intended to kill them all. The Chetko chief started to follow Mr. Haggart out and Mr. Tuttle pushed him back and remarked, "You d—d old rascal, you have got to die, too," and did kill them, after disarming them. The Indians did not offer to resent, but fled to the hills, and came to see me to know what to do. At the time I had no authority to do anything, and the matter rests in that way. The Indians say they are content if I say so, but I intend visiting them again shortly with authority to do something for them if possible.

It is my opinion that most of the Indians in this district will be short of provisions if it should be a hard winter, as the rain fell early, in the midst of their fishing season, destroying all their dams and fisheries on the rivers: they also have not the same number of canoes, and not the same perseverance which they formerly had. They devote too much of their time among the whites, working for clothing and articles of not so much value as provisions to them, but you can not get them to look forward—only for the present; every day provides for itself, is their doctrine.

I shall endeavor to do the best I can, and obey your instructions, and exercise my own judgment when required. I have employed my whole time in seeing to the Indians since my return from the valley or your place. When I received my appointment, by the instructions of F. M. Smith I came to Port Orford, rented a house, and took all the Government stores and property belonging to the Department that I could find, and am living in the house and attending to my duty as well as I can. I am always ready in a few moments' warning to make a trip to any part of the district when required. Such is the course I have pursued up to this time, which remains for you to say whether I have done right or not.

I find an Indian agent has no credit in this town, with what few persons there is left, though the place is nearly deserted at present. I am frequently asked the question when the Department intends paying their old debts contracted by Mr. Parrish.

You must tell me when I am required to make out my report, and all concerning such matters as that which I am not posted up in. The rougher work I am best capable of doing, but am willing to try my hand at anything, but as far as peace between the whites and Indians is concerned "that shall be," and is what I consider of most importance, although a little fund to distribute among the citizens of this district on old accounts is needed, but that is your own business, not mine.

Yours, truly,

BEN WRIGHT,  
*Special Sub-Indian Agent.*

Gen. JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, April 17, 1855.*

SIR: Believing that the welfare of the Indians on the coast and in the Umpqua and Willamette valleys would be promoted and the policy of the Government more effectively carried out by designating without delay an Indian reserve on the coast, I have caused the inclosed notice to be published in the several newspapers of this Territory.

I have been impelled to this step by learning that many persons contemplate soon to commence settlements in several small valleys of the designated district, and from the reluctance of the coast Indians to remove to the interior, a measure which I believe would be disastrous to them as a people, and attended with enormous expense to the Government.

Being satisfied that no other section, offering so few attractions to the whites, combine more facilities for the comfort and subsistence of the Indians, I have selected this tract and recommend that it be made a permanent Indian reserve

Should the Indians of the Willamette and Umpqua valleys be removed east of the Cascade Mountains this reserve may be curtailed, but should they be located thereon the entire tract will be required.

This portion of the Territory has not yet been purchased, but this will probably be effected during this summer, and the entire Indian population of the coast confederated.

I had contemplated visiting the coast bands this spring, but owing to the non-reception of funds and the state of affairs in middle Oregon, I have deemed it best to postpone my trip to the coast until my return from the interior.

I will, if possible, effect a treaty of purchase with those Indians during the summer.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent.*

Hon. GEO. C. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, April 18, 1855.*

SIR: I send by to-day's mail a tin case containing a map of Oregon Territory, which I have had executed. This map, of course, is not presumed to be accurate in all respects, but it approximates as near to correctness as the means in our possession would permit.

The portions within the limits of the actual surveys may be regarded as accurate, Mr. Belden, the projector, having access to all the plats of survey in the office of the Surveyor-General. Other portions are in accordance with the most reliable information, but actual surveys may prove many inaccuracies.

The boundaries of the several tribes, from their rude and indefinite manner of fixing boundaries, can only approximate correctness.

I have delineated on the map the boundary of the proposed reserve on the coast, north of the Umpqua River, designed for the Indians of the entire seaboard of Oregon, those of this valley, and perhaps of Umpqua Valley.

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

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, June 29, 1855.*

SIR: I received on the 25th ultimo your letters of the 17th and 18th of April last, the first inclosing a copy of a notice designed to prevent settlement by whites on lands which you have thought proper to select as an Indian reservation on the coast of Oregon, and the latter stating that you had forwarded by the same mail a tin case containing a map of Oregon, with the reservation alluded to designated thereon.

The office would have given earlier attention to this subject but for the fact that it has waited the arrival of each successive mail since the letters came to hand in the hope of receiving the map referred to, but as it has not yet arrived the presumption is that it has been mislaid or lost.

As your report is not of a character to give full information as to the locality of the reserve in the absence of the map, I have deemed it best, in view of the importance of the subject and to secure an early arrangement of the matter if found practicable, thus early to advise you of the nonarrival of said map that you may send me a duplicate of the same.

The precaution taken by you in giving public notice of the selection of the reserve to prohibit settlement by whites thereon is approved.

It is desirable that you furnish some further data concerning the land selected, as well as to the character of the country and soil and its extent, if it is in your power to do so.

As soon as you shall do so, and the map arrives here, some conclusion upon the proposition will be arrived at and communicated to you. But on the receipt

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of this you will inform the land officers of the district, within which the proposed reservation lies, of its boundaries, that they may be able to recognize the plat, and in their official capacity respect the same, as the Commissioner of the General Land Office has been requested to instruct them to do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MIX,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dayton, Oregon.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, June 29, 1855.*

SIR: The superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon, under dates of 17th and 18th of April last, advised this office of the selection on the coast of Oregon of a district of country for an Indian reservation. In that of the 17th of April was inclosed a copy of a public notice stated to have been published in the several newspapers in the Territory, giving information that said "reservation will not be subject to settlement by whites." That of the 18th informed this office that a map inclosed in a tin case was forwarded by the same mail, the outlines of the country designated as the reserve being marked on this map.

I have waited until this time without calling attention to the subject in the hope that the map would arrive by some of the recent mails, but it has not yet come to hand; so with a view, as far as practicable, to secure respect to the notice given by the superintendent, I inclose to you herewith a transcript of the copy received here, and request that so far as the same is within the power of the officers of your department, that they be instructed officially to respect the same in view of this request.

Supt. Palmer has this day been directed to inform the proper land officers of the district where the land lies, what are its boundaries. As soon as a duplicate of the map, which has been sent for, shall arrive, with such data as will enable this Department to fix by definite metes and bounds the country designated, should it be deemed proper to withhold the same for the exclusive occupancy of the Indians of that section of the country, your office will be advised. In the meantime it is desirable that no settlements by whites be authorized to be made thereon by or under the authority of the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MIX,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

GEO. C. WHITING, Esq.,  
*Commissioner of the General Land Office, ad interim.*

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, July 31, 1855.*

SIR: Referring to my letter to you of the 29th ultimo, stating that a map of an Indian reserve on the coast of Oregon, previously represented by you to have been sent to this office, had not been received, and requesting duplicate to be sent here, I have now to inform you that said map was received by the last mail from the Pacific and it will therefore not be necessary to send the duplicate referred to.

The subject referred to in your communication transmitting this map will be considered and the conclusions of the Department thereon will be duly communicated to you at an early day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MIX,  
*Acting Commissioner.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Dayton, Oregon.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
Dayton, Oregon, August 2, 1855.

SIR: Owing to the amount of business accumulated in this office in consequence of my absence in middle Oregon, I have been unable to prepare complete property returns for the back quarters, or perfecting abstracts of disbursements up to June 30 last; and as arrangements had been previously made to enter into treaty stipulations with the tribes and bands along the Pacific coast, I have deemed it necessary to leave Mr. Geary, my secretary, in charge of the office, who is authorized to make out, sign, and transmit the abstracts and property returns up to the close of the last fiscal year.

On my return duplicates of these abstracts, with required certificates and affidavits, etc., will be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,  
Superintendent.

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
Commissioner, etc., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, September 3, 1855.

SIR: Your communication of the 29th of June last, and its inclosure relative to a proposed reservation for Indians on the Pacific coast, Oregon Territory, and promising a map of the same, which had not yet reached your office, has been necessarily held up for want of said map and in consequence of not being able from the description to identify the southern boundary of the reserve on any of the maps in this office. I will thank you to transmit the map if it has since been received, in order that the action of this office may be consummated by procuring the order of the President for the reservation and issuing the necessary instructions.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,  
Commissioner.

CHAS. E. MIX, Esq.,  
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, September 6, 1855.

SIR: Agreeably to the request contained in your letter of the 3d instant, I transmit herewith the map showing the locality of certain Indians in Oregon and the proposed reservation upon the Pacific coast, referred to in my letter to your office of 28th June last.

This map was received here several days since and it was in contemplation to furnish your office with a copy, but owing to the illness of the gentleman who executes the drafting for this office it has been delayed. I have, therefore, to suggest that a copy be made as early as convenient for the use of your office and that the original be returned here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. E. MIX,  
Acting Commissioner.

Hon T. A. HENDRICKS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Office Indian Affairs, October 29, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt here, by reference from your Department, of the letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 10th ultimo, inclosing letters from this to that office of the 29th June last and 6th ultimo, respectively, with a map showing the tract of country that has been reported here as suitable for the location of the Indians on the Pacific coast for "a report as to the authority for the reservation in question."

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Under the act of 5th June, 1850, specific authority was given by law for the holding of treaties in Oregon, looking then to the purchase of the Indian title to the lands west and the removal of the Indians toward the interior, east of the Cascade Mountains. An appropriation of \$68,000 was also made in the Indian appropriation act of July 31, 1854, "for the expenses of negotiating treaties with and making presents of goods and provisions to, the Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon."

By the same act, an item of \$5,000 was appropriated to pay for the treaties made in 1853 with the Rogue River and Cow Creek band of Umpqua Indians. It has been desirable, as far as practicable, to congregate the various tribes into compact neighborhoods, and by the inducements of husbandry to dissuade them from entire dependence upon the chase for subsistence, but it has not always occurred that the Government has been successful in carrying out its original views; and it appears to be the case, to some extent, in this instance. However, as will be noticed by the map, a large extent of the country east of the Coast Range of mountains has been already ceded to the United States.

The inclination of some of the Indians, whom it has been proved to be the better policy to persuade rather than drive, has been adverse to going into the interior, consequently, in adapting the action of the Government to the circumstances of the case, it has been deemed proper, for the present, to yield to the Indians so far as to consider the propositions of their having a coast as well as an interior mountain reserve.

As Congress is not now in session nor as yet are the reports of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon so full as is desired to enable the office to make a final report upon the proposition, it was deemed proper that for the time being, and, until the subject could be more fully considered, the tract of country selected by the superintendent should be withheld from settlement. It is believed that this course does not conflict with the uniform policy of the Government, and is in keeping with that pursued in the case of the treaties in Oregon already ratified.

For the information of the Secretary of the Interior, I now inclose herewith, as showing what has thus far been done in the way of preliminary or initiatory action toward the consummation of permanent arrangements for the Indians of Oregon, copies of the letters of Supt. Palmer of the 17th and 18th of April last, and the acknowledgment of their receipt at this office, dated 29th June last.

The letter from the superintendent, of the 17th of April, states some of the reasons that induced him to give public notice to settlers to prevent their settlement upon the district of country which he recommends for a permanent Indian reserve, because he was "satisfied that no other section offering so few attractions to the whites, combined more facilities for the comfort and subsistence of the Indians." The letter of the 18th of April refers to a map of Oregon Territory, on which was delineated the locality of the proposed Indian reserve, stating that it was inclosed in a case and sent here by the same mail. These letters were received on the 25th of May, but the map did not reach here until the 27th of July, when it came accompanied by a note dated June 5, from E. R. Geary, clerk to the superintendent.

On the 29th of June, upwards of a month after the reception of the letter from the superintendent recommending the reservation, and near a month anterior to the receipt of the map, in view of frequent casualties causing delay in the transmission of mail matter, and presuming Sup. Palmer would feel some concern as to the result of his recommendation, the Acting Commissioner of this Office advised him of the receipt of his letter and the nonarrival of the map and asked a duplicate of the latter. As will be seen by the copy of that letter, herewith, the preliminary steps taken by the superintendent were approved, but the definitive action to be taken under the direction of the Department of the Interior and the President of the United States, was necessarily postponed, because his report, in the absence of the map, was not of a character to give such full information as to enable this office properly to present the case for your consideration and that of the President. It was, therefore, deemed best to ask "Further data concerning the land selected, as well as to the character of the country and soil, as to its extent," etc. On the receipt of which he was informed that "Some conclusion upon the proposition would be arrived at and communicated to him."

From a letter from Supt. Palmer of the 24th of July last, received here on the 11th ultimo, an extract from which is also herewith, it appears that very great embarrassment must result to the service because this subject has not been determined. As, therefore, the policy of concentrating the Indians upon one or

more reservations is that already adopted in the State of California by act of Congress, and I know no reason why the recommendation made by the superintendent is not the best, in view of all the surrounding circumstances, that can be devised, I respectfully recommend that the tract of land designated on the accompanying map from the General Land Office as that "proposed for Coast and Umpqua and Willamette Indians," be reserved from sale or settlement and set apart for Indian purposes, subject, however, to such curtailment in dimensions as treaties hereafter to be made and ratified and a better knowledge of the requirements of the Indians may admit, under the direction of Congress. It is only by some such action that the salutary provisions for treating with the Indians of Oregon for a cession of their lands to the United States, and their consequent concentration at any point, can be carried into effect without the delay of further legislation, if not war and bloodshed.

What was done through the General Land Office designed to carry out the views intimated by Superintendent Palmer it is believed was in strict accordance with the previous action of this office in similar cases; and the language used in the letter of the Acting Commissioner of this office of the 29th of June assumes no power whatever, but, on the contrary, expressly bases the proposition to set apart the land for Indian purposes, upon the alternative of "should it be deemed proper." The letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 12th instant, calling attention to this subject and referred here from your Department, has also been received here through a subreference from the Pension Office, where it appears to have been sent by mistake. The letters thus referred here for report are returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

HON. R. MCCLELLAND,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, November 13, 1855.*

SIR: I inclose herewith eight letters, five from Agent George H. Ambrose, under dates, respectively, of October 20, 28, two of 31st, and one of 4th November, which will advise you of the state of affairs in the Rogue River Indian Agency district; one from Subagent E. P. Drew, of Scottsburg, under date of the 30th ultimo, giving a view of the condition of Indian relations in that vicinity; one from R. W. Dunbar, esq., collector of customs at Port Orford, of the 19th ultimo, and the report of N. Olney, esq., Indian agent, of the 31st August; all of which contain items of interest in regard to the present state of Indian affairs in this superintendency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

[Inclosure.]

PORT ORFORD, OREGON, *October 19, 1855.*

DEAR SIR: By the inclosed letter from Ben Wright, which I send that you may form some idea of the prompt and decided steps taken to prevent hostilities within this district, it may be necessary to give you some account of the news which has reached here and which induced Ben to leave the mouth of Rogue River, whither he has been for a time managing the Chetco band, amongst whom and some whites a difficulty had recently occurred.

Lieut. Kautz, with ten men and a guide, started nine or ten days ago on the examination of the proposed road from here to Jacksonville. He took a due east course, and in thirty miles reached the big bend of Rogue River; on his arrival he found the settlers in great alarm, leaving for protection from a threatened attack of a large body of hostile Indians from Applegate Creek Valley. It seems, from the news brought in by the lieutenant, that some friendly Indians had come down the valley from Grave Creek and warned the settlers to leave,



as a large body of hostile Indians were coming to kill all the whites in Rogue River Valley and the valleys adjacent to it. The Indians reported that some twenty white settlers and a party of ten United States troops from Fort Lane were already killed, that the Indians had descended the valley as far as the mouth of Grave Creek and were going to burn the store or trading post of Dr. Reavis, having already murdered the doctor at his ranch 4 miles above.

The settlers did not believe the report, and after awhile concluded to go. One or two, in company with the Indian who brought the report (they lived only a short distance below the store), went to see. Going upon a hill carefully and not far from the store, they beheld the house in flames and some sixty or more Indians dancing the war dance around it. The Indian told them that the war party, after killing the doctor, came on to the store, where was a young man whose name was known only as Sam, and one or two others about; that the savages told Sam that they had come to kill him. He thought them in jest and made no resistance to such a cool summons. They did as they had threatened, cut him in quarters and salted him. After taking what flour and other articles they wanted, they set fire to the building, the burning of which was witnessed by the party of whites above alluded to, who at once left and on their way down accidentally met Lieut. Kautz and his party at "big bend," who at once put his men in position in a good log house with nine guns and all the ammunition and stores he had, and in company of a guide left for the fort here, arriving at 1 o'clock in the morning of the 16th and left for the camp same afternoon with arms, etc., intending to reach camp the same night, preparatory to a resistance to the further advance of the hostile party, or, if necessary, to make a demonstration upon them.

What will be the result I know not. The Indians will be emboldened by the success they have already gained, and the arms and provisions they have taken will or may make them quite formidable. It is said that the cause of this outbreak is the taking from the reserve and hanging, week before last, some Indians near Jacksonville, for murders committed on Humbug Creek, near Yreka, last summer. Of course, nearly all the preceding is but report as yet, only as to the burning of Dr. Reavis' store, for its truth, I have seen and conversed with one of the men who says he was one of the party who went upon the hill and saw the store in flames, etc.

In consequence of this, you see the course of Ben. Wright; and I know of no better course he can pursue. By the way, I think he deserves great credit for the coolness and calculation manifested in his plan.

If anything further occurs I will let you know.

Your friend,

R. W. DUNBAR.

Gen. PALMER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, November 17, 1855.*

SIR: Referring you to communications from this office of the 29th June and 31st July ultimo, relating to the location of a reservation of land for the Indians on the Pacific coast, as recommended in your letter of the 17th of April last, I have now to inform you that said tract of land has been withdrawn from sale and settlement, provisionally, by direction of the President, as stated in the letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the 13th instant, a copy of which is herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dayton, Oregon.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, January 4, 1856.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th November last, with its inclosures.

Whatever action was, in your judgment, required on account of the information contained in the reports which you have now forwarded has doubtless been

taken; and the distance and time by which you are separated from this office renders it useless to attempt to direct from here any of the details of the duties of the agents or subagents under your supervision.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

JOEL PALMER, Esq.,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dayton, Oregon.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, January 14, 1856.*

SIR: Herewith are transmitted the following letters, which will aid you in forming a proper estimate of the state of our Indian affairs, at their respective dates, in the different localities to which they refer, viz: From Agent Ambrose, five letters, dated November 11, 14, 22, 30, and December 2, 1855; two letters from Agent Olney, of November 30 and December 8; two letters from Agent Thompson, of November 15 and 19; one letter from sub-Agent Drew, of December 3; one letter from R. W. Dunbar, esq., collector at Port Orford, acting for Special Agent Wright, then absent on official duties, of November 4, inclosing a copy of Mr. Wright's letter to Maj. Reynolds, U. S. A., of November 5, requesting that the United States troops then at that point might not be withdrawn; and a letter from Thomas H. Smith, local agent, for the temporary encampment of Indians at St. Helens.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner, etc., Washington, D. C.*

POST ORFORD, OREGON, *November 4, 1855.*

DEAR SIR: By last mail I wrote you in reference to the Indian difficulties on Rogue River and the situation of matters in this district. I in that communication left Ben Wright with the Indians under his charge on Rogue River, since which he has returned, having advised with those upper bands, and put them on their guard. He found some of the hostile Indians amongst them, who were saucy enough to demand of him his business there, but who left before his small party could take them into custody. The agent learned that overtures had been made to his Indians to join the hostile bands, but either they were not disposed to do so, or his timely arrival put a stop to further negotiations of that sort. After advising with them he returned to the mouth of the river, where all was excitement; he gave the whites their orders for peace and left for home, having learned from rumor that danger was apprehended on Coquille. He hastened up there, found all quiet, though much fear existed in consequence of the alarm felt by the Indians from a report that armed whites were coming from Umpqua Valley to kill all of them, and from the circumstance of the Coquille Indians having discovered while out hunting a large number of squaws and children guarded by four men secreted up the valley, supposed to be the women of the war party of Rogue River Valley, put there for safety.

The Coquilles express great friendship for the whites, and say that they don't want the war party to be allowed to come amongst them. The agent advised with them and promised to send an agent to stay by them until the alarm should be over. On his way down he met a party of armed men from Kowes (Coos) Bay, who said they were going to protect the white settlers from what they supposed a meditated attack of the Indians.

Ben went back with them to the Indian camp, who were greatly alarmed, but he called them back, talked with them, and convinced the whites that there was no danger. He prevailed upon the men to return, and appointed Mr. Hall as a subagent to maintain quiet until he could send Bill "Chance" up.

When Ben reached the coast he found everything in the wildest confusion. At Randolph they had cached their effects and were leaving for protection; all down the coast the same excitement existed, and now there is but two white men between here and Coquille—all have come to Port Orford for safety. At Rogue River those "fire-eaters" are in a perfect fury of excitement; have built

defenses, armed, and threatens to attack the Indians, or to go by force and disarm them, and all this is kept up by a set of graceless scamps at Rogue River, who have no higher desires than to murder the defenseless Indians for pastime. Up to this time no act of violence has been done. By the advice of the cool-minded they have been deterred. Ben goes at once to Rogue River, and if the whites will let his business alone he can maintain quiet in his widely extended district.

It is lamentable to see the uneasiness and fear of these Indians; they beg of Ben not to suffer the whites to kill them; that they will do anything rather than have the whites come and kill them and drive them away from procuring food for the winter.

Ben will go and take with him such help as he can not get along without and try to restore quiet and at all hazards prevent the whites from misusing the Indians of his district, and try to bring them back to their homes that they may not be deprived of the chance now offering to procure their winter food. If this is not done, they will, many of them, suffer. In some instances Ben has bought potatoes, and may give them more as they actually need. There is not a doubt but he can maintain peace in his district. Some expense must be incurred to do this thing, but nothing to compare with what it would cost to put them on temporary reservations.

I send you a copy of the authority which Ben gave to Chance, and if anything further transpires before the steamer comes I will give you the news. Ben is on the jump day and night. I never saw, in my life, a more energetic agent of the public. His plans are all good, there can be no doubt of it, that of maintaining the peace, and that of quieting the fears of the Indian, so that he and the white man may return to their usual pursuits.

Your friend,

R. W. DUNBAR.

Gen. PALMER.

P. S.—I send you also a copy of a request to Maj. Reynolds, who is expected by steamer, to take the remaining troops from Port Orford for the northern campaign. Ben is going to station them for a time at Big Bend. All is quiet here. I do not believe that any danger need be apprehended.

R. W. D.

PORT ORFORD, OREGON, *November 5, 1855.*

SIR: In consequence of existing excitement on the part of white citizens in this district, occasioned by the presence of warlike bands of Indians on our borders, I deem it expedient and necessary to request you to allow the present military force stationed at Port Orford to remain as a means of enabling me to carry out my plans for the preservation of peace amongst the Indians of my district, and for the security of the white citizens.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. WRIGHT,  
*Sub-Indian Agent.*

Maj. REYNOLDS, *U. S. Army.*

OFFICE SUB-INDIAN AGENT,  
*Umpqua City, Oregon, December 3, 1855.*

SIR: By the mail of October 28 I informed you that I did deem it absolutely necessary to carry into immediate effect the regulations and precautions set forth in your circular of October 13, 1855.

Since that date affairs in this district have assumed a different aspect, and on the 14th of last month I found it necessary to act under the general orders therein contained, and accordingly collected the Umpqua band of Kal-la-wot-sets in a temporary reservation near this agency—appointed John W. Miller local agent during my absence, and immediately started for Kowes (Coos) Bay.

On my arrival at Empire City in the evening of the 16th, I found the citizens from the Upper Coquille and on Kowes Bay and river had brought their families to Empire City, anticipating an immediate outbreak. Their suspicions were aroused from the fact that all the Kowes band of Indians had moved up the river, taking with them all their effects, and demanding and unceremoniously taking away all the Indians who were in the employ of the whites. Connected

with this was a well-confirmed report that the Cow Creek or Rogue River Indians were in the mountains at the headwaters of the Coquille and Kowes rivers, etc.

I immediately started up river and found Taylor's band and a part of Tyee Jim's band encamped at the mouth of the north fork of Kowes River, about 2 miles above the mouth of what is termed the Isthmus Slough (slew), connecting with the waters of the Coquille. The remainder of Jim's band were encamped at the head of a slough leading toward the Umpqua.

In a word, these camps were so arranged that they kept up a constant communication from the Umpqua to the Upper Coquille. I thought it advisable to break up this line of communication, and proposed to them to come down the bay about 4 miles below Empire City and there camp all in one body, which proposition they told me they would not accept immediately. I gave them twenty-four hours to decide. At the expiration of that time they decided to move down. They are now on a temporary reservation and Socrates Schoolfield appointed local agent.

A few days after they were all encamped the Coquille Indians commenced hostilities by burning Mr. Hoffman's house, near the council grounds. I also learned by a dispatch from the Upper Coquille, received last evening, that the settlers had an engagement near Dulbey's, at the lower fork; that three Indians were shot and one taken prisoner and hung.

Hoping that my movements thus far will meet with your entire approval, I await further orders.

Respectfully yours,

E. P. DREW,  
*Sub-Indian Agent.*

Gen. PALMER,  
*Superintendent.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
*Office Indian Affairs, March 8, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to send up four communications, dated respectively the 8th, 9th, 14th, and 26th of January last, from Superintendent Palmer, together with their inclosures, upon the subject of our Indian relations in Oregon Territory.

You will perceive that the subjects treated of by the superintendent are of grave character, and are of such importance, in my opinion, from the circumstances surrounding them, as to require that all the force which the Executive Department can exercise in that section of country should be brought to the aid of the superintendent in the views entertained by him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

[Indorsement.]

The papers which accompanied this letter have been read by the Secretary, and are herewith returned.

GEO. C. WHITING, *C. C.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, *March 10, 1856.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, March 8, 1856.*

SIR: On the morning of the 3d instant I received letters by express from Port Orford, under date of 24th and 25th ultimo, informing me of an outbreak among the Indians in that district, the substance of which is as follows: That a party of volunteers who had been encamped for some time at the Big Bend of Rogue River (which is distant about 30 miles from its mouth) returned and a part of them encamped near the Too-to-to-ny village, 3 miles above the coast, the remaining portion having passed on to the mining village at the mouth of the river. On the morning of the 22d ultimo, at daylight, the camp near the Indian

village was attacked by a party of Indians supposed to number about 300, and all but two, it was supposed, put to death, one man making his way to Port Orford and the other to the village at the mouth of the Rogue River. With one exception all the dwellings from the mouth of Rogue River to Port Orford have been burned, and the inmates supposed to be murdered; five persons, however, had made their appearance who at first were supposed to have been killed. Benjamin Wright, the special Indian agent of the district, is believed to be among the killed.

I inclose herewith extracts from the letter of R. W. Dunbar, esq., collector of the port, with copies of letter from Maj. Reynolds, the commanding officer of Port Orford, and of my letter to him.

Up to the last advices from that quarter, Mr. Wright expressed a confident hope of being able to maintain peace among them, but the extraordinary success of the hostile bands in whipping the forces brought against, and the ease with which they had invariably gained a victory over them, inspired a belief that they were abundantly able to maintain their position and rid themselves of the white population. In every instance when a conflict has ensued between volunteers and hostile Indians in southern Oregon the latter have gained what they regard a victory. It is true that a number of Indian camps have been attacked by armed parties, and mostly put to death or flight, but in such cases it has been those unprepared to make resistance and not expecting such attack. This, though lessening the number of the Indians in the country, has tended greatly to exasperate and drive into a hostile attitude many that would otherwise have abstained from the commission of acts of violence against the whites.

The avowed determination of the people to exterminate the Indian race, regardless as to whether they were innocent or guilty, and the general disregard for the rights of those acting as friends and aiding in the subjugation of our real and avowed enemies, has had a powerful influence in inducing these tribes to join the warlike bands.

It is astonishing to know the rapidity with which intelligence is carried from one extreme of the country to another, and the commission of outrages (of which there have been many) by our people against an Indian is heralded forth by the hostile parties, augmented, and used as evidence of the necessity for all to unite in war against us.

These coast bands, it is believed, might have been kept out of the war if a removal could have been effected during the winter, but the numerous obstacles indicated in my former letter, with the absence of authority and means in my hands, rendered it impracticable to effect. It is hoped the condition of things is not really so bad in that district as the letter referred to might seem to imply. Enough, however, is known to convince us that a considerable portion of the coast tribes below Port Orford and extending eastward to Fort Lane, and very likely those on Upper Coquille (for they are adjacent), are hostile and indisposed to come to terms, and doubtless will remain so until they have positive demonstration of the folly of attempting to redress their own wrongs.

Measures have for some time been preparing to remove these Indians, and such as still remain friendly will be collected and placed on the military reservation at Port Orford until the requisite arrangements can be perfected for their removal to the coast reservation.

I have in contemplation the assignment of Agent Nathan Olney to this service, and, as I propose repairing to The Dalles of the Columbia with the view of perfecting arrangements in Mr. Thompson's district for the removal and settlement of the Indians of that vicinity on their reservation, I shall visit Mr. Olney in person and satisfy myself in regard to certain rumors indicating improper conduct on his part, to which I referred in my letter of 11th of February.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the event of finding these reports well founded, I shall suspend Agent Olney from the service, however efficient he may be in other respects; and in that case we will be compelled to rely upon a special agent to take charge of and remove the coast tribes.

By a letter of the 23d ultimo, received here on the 6th instant from Agent Ambrose, I learn that he had started on the journey from Fort Lane encampment with the friendly Indians under his charge for the Grande Ronde encampment. Subagent Metcalfe was dispatched on the 27th ultimo with funds to Sub-agent Drew and Agent Ambrose, with instructions to remain with and aid Ambrose in the removal, unless some unforeseen obstacle should arise. I look confidently for the arrival of those Indians upon the Grande Ronde Reservation within ten or twelve days.

Active operations are going forward upon the reservation. Considerable progress is being made in putting in wheat crops, rendered more necessary by that sown in the fall having, with nearly the entire fields in the country, been killed by the severity of the frost in early January.

Small tracts of land are being designated and marked off for residence and cultivation by the respective members of the bands, and, with but few exceptions, they appear to enter into the arrangement with spirit and determination to do something for themselves. It must, of course, take time, and an almost unlimited share of patience to reconcile the superstitious and ignorant notions and whims of these people, and introduce anything like system or order among them; but I have confidence in the belief that with efficient agents and the means provided by the treaties, we will be able to greatly better their condition and convince the skeptical of the practicability of carrying out the humane policy of the Government in civilizing and enlightening the Indians of Oregon Territory.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOEL PALMER,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.*

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,

*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

[Extracts.]

PORT ORFORD, *February 24, 1856—10 o'clock at night.*

GENERAL: I have just returned from a meeting of the citizens called together by the startling intelligence from Rogue River. The volunteers, having moved down from the Big Bend, were camped near the spot on which we rested last before leaving the treaty ground. A part of them only were in camp; the balance were at the mouth of the Rogue River. At the dawn of day on the 22d instant the camp was surprised and every man killed, as now believed, but two, one escaping to the mouth and one to Port Orford on foot through the hills, arriving here to-night. The one who came in (Charles Foster) escaped by crawling into the thicket and there remaining until dark, and there had an opportunity to witness unperceived much that transpired. He states that he saw the Too-too-tonies engaged in it, who sacked their camp. The party was estimated by him to number 30. Ben Wright is supposed, with Capt. Poland and others, to be among the killed. Ben and Poland had gone over to Maguire's house (our warehouse). He had word from the Mack-a-no-tins that the notorious Eneas (half-breed) was at their camp, and that they wished him to come and take him away, and he was on that business. Foster distinctly heard the time of the attack and murder of the camp. \* \* \*

My opinion is that Wright is killed. \* \* \* Every ranch but Sandy's has been sacked and burned, and all still as death. \* \* \* Dr. White saw many of the bodies lying on the beach (bodies of white men), and went by Gisle's ranch and found the house burned and the inhabitants killed. \* \* \*

Our town is in the greatest excitement. We are fortifying, and our garrison being too weak to render aid to Rogue River, the major (Reynolds) is making arrangements for protection here, and has sent Tichenor with a request that all abandon Rogue River and ship to Port Orford.

\* \* \* Many strange Indians have made their appearance, well armed, and have actually committed many depredations. \* \* \*

We build a fort to-morrow, on which all are engaged in good earnest. All have enrolled themselves for self-protection, and a night patrol is set. \* \* \*

Yours, in haste,

R. W. DUNBAR.

PORT ORFORD, OREGON, *February 25, 1856.*

SIR: Since my letter of yesterday, the following-named persons reported missing have reached this place: Messrs. Smith, Crouch and brother, and Johnson and Mr. White reached the mouth of Rogue River. Messrs. Smith and White were together at the mouth of Euchre Creek, and they were attacked by the Euchre Creek Indians, together with strange Indians.

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

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,

*Captain and Brevet Major Third Artillery, Commanding.*

Gen. JOEL PALMER,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.*

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## OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Dayton, Oregon, March 8, 1856.

MAJOR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ultimo, referring to one of the day previous (the 24th), and giving the names of certain persons who it was thought had been killed in the attack on the camp on the morning of the 22d, but afterward were found to have made their escape.

Your letter, accompanied by one from Mr. R. W. Dunbar, the collector at Port Orford, reached Dayton by express on the evening of the 1st instant, and was that night forwarded to me at the Grande Ronde Reservation, about 30 miles from here. I very much regret the letter referred to, written on the 24th, has failed to reach me, as I doubt not it contained particulars that would have afforded me a clearer and better understanding of that terrible affair. I can only, however, await the arrival of the next steamer with patience to learn further in regard to the movements of those Indians. Had it been possible for me to do so, I would have immediately repaired to your place and personally investigated, so far as might have been done, the causes which resulted in that attack; but it is imperative that I should at once proceed into the Wallawalla and Cayuse country to collect together and locate the friendly Indians in that quarter, and will depart for the Dalles to-morrow morning.

On my arrival there I shall direct Agent Nathan Olney to proceed with all possible dispatch to Port Orford, and am in hopes he may be able to go down by the steamer which conveys this. He will be furnished with specific instructions as to the course I desire to be pursued, in order to carry out the policy which has been in view for some time, to collect together all the friendly Indians in and about Port Orford district and encamp them preparatory to their removal northward to the reservation, which will be executed so soon as the necessary preparations can be made and the weather will admit. The first consideration will be, however, the furnishing of a necessary escort of troops to safely and effectually remove them; should it meet with your views and approbation, perhaps it would be advisable that the temporary encampment of the Indians should be fixed at the military reservation.

I would suggest to you, major, the propriety of employing as a local agent Mr. J. Maguire to collect together the Indians and remain in camp among them. I know this man quite well, and from his being well acquainted with the Indians, and perfectly familiar with their language, habits, etc., I am convinced his services would be of value in the present position of things; besides, the greater part of the Indians know him and have confidence in him.

I still entertain a hope that Special Agent Wright may have escaped, as the information received contained nothing certain of his death.

Agent Olney may not be able to reach Port Orford until the arrival of the next steamer, in which case, I presume, you will continue to exercise and control the direction of all matters that pertain to the Indian department within the district, a point which, at this time, I feel convinced, needs the sound judgment and discretion you can bestow upon its interests. It is desirable the agent should act in concert with you in carrying out the plans adopted, and I would be pleased if you would impart to him such knowledge of the existing state of affairs as may, in your judgment, demand attention, so as to enable him fully to comprehend their precise condition and act to accordingly.

It is my intention to visit Port Orford as soon as I can return from The Dalles, and will do so, provided no pressing duties in this section of country should prevent me.

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

JOEL PALMER,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Maj. JOHN F. REYNOLDS,  
Third U. S. Artillery, Commanding, Fort Orford, Oregon.

## OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Dayton, Oregon, May 10, 1856.

SIR: Since my letter of the 11th ultimo matters have remained nearly in a state of *status quo* in this country. No decisive movement has been made either by the Indians or our own troops from which an inference may be drawn as to the general result. The occasional murder of a single person and the driving off of bands of horses by the Indians constitute the extent of movements on their

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part, and the troops, regulars and volunteers, are generally unsuccessful in attempts to find their whereabouts when in search of them.

A forward movement into the Yackima country has been made by the regular troops under Col. Wright, of the Ninth Infantry. In the meantime, the volunteers have mostly left the field in the north and are now returning to their homes. They were so unfortunate a few days since, whilst encamped 5 miles north of The Dalles, to be robbed by the Indians of over 300 head of horses, the value of which, I am told, were appraised at over \$60,000.

Agent Thompson informs me that the friendly Indians at and near The Dalles of the Columbia still remain firm in their friendship, and that all is quiet in their camps. He has been instructed to form encampments at the fisheries near The Dalles so that the Indians may avail themselves of the benefit of the salmon now about commencing to run. Salt and barrels have been sent forward for the purpose of "putting up" for winter's use, but we shall, I fear, be disappointed in obtaining the requisite supply of seines and fishing tackle which I had ordered from the East by express; still, the Indians will be able to take large quantities in their accustomed way.

No reliable information has been received of the condition of the friendly Cayuses, Walla Wallas, and Umatillas, since they joined the Nez Percés camps.

The citizens at, and in the vicinity of, The Dalles, appear to be in greater dread of certain organized bands of white men, engaged in and about that place, in acts of violence, plunder, and robbery, than from the attacks of hostile Indians.

In southern Oregon matters remain nearly as by previous advices. Agent Olney, however, has arrived at Port Orford and has taken the census of the Indians at that camp, numbering 270 souls. The remaining Corvilles (who had once been at the fort, but took fright and ran away, were pursued by volunteers, and many of them killed) were on their way back to Port Orford under an escort of volunteers. On a recent visit to Fort Vancouver, Gen. Wool informed me that if there was good reason to believe that peace could be obtained in southern Oregon by negotiation, he would, when consummated, furnish two, or if necessary, three companies of regular troops to protect Indians and citizens. Having long entertained an opinion that such an object could be attained, I have determined to proceed to that district, and shall start in the course of eight or ten days, probably taking the route of the canon, Grave Creek hills, meadows, Big Bend of Rogue River and thence to Port Orford. Subagent Metcalfe will accompany me to Grave Creek hills, whence he will proceed to Illinois River with a view of effecting a cessation of hostilities in that quarter and the removal of these Indians (John's band, to Port Orford, where, if possible, I propose concentrating all the Indians and then proceed with them to the Coast reservation under escort of the promised troops.

There appears a calm among our citizens at this time in relation to the Grande Ronde Reservation. One-half of the sixty men raised as citizen guards have been discharged; the remaining force is now engaged in the construction of the line of fence at the entrance of the reserve. The unusual amount of rainy weather the past month has retarded materially the progress of that and of other work on the reservation, as also opening of the road to the coast, but it is now going forward.

We are continually getting accessions to the number of Indians on the reservation. Their aggregate, by a statement of the subagent in charge, reached 1,557 on the 1st instant.

The necessity for confining the Indians within the limits of the reserve, and the withholding of fire arms has thrown a heavy expense upon the superintendency in subsisting them.

The contract price of fresh beef, delivered slaughtered, on the reservation is 8 cents per pound, that of flour \$3.25 per 100 pounds, sugar, coffee, and tea are necessarily furnished them as a part of their ration, but in a limited quantity. We are now fitting out a party of Indians with their families, under the charge of a local agent, to proceed to the coast on a hunting and fishing excursion, portions of whom will be engaged in opening the road from the Grande Ronde purchase to the coast, and thence to Siletz River. It is expected that this arrangement will familiarize them with that part of the reservation and will enable them to obtain a sufficiency of their accustomed food, and thereby materially lessen the expenses of the Government in the future.

It has been deemed by me important, in order to carry out as fully as practicable the policy in colonizing these Indians, to construct dwellings, shops, an agency building, etc. Among which, in addition to the temporary buildings for the Umpquas and portions of the Indians of this valley who were removed dur-



ing the winter, we have the following: One frame agency house, 16 by 20 feet, two rooms, one-story high, designed ultimately, to be an L to a larger building; one frame dwelling-house (for physician), 16 by 20, two rooms, one story, not yet quite finished; one frame store and warehouse, 20 by 40, one story, 12 feet high, two rooms, one ware room and distribution room; this building has in addition of 12 by 40 feet, divided into two rooms, used as an office and lodging room; one frame tin shop, 18 by 20, one story; one frame blacksmith shop, nearly completed, 18 by 36; one frame schoolhouse, 24 by 50, one story; one log wagon-maker's shop, heretofore used as a smith's shop.

The siding and roofing for these buildings, as well as for the temporary Indian houses and the boarding houses for employes, were split in the adjacent forests. Those of the permanent buildings are put on in a neat and substantial manner. None of these buildings are, however, fully finished on the inside, and an additional expense will necessarily be incurred in putting on a coat of paint to preserve the work. These permanent improvements, in addition to their necessity for immediate use, tended greatly to satisfy the whims and superstitious notions of the Indians and convince them that we were really acting for their good. Several other buildings are much needed, but I have deemed it better to await the completion of a sawmill before constructing them.

The removal of the Umpquas and Rogue River Indians to their reservation, and the fact that the greater portion of cereal grains for their use must be grown upon and in the vicinity of this purchase, and the desire of the Indians to have buildings erected in the neighborhood, has induced me to take steps for the erection of one saw and one flouring mill, of sufficient capacity to cut the lumber and manufacture the flour for all the Indians located in the vicinity, and in order to secure a quantity of water to propel both of these mills I have contracted for the construction of a milldam below the fork of two creeks, which necessarily involves a heavier expense than across either one of the branches, but there is an insufficient supply of water in either, singly, for both the mills. From this dam it will require a race about 500 yards in length to the point where the mills will be erected, the upper end of which will require a cut of 7 feet.

I have contracted with responsible parties to construct the dam, dig the race, and erect the sawmill complete for \$7,000, to be in readiness for running by the 1st of October next. A copy of the contract, with specifications for the work, will be forwarded to your office at any early day. The cost of this dam and mills is above my estimate for work of a similar character. The amount estimated for the erection of mills for the Molalla tribe may be applied to this object, should that treaty be ratified.

The flouring mill will be erected by day's work under supervision of the Department, but will not be pushed to completion until the sawmill shall be finished.

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

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of the Interior for his information.

GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner.*

INDIAN OFFICE, *June 17, 1856.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, June 23, 1856.*

[Written at Portland.]

SIR: The departure of the mail steamer early to-morrow, and it being now nearly midnight, leaves me no time to make a detailed report of my proceedings in the Port Orford district. I may say, however, that I reached here to-day at 11 a. m. with six hundred Indians from that place on their way to the coast reservation. At 3 p. m. they were put en route for Oregon City, and will leave there to-morrow morning for Dayton. I start from here to-morrow on horse in time to reach Dayton on their arrival.

S. Ex. 25—4

I now regard the war in southern Oregon as closed. All the hostile bands, with the exception of John's, who has about thirty warriors, and the Chetco and Pistol River Indians, numbering perhaps fifty warriors, have come in and unconditionally surrendered themselves as prisoners of war.

The two bands last named have sent word that they will surrender and come in when word is sent them where to go. The old chief "John" has sent in two of his sons, asking the retention of other bands at Port Orford until he can get there with his people; that he is tired of war, and has resolved to seek for peace and will submit to go on the reservation.

We now have at Port Orford about six hundred, and about two hundred and fifty at the mouth of Rogue River, all of whom have unconditionally surrendered. They will be escorted to the southern part of the coast reservation by United States troops, together with any of the other bands that may come in.

I deemed it best, under all the circumstances, to transport by steamer from Port Orford here the six hundred just arrived. The views and causes influencing that determination will be presented you in my detailed report of the operations in that district, which will be transmitted by the next mail.

The latest intelligence from the Yakima country indicates a favorable prospect for peace.

It was determined by Col. Buchanan, the military officer in command of the district, to return and hold all those Indians now at Port Orford as prisoners of war until they reached the reservation, when they would be turned over to the proper officers of the Indian Department.

The six hundred Indians just arrived, being mostly of the friendly bands, will be located on the northern portion of the reservation, near the Siletz River. The company of troops under Capt. Augur, Fourth Infantry, who came up with them, numbering seventy-two men, will be posted at the Grande Ronde as a permanent post.

I take a moment to remark that the official acts of Agent Olney have been such at Port Orford as to call for my immediate attention, and that such measure will at once be taken as to effectually shield the Indian Department on account thereof. The next mail will convey to you the specialties of the matter to which I here refer.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. G. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
 Dayton, Oregon, July 3, 1856.

SIR: Referring to my letter of June 23, I have now the honor to submit a report of my doings in the late trip to Port Orford.

You were previously advised of my intention to visit that district of country, in order, if possible, to induce the Indians inhabiting that region to come to terms and close the war in southern Oregon. Previous to leaving for that district, I directed Sub-Indian Agent Metcalfe to take with him two Indians of the Rogue River tribe, then at the Grande Ronde, to act as messengers, and proceed to the Rogue River Valley, and, if possible, have an interview with George and Limpy (two noted war chiefs), with directions to meet me with their people at Port Orford. He was then to proceed to Illinois Valley and confer with old Chief John, the reputed leading war chief of southern Oregon, and, if possible, to induce him and his band to meet the other tribes at Port Orford, and go with them to the coast reservation.

I took passage on the steamer *Columbia* on the 14th ultimo, accompanied by W. H. Wright as messenger, and arrived at Port Orford on the 16th.

Col. Buchanan, in command of the regular troops operating in that district, had been absent some time, and for several days no intelligence had been received as to his whereabouts; and as it was expected that a pack train would be in for supplies within a few days, and the uncertainty of finding the command, I determined to await the arrival of this train, and made use of the time in conferring with the Indians assembled at Port Orford, and sending messengers to scattering bands who had not been engaged in hostilities. A considerable number of the Lower Coquille bands had been once induced to come in, but by the

meddlesome interference of a few squaw men and reckless disturbers of the peace they were frightened and fled the encampment.

A party of miners and others, who had collected at Port Orford, volunteered, pursued, and attacked these Indians near the mouth of Coquille, killing fourteen men and one woman and taking a few prisoners. This was claimed by them as a battle, notwithstanding no resistance was made by the Indians. A portion of this band were yet in the mountains, and the Upper Coquilles were nearly all at their old homes, or skulking in that vicinity. Before my arrival Agent Olney had sent messengers to those bands, and information had been received that those living near the coast were coming in. I dispatched messengers to all the upper bands, and on the 22d they came into camp, and expressed a willingness to remain at any point which might be designated. In reply to questions asked those who had previously been there and fled why they left, they replied that they were told that one object in getting them there was to put them to death.

This impression by them appeared to be very well verified: for among the number who first surrendered of this band were two Indians who had been charged with participating in the murder of two white men two years previous. The citizens demanded their arrest. One was taken and delivered to Lieut. McFeely, commanding at Port Orford, and was put by him in the guardhouse. The other made his escape. A few days after, Agent Olney requested the lieutenant to permit him to take the Indian before a civil officer for examination, which request was complied with, when the Indian was turned over by the agent to a mass meeting of the people assembled for that purpose, tried, condemned, and immediately executed by hanging. It is proper, however, to state that the Indian is alleged to have confessed his guilt, through an interpreter, and very likely deserved death, but that could give no justification for the act of the agent in turning him over and aiding a mob in thus unlawfully condemning him and executing him.

[I will, in another communication, advert to the acts of this agent, and suggest such action as I think the public service requires.]

On the 29th the pack train from Col. Buchanan's command arrived at Port Orford, but did not leave before the 24th. I availed myself of the opportunity to accompany the escort with this train as far as the mouth of the Rogue River, when, with Agent Olney, W. H. Wright, J. L. McPherson, and three Port Orford Indians, we proceeded in advance to the point on Illinois River said to be Col. Buchanan's camp. This we reached, over a mountain trail, on the morning of the 27th, but found the camp deserted. Following down the river to its juncture with Rogue River, we found a part of the colonel's command.

Whilst encamped on Illinois River, Col. Buchanan had succeeded in inducing the chiefs of all the bands in southern Oregon engaged in hostilities, including Old John's, George's, and Limpy's to come into council, where, with the exception of John's band, all had agreed to come in, give up their arms, and go to the reservation. John was willing to make peace, but would not agree to leave the country, but would live and die in it. An agreement was made by which Capt. Smith and Lieut. Switzer, with their companies, were to meet George's, Limpy's, Cow Creeks, and Galleace Creek bands in four days at the Big Bend of Rogue River, and escort them to the northern end of the coast reservation by way of Fort Lane. Other companies were to meet at the coast, and some of the Rogue River bands at a point near the Macnoten village, 6 miles below the mouth of Illinois River, and escort them to the coast reservation by way of Port Orford. In accordance with this arrangement, Capt. Smith and Lieut. Switzer went to the point indicated, and Capt. Augur proceeded in the direction to the lower encampment. Maj. Reynolds was ordered to take the trail leading to Port Orford, expecting to meet Capt. Ord with the pack train of supplies, and escort them to a point where the trails diverge to the respective encampments, with a view of forwarding supplies to the different companies.

The colonel had accompanied Capt. Augur's company to the top of the mountain when a messenger informed him of my arrival at the river camp and that the pack train had taken another trail. This rendered it necessary that he should change his plans, which he did, by ordering the companies of Maj. Reynolds and Capt. Smith back. About this time a messenger from Capt. Smith's camp informed him that they expected an attack from the Indians in that quarter. The messenger was sent back and the colonel and Capt. Augur's companies returned opposite the mouth of Illinois River, which is some 7 miles below the Big Bend or Capt. Smith's encampment. This point was reached at sunset. In the evening quite a number of canoes filled with Indians came up the river, many of whom appeared anxious to pass on to the Big Bend; others were merely wishing to fish; others desired to inform the upper bands of my arrival, etc.

A guard was placed at the river bank and none allowed to pass up. Quite a number remained with us through the night. In the morning we had a talk with the Port Orford Indians, from whom we learned that John had about one hundred warriors who had resolved upon attacking Capt. Smith's command; but as there were about ninety men in the two companies, with a howitzer, no uneasiness was felt as to their safety.

On the morning of the 28th, Capt. Augur was directed to open a trail up the river to the Big Bend; but soon after he left the messenger, who had the day previous returned to Capt. Smith's camp, arrived and reported that those companies were and had been during the night engaged in a fight with the Indians; that the camp was entirely surrounded by them, and that he was unable to approach it. Capt. Augur was immediately recalled and directed to take two days' rations and proceed to reinforce Capt. Smith. With Agent Olney and W. H. Wright I accompanied Capt. Augur, reaching the Big Bend at 4 o'clock p. m., where we found the Indians assembled to the number of, perhaps, 200, and the camp entirely surrounded. A charge was made by Capt. Augur, and the Indians gave way, when Lieut. Switzer charged those in the rear of his camp, driving them from their position, and the rout became general. The Indians left the field, when the camp was moved to a more eligible position. The engagement had lasted about thirty-six hours, the last twelve of which the army was without water. Seven men and 1 Indian ally were killed and 18 men wounded, 1 of whom mortally, up to the time of our arrival. In the charges made by Capt. Augur 2 men were killed and 3 wounded.

Previous to the engagement two women, nieces of Chief Elijah, who is now with Sam's band on the Grande Ronde Reservation, came into Capt. Smith's camp and remained during the entire siege. On the morning of the 29th I sent these two women as messengers to George and Limpy to advise them to come in and comply with the demand made by Col. Buchanan. They returned on the same day, with an Indian on horseback, who desired an interview with me. I met him outside of camp. He finally came in, and I sent by him a message to George and Limpy as the women had failed seeing them, but brought a report that the volunteers had attacked their camp, killed George and several others, and had taken several women and children prisoners; but later in the day one of those said to have been killed came with my messengers, who returned and informed me that George had made his escape, but that "one man and one woman had been killed, and one man wounded, and that George and Limpy would be here to-morrow." On the morning of the 30th a messenger was sent to the Cow Creek, another to the Galleace Creek, and to John's band. In the evening George and Limpy, with their people, came into camp, gave up their guns, and submitted as prisoners of war. They denied being in the recent engagement, and said they would have been in sooner, but John threatened if they attempted it he would shoot them.

On the 31st Maj. Lutshaw, with 150 volunteers, reached the Big Bend from the Meadows, and remained until June 1, and then returned. They had taken a number of women and children prisoners. I requested that they might be turned over to me, as the men to whom the women and children belonged were prisoners in my camp. This was denied with an avowal on the part of the major that they should not leave his command until they were turned over to his superior officer, and declared if they attempted to make their escape, or if they (his company) were attacked by other Indians, he would put them all to death; he alleging also in his conversation that the same bands which we were then getting in might have been got in three months ago upon the same conditions that they were coming in to us, but that their orders were to take no prisoners.

On the 9th Gen. Lamerick, in command of the volunteers, arrived at the Big Bend, bringing the women and children previously taken by Maj. Lutshaw, accompanied by Subagent Metcalfe and the two Indians from the reservation. On Gen. Lamerick's arrival at the Meadows, from which he had been absent some time, he turned those prisoners over to Mr. Metcalfe, and on reaching the Big Bend they were immediately placed under the care of Col. Buchanan, with other bands, which had numbered by this time 265 souls.

On the 2d of June Maj. Reynolds and Capt. Augur were directed with their companies to follow down the river as far as the mouth of Illinois and retain possession of that post, and collect any scattering Indians which might be found in that vicinity. These companies were accompanied by Capt. Bludso and his company of volunteers, who had been operating along the coast between Port Orford and Chetco. Maj. Reynolds was to remain at the mouth of Illinois River,

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Capt. Augur to pass down the north, and Capt. Bludso down the south bank of Rogue River to the Indian village below, and after interrogating them as to their feelings and intentions in relation to coming under the arrangement with Col. Buchanan, and if evidence of a refusal so to do was apparent, they were to attack them; otherwise, they were to receive them in accordance with previous arrangements. Statements of Indians then in our camp went to show that a considerable number of the bands down the river were engaged in the fight against Capt. Smith, and that they had determined upon violating the pledged given Col. Buchanan at Oak Flats, on Illinois River.

About 5 miles below the Big Bend of Rogue River is a village of Cistocootes Indians, who are understood to be among the number recently engaged against Capt. Smith, but who professedly had gone below to await the arrival of Capt. Augur. Upon arriving at this village, the advance of their detachments discovered a few Indians on an island in the river, who, upon being called to, attempted to flee, when they were fired upon, and three Indians and one woman were killed; the others made their escape down the river. The village was then burned, and the troops proceeded to the mouth of Illinois River, where they remained during the night. On the 3d Augur and Bludso proceeded as before indicated, and upon reaching the Indian encampment a few were seen in canoes, who were hailed, but sought to make their escape: a fire was opened upon them by Capt. Augur's company, and in a few minutes a general attack was made upon the encampment, the Indians fleeing into the river and attempting to cross, but were met by Capt. Bludso's company of volunteers. Fourteen Indians were killed in this attack, and a number—men, women, and children—were supposed to be drowned in their attempt to escape, being at the head of a long rapid in the river, which was very rocky and rough.

Very little resistance was made by the Indians, no one of the companies receiving the least wound from them. Capt. Augur then proceeded to the camp designated as the point to receive the Indians (having sent a messenger directing them when and where to meet the camp).

On the 10th Col. Buchanan moved his entire camp in the direction of Port Orford, escorting the Indians who, at that date, had collected to the number of 277 souls. (In the meantime, having received information that considerable excitement existed among the citizens and Indians at Port Orford, and having a general stampede among those Indians, I directed Agent Olney on the 6th to return to that point).

Leaving the command of Col. Buchanan, I proceeded and joined that of Capt. Bludso. On the evening of the 10th a part of the Indians had already come in and delivered up their arms. On the 11th additional messengers were sent; and on the morning of the 12th 421 Indians had joined Capt. Augur's camp. This, with the 277, made an aggregate of 698 souls, which, on the 13th, took up the line of march to Port Orford.

Whilst at Capt. Augur's camp, two sons of old Chief John came in to ascertain the condition upon which his band would be received by them. I sent a message reiterating the conditions offered by Col. Buchanan, and explaining to them the advantages likely to accrue to the tribe in yielding to the terms, which were to come and go to the coast reservation under an escort of United States troops. The young men (John's sons) agreed to use their influence to induce this band to come in and to give the chief the benefit of a full knowledge of the treatment extended to the Rogue River Indians on the Grande Ronde Reservation. One of the messengers who came with Mr. Metcalfe from the Grande Ronde, and with whom the old chief was intimately acquainted, was sent to have an interview with him. The impression of this messenger was that John and his entire band would come in, and a day was fixed for them to repair to the mouth of Rogue River, a point to which Maj. Reynolds, Capt. Jones, and Lieut. Drisdell, with their respective companies, were respectively directed to repair and meet them and the Cheteoos, Pistol River band, and a few of those residing along Rogue River below the Cosotoul village. These bands, with those already surrendered, comprise the entire hostile parties in southern Oregon. The encampment of John's party was said to be on the forks below Illinois and Rogue rivers, a distance, owing to the nature of the country, requiring from four to six days to go and return with their people to the point indicated.

Having adjusted these matters, I returned with my party to Port Orford, where I found the people, Indian agents, and Indians equally jealous and suspicious of each other. A few Indian women, claimed by white men, had circulated a report that spies were in the habit of coming from Rogue River and visiting the Indian encampment at Port Orford during the night, and that a plot had

been matured by which they were to attack and destroy first the town and next the garrison, and that these Indians had proceeded up the coast for the purpose of effecting a combination among the Coos Bay and Umpqua Indians. Agent Olney appeared so well satisfied on the truth of this report that he reported the matter to me by express messenger, and had sent an express up the coast to Subagent Drew, informing him of the matter, and reporting that a volunteer company, which had been stationed at Coos Bay, and which had previously made application to me tendering their services to aid in removing the Indians, and which services I had refused to accept, and recommended a dismissal of, should not be disbanded, as their services doubtless would be required.

This matter had somewhat subsided, and matters remained comparatively quiet until after the arrival of Col. Buchanan with his command and the Indian prisoners, when the lovers of excitement succeeded in creating another fresh one, which for a time seemed to threaten abortion to all hopes of effecting a reconciliation. Upon this occasion I visited the Indians' encampment, collected the chiefs, explained to them the report I had heard, and requested that they would deliver themselves unconditionally to me, and go to the fort and remain during the night said to be fixed upon for the attack. They consented without hesitation. In the morning they were allowed to return to their camp. Very many believed a plan had been arranged among these tribes to effect the garrison and town and cooperate with those in the field; but I am satisfied the whole thing was concocted by evil-disposed persons to cause a stampede among the Indians; and as a mutual fear existed between the parties, a trifling report caused the alarm.

Fearing that similar and more serious and successful efforts would be made to cause a rupture with these bands, and the fact that quite a number were unable, from old age and sickness, to travel by land, and the absence of the necessary means to transport provision for so great a number of Indians, I deemed it better to transport by steam to Portland, thence by river boats to Dayton, from whence they could be transported, by teams belonging to the Department to the coast. Another consideration inducing this step was the limited amount of rations at Port Orford and the delay and great expense attending its procurement.

The slow rate at which we should have had to travel with this band would have required nearly one month to reach the destined encampment. Rations for that time would necessarily have to be transported to the coast, of which alone would have been no inconsiderable amount. The passage here from Port Orford was agreed upon at \$10 per head (usual steerage fare \$20), not counting infants, which fare was to include rations and the transportation of baggage. They were put on board in a hurry, and their number could not accurately be taken, but were estimated at 600, a subsequent enumeration gives 710 souls (159 men, 226 women, 127 boys, and 118 girls; 95 of the boys and girls were infants).

The passage fare from Portland to Oregon City was \$500, and from there to Dayton, \$550.

With the exception of the Upper Coquille band, all those who have been congregated at Port Orford during the war came upon the steamer, as did also the Enguas and a part of the Jashuts, Macanotens, Techaquit, Klantlals, Too-too-tone, Cosatomy, Scotons, and Cow Creek Umpquahs.

These bands have been engaged in the late hostilities, and a few had taken a very active part in the murder of our citizens and burning and destroying property. At the commencement of hostilities in the war of Rogue River they had, however, yielded and given up their arms and submitted as prisoners of war, with a pledge from the military officers of a safe conduct to the reservation.

Very many of those people were in a very destitute condition, their property and effects being chiefly burned with their village.

This consideration had doubtless its effect in inducing them to submit to terms. Those who had remained friendly and stationed at Port Orford, owing to the confinement and entire absence of means to obtain clothing, were destitute of essential articles to appear decent, much less comfortable. The goods given them at the time of the treaty had nearly all disappeared, and very many of the band were nearly in a state of nudity.

Upon arriving at Portland I purchased such goods as their necessities required and demanded, directing their shipment to Dayton, where they are now being distributed to the individual members of the families. The non-arrival of a part of their goods will prevent their departure to the coast before Monday, the 7th. They are generally in good health, and appear well pleased with the trip, but anxious to reach the point of destination to see their future home. In coming up the coast the steamer had neared the beach along the upper line of the

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SIR: I ha Buchanan, I in southern that distric troops, the In additio

reservation, and the appearance of the country appeared to give them great satisfaction and encouragement. They viewed the point designated as their home with great interest, and appeared well pleased with its prospects. They obeyed cheerfully every requirement, and if the proper interest is shown we have nothing to fear from these people.

It is expected that such of those left at Port Orford, and those that may come in who are unable to travel by land or foot, will be sent up by steamer, the expense being less than to hire animals to be used for such service.

Prior to my leaving home, I directed Cap. Rinearson, with a party of 8 men, to proceed by land to Port Orford, taking with him horses to transport provisions and aid in removing Indians to the reservation; he was at the point in due time, where I left him to take charge of and remove the upper band of Coquilles; they were to have started on the 30th ultimo. Col. Buchanan contemplated forwarding different detachments in the direction of the reservation as soon as those bands were collected.

The first effort made to induce the Indians to come up by steamer was met by great opposition, but when told that I would accompany them, and that the trip would be performed in so short a time and this mode contrasted with the time and hardships attending the trip up the trail, they yielded, and a greater number came than I had at first designed taking.

A difference of opinion may be entertained as to the kind of treatment these prisoners should receive at our hands. It is evident to me that a proper discrimination should be made between them and those who have remained friendly. The degree of guilt in instigating the insurrection, and the part each took in the first outrages perpetrated against our people, should also be taken into consideration.

The importance of closing the war before the periodical drouth, which would enable the enemy, with comparative little risk to themselves, to destroy entire settlements, and the great difficulty in prosecuting a war against such a people in a mountainous region, may be regarded as justifying less stringent measures with the enemy than many would deem proper.

The future management of these Indians, and the maintenance of peace hereafter, should not be lost sight of in the adoption of measures for the present.

The unconditional surrender of these Indians to Col. Buchanan had coupled with it a condition that they were to go to the Coast Reservation under an escort of United States troops, and that, of course, implied protection.

A detail of what was to follow, of course, was not discussed, and the arrest and trial of all the leaders in the attack last made could not be construed by us as a breach of faith but it would doubtless be implied by some as such. An example, however, made of some of the principal leaders by a trial and punishment, would undoubtedly have a salutary influence; but if such were contemplated, that examination and trial, in my opinion, should be made by the military department prior to their removal to and location on the reservation. If they refused to surrender upon condition that they shall give up their leaders for trial and punishment, it is good evidence that they are not whipped. If they are received without any such expressed condition, but upon terms which they would construe as overlooking the past, it will undoubtedly require additional military force for a few years to insure their good conduct. An entire separation from the whites, except such as are employed in the service, with discreet, just, and proper agents to constantly watch over them, may reduce them to a state of quietude and order.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant.

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent of Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEO. W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
*Dayton, Oregon, July 18, 1856.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a letter written by Robert C. Buchanan, lieutenant-colonel Fourth Infantry, commanding the military forces in southern Oregon and northern California, announcing the close of the war in that district; also two orders, one relative to disposition of the United States troops, the other directing the removal of white men from the reservation, etc. In addition to the ten or twelve Indians mentioned by Col. Buchanan as hav-

ing fled to the mountains, I am informed by Mr. McGuire, just arrived from that district, that there are several families scattered about in the mountains, but who will undoubtedly consent to come to the reservation after having heard of the safe arrival of those who preceded them. No further difficulty, I am persuaded, need be apprehended from those left behind; but so long as they are in that vicinity their presence will doubtless be made a ground for constant alarm and insecurity, and enable the lawless and vicious portion of the white population to commit acts of violence and depredation and fasten them upon the Indians. We will undoubtedly be able, during the season, to gather them up and place them upon the reservation.

An exact enumeration of the bands which came up on the last steamer gives a total of 729 souls, 183 of whom are warriors, 309 women, 72 boys, 71 girls, and 103 infants, all of whom have been furnished a limited amount of clothing, and have to-day left this place for the coast via Grande Ronde.

I have been for the last few days quite indisposed, but will this afternoon, accompanied by Capt. C. C. Augur, U. S. Army, proceed to the Grand Ronde, and thence to the coast, and south as far as the Yah-quo-na, thence across the mountains to a valley on the head of Siltz River, to ascertain its adaptation for a settlement of Indians and the establishment of a temporary military post.

The Indians gathered from remote points give us but little trouble at the encampment; but many of those who have heretofore resided in the vicinity of the Grande Ronde are often running away, which requires the constant employment of messengers, and sometimes troops, to hunt them up. I have good reasons to believe they are enticed away by whites who desire the benefit of their labor; but of this I have no positive proof beyond the statements of the Indians, whose evidence is inadmissible in our courts of law.

The fish seines ordered from San Francisco have been received, and are taken over to the coast to aid in their subsistence. Two of the largest have been transferred to Agent Thompson, at The Dalles, for those of his district.

I am happy to think that, in a general point of view, all of our operations on the coast reservations, will be crowned with success.

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

JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

Hon. GEORGE W. MANYPENNY,  
*Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

[Inclosure,]

FORT ORFORD, July 8, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Allow me to thank you for your kind letter of the 24th ultimo, which was received by the return of the *Columbia*, and to congratulate you upon the success of the experiment of sending the Indians by sea, as it has produced a very favorable result. Capt. Floyd Jones will go up in the steamer this time with George and Lumpy's people and the remainder of the Lower Rogue River Indians, to follow the same route that Augur's party did, and I trust they will be equally fortunate in their weather. You will be happy to learn that the war is really closed by the surrender of Old John and all his people on the 25th ultimo. They arrived here on the 2d, and will leave to-morrow with the Chitcoes and Pistol Rivers, or rather with such of these latter scamps as have not stolen off with George, as some of them have done, escorted by Maj. Reynolds and Lieut. Chandler.

There are some ten or fifteen Indians, perhaps, scattered about in the woods who have not yet come in, but I shall make an effort to have them collected by Capt. Smith at Fort Lane and taken up by him when he goes. I have forwarded you two of my orders for your information, and hope that you will excuse me for mentioning your name in one of them, as, although it can not be of any service to you, it will at least show my appreciation of your efforts in the common cause. I shall leave here for Benicia on the steamer on her return, having been ordered to report in person to the general, and it will give me pleasure to inform him verbally of the value of your services.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant.

ROBT. C. BUCHANAN,  
*Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Army.*

Gen. JOEL PALMER,  
*Superintendent Indian Affairs.*



## ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS FORT ORFORD, OREGON,  
DISTRICT SOUTHERN OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA,

July 4, 1856.

## ORDERS No. 6.]

The war heretofore existing in this district having been closed by the surrender of the several hostile Indian bands, the following distribution of the troops will be made in obedience to instructions from the commanding general of the department:

Company C, First Dragoons, Capt. A. J. Smith, will proceed via Fort Lane, to take his post at the upper pass to the Coast reservation, halting long enough at the former post to allow the necessary arrangements for this change of station to be made, and for the settlement of unfinished public business. Asst. Surg. C. H. Crane will accompany the command to its new post, and First Lieut. N. B. Sweitzer, First Dragoons, as far as Fort Lane, where he will turn over his public property to First Lieut. E. Underwood, Fourth Infantry, and then join his proper company.

Company B, Third Artillery, Capt. E. O. C. Ord, will proceed to Benicia, Cal., taking passage on the steamer *Columbia* on her next downward trip.

Company F, Fourth Infantry, Capt. De Floyd Jones, will proceed in the *Columbia* on her next upward trip to escort George and Limpy's bands and the Lower Rogue River Indians, via Portland, to the Coast reservation, and having turned them over to the Indian Department, will take post at the upper pass.

Company H, Third Artillery, Bvt. Maj. J. F. Reynolds, with the detachment of E, Fourth Infantry, Second Lieut. J. G. Chandler, Third Artillery, will move on Wednesday, the 9th instant, to escort Old John's band, the Pistol River and Cheteo Indians to the Coast reservation, and they having been turned over to the Indian Department, Company H will take post near the mouth of the Siuslaw River. The detachment of Company E having performed such further escort duty as may be requisite to guard the Indians to their several locations, will rejoin its proper company. Asst. Surg. J. J. Milhan will accompany the command.

The sick and wounded in hospital will remain at this post, under the medical care of Asst. Surg. R. Glison, until further orders from the headquarters of the department. The necessary attendants will be left with them.

II. First Lieut. R. McFeeley, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster, will furnish the necessary transportation for the commands of Capt. Ord and Floyd Jones, making a separate contract for the passage fare of the Indians to Portland. Capt. Floyd Jones will perform the duties of acting assistant quartermaster to his command and furnish transportation from Portland.

IV. The commanding officer of the district can not separate from those troops that have formed his command in the field without acknowledging his obligations to officers and men for their ready, cheerful, and energetic efforts to perform the duties assigned them, which have resulted, under Providence, so creditably to themselves and so beneficial to our country. The result of the campaign is the best evidence of the value of their services.

He takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the officers of his staff, Second Lieut. J. G. Chandler, Third Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general, First Lieut. R. McFeeley, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster of this department; Second Lieut. G. P. Ihrie, Third Artillery, acting assistant commissary of subsistence and acting assistant quartermaster to the troops in the field; Assistant Surgs. E. H. Crane and J. J. Milhan, on duty in the field, and Assistant Surg. R. Glison, in charge of the general hospital, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they discharged their various duties.

He also takes great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of Gen. Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, whose presence in our camp, and judicious exertions, contributed in a great degree to produce the rapidity with which the various bands of the enemy surrendered themselves.

To one and all of those who have served with him the commanding officer offers his kindest wishes for their future welfare.

By order of Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan:

J. G. CHANDLER,

Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. JOEL PALMER,  
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.

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HEADQUARTERS, FORT ORFORD, OREGON,  
DISTRICT SOUTHERN OREGON AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA,  
July 7, 1856.

[ORDERS NO. 7.]

Agreeably to instructions received from the commanding general of the department, officers commanding the new posts to be established on the Coast Reservation will not permit any white man to go on the reserve, except those who are actually employed by the superintendent of Indian affairs, who will furnish them with the names of all who are or may be employed on the reserve.

All and any persons whose names shall not be furnished to the commanders of the several posts as above directed will be forthwith removed.

By order of Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. C. Buchanan:

J. C. CHANDLER,

*Second Lieutenant, Third Artillery, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Gen. JOEL PALMER,

*Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon Territory.*

