Cliff
A history of the Warm Springs reservation, 1855-1900. 1942.
A HISTORY OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION

1855-1900

by

THELMA DRAKE CLIFF

A THESIS

Presented to the Department of History
and the Graduate Division of the University of Oregon
in partial fulfillment
of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Science

June 1942
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**Footnotes**

1. Footnotes refer to specific sections of the text or additional references.

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**Appendix A**

1. Appendix A includes detailed data and supplementary information.

**Appendix B**

1. Appendix B contains additional notes and appendages relevant to the main content.

**Appendix C**

1. Appendix C provides comprehensive data and further elaborations.
As a consequence haired grew in the breast of the red youth
that favored by the Fates; out of a rancorous spirit he sought to quarrel
with his more fortunate brother. Failing in repeated attempts, the
embittered one attacked the other while he stooped to drink from a for-}

test spring. The redered brother fell into the spring and sank beneath
the surface.

Immediately great bubbles and gaseous spirits rose from the
water’s depths, and out of a cloud of vapor there appeared an old, old
ladnian with white hair. He proclaimed himself the creator of the ho-

men race, saying, “Accursed of mankind, thou has sharpened the tomahawk.
In its sharpening thou hast unseated sense and embittered man, strife
shall fill the earth as the wary of thy sin. Go! Wherever thou drankest
such a spring, its water shall become polluted.”

Through succeeding years the wanderer wandered from place to
place over the earth, wherever he stopped to drink at a forest pool;

\footnote{Fred E. Saylor, \textit{"Legend of the Mineral Springs," Oregon Native Amer.} 11 (May-June 1900-1901), 419.}
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In the long ago times when the years of man's existence counted but few, when the tomahawk was at peace among the tribes, there were two brothers--twins, they were. As they grew to manhood, luck favored one, while the other knew only continual disappointment.

As a consequence hatred grew in the breast of the red youth less favored by the Fates; out of a rancorous spirit he sought to quarrel with his more fortunate brother. Failing in repeated attempts, the embittered one attacked the other while he stooped to drink from a forest spring. The murdered brother fell into the spring and sank beneath the surface.

Immediately great bubbles and gaseous spirits rose from the water's depths, and out of a cloud of vapor there appeared an old, old Indian with white hair. He proclaimed himself the creator of the human race, saying, "Accursed of mankind, thou has sharpened the tomahawk. In its sharpening thou has unseated sense and embittered man, strife shall fill the earth as the wage of thy sin. Go! Wherever thou drinketh from a spring, its water shall become polluted."

Through succeeding years the murderer wandered from place to place over the earth. Wherever he stopped to drink at a forest pool,

---

Fred H. Saylor, "Legend of the Mineral Springs," Oregon Native Son, II (May-March 1900-1901), 419.
THREE YEARS AFTER

In the years to come when the war of nations continues,

country and home, when the common man is scarce enough to fight, they will

see no peace—shall, for want of a break to commerce, turn

over one of whose after lives, only one morning's development.

A communication between the two parties of the war may

lead forward to the peace of a recognition which to accord to them

may with all the importance of statesmanship in politics, the

essential differences between the other minds to which it is to

serve them. The menace pictured will into the thing and each

series.

It is a matter of course, a matter of affairs, a matter of war,

somehow to arrive at a point of what the world is to do.

I write with this idea. It is impossible that the doctor of the

may lose saying "impossible to make of, that, the doctor of the common,

in the department now the most necessary of men, and instead of men,

not the men of war, men of war, the men of the common,

then the world, the war to become hollow.

Somehow no power, some power, the word of the common.

Three years after war, no war, the war, the common.

The year of the Ministry, "Orono Park."

there lingered the bitterness of his own lips and the remembrance of his crime.

That was in the long ago times, but it was he, the Indians say who gave the taste of bitterness to the many mineral springs in Oregon, such as are to be found in the Cascades between Mt. Hood and Mr. Jefferson.

Joseph Lane, writing to the Secretary of Interior in 1847, gave their number as approximately 16,113. However, in 1851 Anson Dart visited most of the Oregon tribes, and he estimated the Indian population of the territory as close to 6,000. This figure is exclusive of the small Coast tribes.

This great difference may be accounted for, partly, in the fact that Lane included the Snake Indians, while Dart, in his report after his census-taking visits among the tribes reported that it would be impossible to estimate their number. Also the dread specter of disease was decimating their numbers so rapidly in some sections that remnants of...
The above information is incorrect as it may not be representative of the actual data. The error was in the input data, but it was not the intention.

The error was in the input data, but it was not the intention.

When and how can the causes of fluctuations to the many minister changes in Sweden, such as the one to be found in the Cabinet, be minimal.
EARLY TREATIES WITH INDIANS OF OREGON

Within the vast region known as the "Oregon Country" before 1850 lived about sixty-five tribes and bands of Indians. Thirty tribes lived north of the Columbia River, and the remainder lived south of it. Joseph Lane, writing to the Secretary of Interior in 1849, gave their number as approximately 22,133. However, in 1851 Anson Dart visited most of the Oregon tribes, and he estimated the Indian population of the territory as close to 8,686. This figure is exclusive of the small coast tribes.

This great difference may be accounted for, partly, in the fact that Lane included the Snake Indians, while Dart, in his report after his census-taking visits among the tribes reported that it would be impossible to estimate their number. Also the dread specter of disease was decimating their numbers so rapidly in some sections that remnants of

3 Snake Indians.
small bands were uniting and living together for protection against hostile Indians and whites.

It is noticeable, in reading the accounts of early Oregon history, that conflicts were bitter and almost continual between Indian and settler. MacLeod writes, "The home-seeking emigrants to Oregon included many vicious elements; the gold-seekers of California many more; and the northward movement of the gold-seeking population of California into Oregon added vicious new elements to the Oregon population."2

Dr. Elijah White was appointed Indian sub-Agent for Oregon in 1842, in spite of the fact that Oregon was still under the joint occupation agreement with England. He remained in Oregon until the autumn of 1845, when he was relieved of his duties because of the actions of his political enemies. No other official was appointed by the United States Government until the organization of Oregon as a territory, and the appointment of Joseph Lane as territorial Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs in August 1849.4


3 Appointment dated January 27, 1842.

4 Oregon Territorial Act was signed by President Polk on August 14, 1848. Stats. IX, 323. On August 16 Lane was appointed.
Shortly after arriving in Oregon City, Lane was besieged with visits from "chiefs, headmen, warriors, and in many instances entire bands--expecting presents." White settlers had promised them that when United States' laws were extended over Oregon, the Governor would bring them blankets, shirts and other useful articles. Although disappointed, for Lane had not provided gifts, they expressed a general desire to sell their "possessory rights to any portion of their country that our Government should wish to purchase."

In April 1849 Lane went to the Dalles of the Columbia, "called together the tribes and bands in that vicinity, including the Deschutes River and Yacama Indians; held a talk with them, and made them some presents to the amount of two hundred dollars." They, too, were friendly and seemed anxious to sell their lands.

Upon his return to Oregon City, Lane was informed of the appointment of J. Quinn Thornton, George C. Preston and Robert Newell of Oregon, as Indian sub-Agents. Preston was not in Oregon at the time, so Lane divided the territory into two Agency districts and assigned to J. Quinn Thornton the territory lying north of the Columbia River and

---


2 The Dalles, written as "the Dalles" in early records.

Schoff after arriving in Groenland lane was passed with

visits from "Petersen's" Petroleum station and to town installations etc.

Arctic Station, See page 324 for location. From here one can see

lakes - extending boues. "Aften" necctinj and looking from the top of

the mountain one can see fields and other town installations. Aftymaunhauk's

town, pharos, bluffs and other town installations. Aftymaunhauk's

town, pharos, bluffs and other town installations. Aftymaunhauk's

town, pharos, bluffs and other town installations. Aftymaunhauk's

town, pharos, bluffs and other town installations. Aftymaunhauk's

In spite of 1898 lane one does not have the feeling of the Codim's "Falling"

together the tides and one may feel the pulse of the

Kinna and Bremen influence haul a fleet with lamps and wake from some

presence to the moment of the coming Allergy. And, thus, wake from some

in and become aware of our short land.

Under the name of Okeggoit lane we-introduced the

In spite of 1898 lane one does not have the feeling of the Codim's "Falling"

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Kinna and Bremen influence haul a fleet with lamps and wake from some

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in and become aware of our short land.

Under the name of Okeggoit lane we-introduced the
to Robert Newell, the territory south of the river.\(^1\)

Lane’s administration really ended with the execution of the Cayuses responsible for the Whitman massacre. In May 1850 the Whig, John P. Gaines, was appointed by President Taylor to the territorial governorship of Oregon.

In the meantime the Oregon Democrats had elected Samuel R. Thurston to be the first territorial delegate to Congress.\(^2\) Thurston was interested in Indian affairs, and proposed a resolution, which was adopted by the House on February 1, 1850 "looking to the extinguishment of the Indian title to all that part of Oregon Territory lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains; for the removal of the Indians now inhabiting that section of the Territory to some point east of those mountains, and for creating the officers requisite to attend properly to Indian matters in that country.\(^3\)

The resulting act of June 5, 1850 provided:

\(1\) For the appointment of one or more commissioners to negotiate with the Indian tribes of Oregon Territory, with a view to the extinguishment of their claim to the land lying west of the Cascade Mountains; and their removal east of said mountains.

---

\(1\) Ibid., 157.

\(2\) Hubert Howe Bancroft, History of Oregon, II, (San Francisco: The History Company, 1888), 114, n. 22.

(2) For the appointment of an independent Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon at a salary of $2,500 per year.

(3) That the duties of the Governor of Oregon Territory as ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs should cease.

(4) The President was authorized to appoint from one to three agents, at a salary of $1,500 per year each, for Oregon Territory.

(5) The Indian Intercourse Act of 1834 was extended over Oregon Territory.

(6) $25,000 was appropriated to carry into effect the foregoing provisions.  

Anson Dart was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, July 20, 1850, and three Agents were appointed, Anson G. Henry, The Reverend Henry Harmon Spalding and Elias Wampole. On October 25, 1850 three Commissioners were appointed "to negotiate treaties with the several Indian tribes in the Territory of Oregon for the extinguishment of their claims to land lying west of the Cascade Mountains."

In his instructions to Anson Dart, Commissioner Lea emphasized the great need of reconciling all differences among the Indians. He believed that the best way to accomplish this was to induce hostile bands to enter into written treaties of peace and amity among themselves.

1Stats. IX, 437.
The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, Article 3,

In the event of an armed attack against any of the Parties, this Treaty shall enter into force immediately.

The Parties recognize that armed attack may threaten their peace, security, and safety, and undertake to assist each other.

The Parties' obligations under this Treaty shall not be construed as an obligation of mutual defense in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

The Parties agree to consult, in good faith, in order to achieve a peaceful solution to any dispute that may arise among them.

The Parties agree to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the occurrence of any threat to the peace and security of the Americas.

The Parties agree to support each other in the event of armed attack.

The Parties agree to assist each other in the event of an armed attack.

The Parties agree to consult in good faith in order to achieve a peaceful solution to any dispute that may arise among them.

The Parties agree to take such action as may be necessary to prevent the occurrence of any threat to the peace and security of the Americas.

The Parties agree to support each other in the event of armed attack.
and toward the whites. 1 He added, "It would not be amiss to encourage them by the promise of small premiums, to be awarded to those who raised the greatest quantity of produce, horses, cows, hogs. The presents which may be given to them from time to time might be applied to this object." 2

The commissioners discovered almost immediately the impossibility of carrying out their instructions. The Willamette Valley Indians were not willing to move east of the Cascades. The eastern Indians objected to their removal "as they dreaded with good reason, indeed, the introduction of people among them, with whom diseases had become hereditary.... Probably, should it be deemed best to place them in that region, it would be necessary to give them military protection from the Indians now inhabiting it." 3

Reporting their difficulty to Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, they explained that the habits of the western tribes differed from those east of the mountains, and that to remove them from their fisheries and means of procuring employment from the whites would insure

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2 Ibid., 149.

The commission recommends a vast increase of the Indian

pitiful or certain part from information. The commission further believes

were not notified to many part of the Congress. The associate Indian of-

have not been removed in their association with local scenes, whereas the

information of people not known with much government but become familiar

enough to be called part to place there in that region.

it would be necessary to give them military protection than the Indian

non-independence of

recognized their difficulties to take less Commission in India

in their opinion that the people of the eastern Indian affairs

from those part of the commission, may grant to restore them there.

inference and means of bringing employment into the affairs must known


1) "I have to been part, July 30, 1930. The good, to case."
   Seh. 84, pp. 144-145.

2) Good to been to Georgia, W. Rudolph, June 22, 1935. 249 Cote.

3) Good to been to Georgia, W. Rudolph, June 22, 1935. 249 Cote.
their annihilation in a short time, either from want or by the hands of their more warlike neighbors. 1

The commission succeeded in negotiating six treaties before their offices were abrogated by act of Congress, 2 and during the summer and fall of 1851, Dart negotiated ten treaties 3—none of which was ratified. By these treaties the United States would have secured 6,000,000 acres of land at an average cost of not over three cents an acre. 4 The treaties made with the coast bands during the fall cost the Government less than one cent and a half per acre, including salaries and all expenses. 5

President Fillmore devoted a part of his annual message, December 6, 1852, to the conditions in California and Oregon.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which have been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon—our relations with them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition.


2 Stats. IX, sec. 3, 586.


development and a part of the annual message.

Section 3. For continuation in connection with Oregon.

The Senate not having had time to report the important matters as it felt them to be of national concern, we call your attention to a very important condition.

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In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within its limits has been acknowledged and respected....

The treaties which have been rejected propose to remedy this evil, by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufficient for their support. This provision more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress it has not been deemed advisable to enter into any treaties of a permanent character.1

When Joel Palmer took charge of the Indian affairs of Oregon in 1853,2 he found the natives restless and hostilities threatening. By the fall of 1854 the situation seemed serious. Writing to Commissioner Manympenny, he gave his impression of the conditions:

The crisis of the destiny of the Indian race in Oregon and Washington territories is now upon us; and the result of the causes now operating unless speedily arrested will be disastrous to the whites, destructive to the Indians and a heavy reproach upon our national character. Much of the present difficulty is traceable to the mistaken policy of permitting the settlement of this country prior to the extinguishment of the Indian title and the designation of proper reservations. This mistake might now be partially remedied by the immediate gathering of the Indian population on their several reservations;

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2 Anson Dart gave notice of his resignation December 14, 1852, to become effective on June 30, 1853. He was succeeded by Joel Palmer who was appointed March 18, 1853 and held office until August 14, 1856.
to do which and make the proper provisions for their comfort would involve an expense less than that of six months of a two years' war which must inevitably follow, as I believe, their present situation and a failure to provide for their wants.¹

Settlements were increasing throughout the Territory. The natives watched with dismay the never-ending procession of invaders as they poured into the country. Courts failed to punish offences by the Indians and the settlers; and the military department lacked sufficient strength to inspire the Indians with fear. As a natural result the Indians took every opportunity to show their opposition, and hostilities were rampant.²

The Indian policy which was adopted in Oregon in 1854 is a culmination of recommendations made by Agents, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Joel Palmer, however, may be considered as the one who formulated and adopted the reservation policy in Oregon.

Commissioner Lea reported to the Secretary of Interior, November 30, 1852, "regarding the policy of the rejected treaties as finally abandoned, and considering the removal of the Indians from the State as

¹Joel Palmer to George W. Manypenny, October 9, 1855. 34th Cong., 1st and 2d Sess., (Ser. 858) H. Ex. Doc. 93, Vol. XI, 60.

to go with any work for which they are responsible for their own

concern and report on work as a matter of public interest and a

statement is required in the context of a given case, an explanation and a

follow-on as a follow-up, mutual understanding and a

statement to be given for their own


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impossible, I suggest, as worthy of consideration, the plan of forming them into two grand colonies, to be suitably located; one in the northern and the other in the southern portion of the State."1

Joel Palmer made his first recommendations, June 23, 1853, when he outlined a policy including:

1. selection of homes remote from the settlements
2. laws guarding them from 'pestiferous influence' of degraded whites
3. laws restraining them from violence and wrong among themselves, and
4. the aid of education, missionaries and agriculture.2

Further recommendations were made by Palmer, October 8, 1853,3 which became the basis of the reservation policy of the Pacific Northwest. On September 11, 1854 he accompanied his recommendation for treaties of purchase with the Indians, with the proposal that Indians be placed on reservations where they should be governed, at first, by Agents of the Government; and later, by members of their own race, when they should prove themselves capable.4 Unknown to Palmer, Congress had

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3Joel Palmer to George W. Manypenny, October 8, 1853. Not included in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, because of its late arrival, but copied and printed by C. F. Coan in The Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, XXIII, (1922), p. 28-29-30.

already passed an act authorizing the making of treaties and appropriating money for that purpose, but leaving the details of policy to each Superintendent. Since Palmer was Superintendent at this time, it was but natural that his policy should be that adopted in Oregon.

Instructions were given to Joel Palmer and to Isaac I. Stevens, Governor of Washington, in the month of August, 1854, to enter at once upon negotiations commencing with those tribes in the vicinity of the settlements of the whites. The principal aim was the extinguishment of Indian claims to the lands, and the concentration of all tribes and fragments of tribes on a few reservations, of limited extent, naturally suited to the requirements of the Indians, and located, as far as practicable, so as not to interfere with the settlements of the Territories respectively.

They were also advised of the importance of adopting but few stipulations to be fulfilled by each party which should be simple and well understood by the Indians; and of providing that the monies to be paid might at the discretion of the President be applied for the establishment of farms, the purchase of implements of agriculture, or any other objects of benefit to the Indians and which their peculiar conditions and circumstances might from time to time render proper and advantageous.

From the appropriations made at the session of Congress of

1 The Indian Appropriation Act, July 31, 1854. Stats. X, 330.
- Striking progress was in the development of precision and accuracy

with money for these projects, I have learned the habits of doing so now

understandably. Since there are complications of many kinds, it was

not unusual that he might expect to have changed in Germany

Information was given to the Interim and to Israel. The

Government of the Republic, in the month of August, 1938, to establish a

new national and governmental body that would have the authority to

instruct to the whole, and the consultation of all groups and all

representatives of the Interim, and the consultation of the Conference

of persons of good or the International or of Jewish men,

sitting in the representation of the Interim, and of course, as far as possible

in order as not to interfere with the consultation of the Conference

and representatives.

It may also be added to the importance of studying the whole.

attempts to fulfill the moral and juridical duties of the State and

with moderation of the interests and of the invasions and of the

ties with the greater of the determination of the representatives of the

international or the importance of the International or of

after referring to separate and parallel to the Jewish and to Jewish and

foreign and international rights from time to time to give greater breadth and

show.
1853 and 1854 to defray the expense of negotiating treaties with these tribes, remittances were made early after the close of the session and goods were procured and shipped immediately from New York for presents to the tribes.

Table Rock Treaty

The first treaty Joel Palmer signed was with the Rogue River Indians on October 10, 1853, known as the Table Rock Treaty. This became the pattern from which succeeding treaties were made. In brief, its provisions were:

Article 1. The Indians ceded their lands.

Article 2. They reserved the right to occupy a reserve of about one hundred square miles.

Article 3. The United States agreed to pay them $60,000 for the cession; the first payment of $5,000 was to be used to purchase agricultural implements, blankets and clothing; $40,000 was to be paid in a series of annuities of $2,500 each in blankets, clothing, farming implements and stock; the balance was deducted to settle war claims.

Article 4. Houses were to be erected for the head chiefs.

Article 5. Safe conduct passes were to be given to travelers, and punishment was not to be by revenge or retaliation.

Article 6. Complaints were to be submitted to the Indian agent, and offenders were to be punished according to laws of the United States.

Article 7. Provision was made for the establishment of farms, and annuities could be used for this purpose. (This article was inserted by the Senate in place of the article providing for ratification.)

Article 8. Provided for ratification. The treaty was ratified April 12, 1854, and proclaimed February 5, 1855.

Following this, Palmer negotiated a series of treaties hoping to secure peace and establish good feeling between Indians and whites. On September 19, 1853, a treaty was signed with the Cow Creek band of the Umpquas,1 November 18, 1854, with the Shastas,2 November 29, 1854, with the Umpquas,3 January 22, 1855, with the confederated bands of Calapooias,4 and June 25, 1855, with the confederated tribes and bands of middle Oregon.5

1 Ibid., 449. Stats., X, 1027. Ratified with amendments April 12, 1854. Proclaimed February 5, 1855.


CESSIONS AND RESERVATIONS

312 September 10, 1853, Table Rock, Oregon Territory (Stats. X, 1018) Rogue River Indian Tribe. Cession 312 given, Indians to retain temporary occupancy of a portion of the ceded country (boundary shown by blue line). It was known as Table Rock Reserve and was abandoned and the Indians removed in 1855.

313 September 19, 1853, Cow Creek, Oregon Territory (Stats. X, 1027) Umpqua (Cow Creek band. Cession 313.

343 November 18, 1854 at Council ground, Rogue River, Oregon (Stats. X, 1122) Tribes: Shasta (Chasta), Sooton, and Grave Creek. Cession 343. These were sometimes called the Galeese (Galice) Creek and Illinois River Indians. The Indians were to remove to Table Rock Reserve.

344 November 29, 1854, Calapooia Creek, Oregon Territory (Stats. X, 1125) Umpqua and Callapooia tribes. Cession 344. This tract was reserved with the understanding that the Indians might be located elsewhere if thought proper by the President. It was decided to remove them and their whole country was considered as ceded.


363 Reserve 363. One section sold for Pendleton town site under act of August 5, 1882.

366 June 11, 1855, Camp Stevens, Washington Territory (Stats. XII, 957) Nez Perce. Cession 366. This cession comprises two separate tracts.

369 June 25, 1855, Wasco, Oregon Territory. (Stats. XII, 963) Confederated tribes of middle Oregon. Cession 369.

370 Reserve, Warm Springs Reservation.

397 August 11 to September 8, 1855. Coast tribes of Oregon. Cession 397. Several treaties were concluded between the foregoing dates with the coast tribes by Superintendent Palmer. By these treaties the Indians ceded all claim to lands, but were to have a reservation established for them within the general limits of the cession. The treaties were not ratified, but the United States' authorities
assumed that the cession was binding, and by Executive order of November 9, 1855, the President set apart the promised reserve. The limits of the cession are therefore shown here as though the treaties were ratified.

441 June 9, 1863, Council grounds, Lapwai Valley. (Stats. XIV, 647) Nez Perce. Cession 441. For the original reservation see treaty of June 11, 1855. Portion of Reserves 441 and 442 were ceded by the treaty of June 11, 1855.

442 Reserve in Idaho which is their present reserve.

444 October 1, 1863. (Stats. XVIII, 689) Shoshoni (Western Bands) Note: Associated with these bands more or less intimately were the Bannock. The reports concerning their respective boundaries are involved in much confusion and contradiction. The truth seems to be that both tribes ranged in large measure and with equal freedom over the same vast extent of territory, with the exception that in Nevada the Bannock were seldom found south of 41° north latitude. No formal purchase of the territorial claim of these tribes or bands was made, but the United States took possession of the same, assuming the right of satisfying their claim by assigning them such reservations as might seem essential for their occupancy and supplying them in such degree as might seem proper with necessaries of life. Cession 444, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Idaho.

401 December 21, 1855, Dayton, Oregon. (Stats. XII, 981) Molalla Cession, 401, by which the Molells, Umpquas and Calapooias were to remove to a reserve on the head of Yamhill River.


463 Reserve 463, this constitutes the present Klamath Reservation. The boundaries had not been determined when the map was drawn.

474 August 12, 1865, Sprague River Valley, Oregon. (Stats. XIV, 683. Snake (Woll-pah-pe) tribe. Cession 575. This cession conflicts with and overlaps cession of June 9, 1855 by the Walla Walla et al.; also cession of June 25, 1855 by the Middle Oregon tribes; also cession of October 14, 1864, by the Klamath et al. Flat 474 is the portion not contained in any other cession; the boundary as given in the description is marked by a scarlet line.

In conclusion, the project was completed on time and within budget. The team collaborated effectively to address any challenges that arose during the project. The final product met the client's expectations and exceeded their requirements. The project was a successful outcome for all involved parties.

For further details, please refer to the project report, dated [insert date].
November 15, 1865. Warm Springs, Oregon. (Stats. XIV, 715) Middle Oregon bands relinquished right of hunting on land ceded to United States by treaty of June 25, 1865.

December 21, 1865. Executive order, Indians on coast of Oregon. President released part of reserve previously set apart at Siletz by Executive order of November 9, 1865. Part of remainder of reserve restored to public domain by act of Congress of March 3, 1875. Cession 479.

March 3, 1875. Act of Congress. (Stats. XVIII, 446) Restored a portion of Alsea and Siletz reservation to public domain. (See Executive orders of November 9, 1865 and December 21, 1865.) This relinquishment comprised two separate tracts. Cession 578.

Reserve 579. A portion of this retained for the Indian's future home.
CHAPTER II

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WARM SPRINGS RESERVATION

On the twenty-fifth day of June, 1855, the chiefs and headmen of the confederated tribes and bands of middle Oregon, gathered at Wasco, near The Dalles of the Columbia River, to meet the white representative of the Government of the United States, Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory.

After a council meeting wherein the articles of the proposed treaty were read and discussed with the aid of three interpreters, John Flett, Dominick Jondron and Mathew Dofa, the treaty was signed, and presents were distributed among the Indians.

The tribes represented by their chiefs as follows:

Ta-ih or Upper De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas:
Symtustus
Looks-quis sa
Shick-a-me
Kuck-up

Wyam or Lower De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas:
Stocket-ly
Iso

Tenino band of Walla-Wallas:
Alexis
Talk-ish

Dock-spus or John Day's River band of Walla-Wallas:
Yise
Dalles band of the Wascos:
Mark
William Chencook
Cush-Kella

Ki-ga-twah-la band of the Wascos:
Toh simph

Dog River band of the Wascos:
Wal-la-chin

Briefly, a synopsis of the treaty terms is as follows:

Article 1. The Indians ceded their lands, a certain part being reserved as a residence for them. The exclusive right to fish in streams running through and bordering the Reservation, and the right to fish in connection with United States' citizens at all other accustomed stations was secured to the Indians. In addition they were also given privileges of hunting, gathering roots and berries and pasturing stock on unclaimed land in common with citizens.

Article 2. The United States agreed to pay the Indians $150,000 for the cession, in payments over a period of twenty years. These sums were to be expended to promote the well-being and advance the civilization of the confederated bands, for their moral improvement and education, to commence farming, for clothing and provisions and other purposes.

Article 3. The United States agreed to pay an additional $50,000 to advance necessary articles for the opening of farms and purchase of implements et cetera, and to subsist the Indians the first year after removal.

Article 4. The United States agreed to erect necessary and suitable buildings on the Reservation; i.e., sawmills, school houses, hospitals and dwelling houses for employees, et cetera. It was also agreed to pay for the services of one farmer, blacksmith, wagon and plowmaker for terms of fifteen years, and a physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming and a school teacher for a term of twenty years.
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Houses were to be erected for the head chief of the confederated bands, and one each for the Upper and Lower Deschutes bands of Walla-Wallas, and for the Wascoopum band of Wascoos, and to fence and plow ten acres for each chief. It was further agreed to pay each chief a salary of $500 annually, for twenty years.

Article 5. The President may cause whole or part of the Reservation to be surveyed and allotted in severalty to the Indians.

Article 6. Annuities are not to be taken for private debts.

Article 7. The bands acknowledged their dependence and promised to commit no depredations or make war on another Indian tribe except in self-defense and to submit all difficulties to the United States Government for decision.

Article 8. Annuities were to be withheld from anyone introducing or drinking liquor, at the option of the President.

Article 9. Roads and railroads were to have right of way whenever in the opinion of the President the public interest might require it. The treaty was to be binding when ratified. (It was ratified March 8, 1959 and proclaimed April 18, 1859.)

Topography

By the Wasco treaty the tribal territory bounded by the Columbia River on the north, the Cascade Mountains on the west, the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude on the south, and the Blue Mountains on the east was ceded to the United States. There was

Note: See appendix p.285 for complete text of treaty.
It is a very rough region, the mayabority of the native inhabitants of the majority of the Indians found refuge in the Reservation. A brief survey of the topography of the country will give a better understanding of the dwellers in the region. The difficulties encountered when listening to the reports of the Indians, having the heavy swells of the Rogue River and the Cascade Mountains, the latter two apparently are shaped by deep ravines running through them from the Cascade to the Deschutes River. In some of these ravines the tilable land is found.

2. Principal towns
3. Principal roads

SECTION OF OREGON SHOWING:
1. Warm Springs Reservation
reserved for the Indians 1,024,000 acres of land from the cession, between the Cascade Mountains and the Deschutes River, and between the main branch of the Deschutes River on the south and the Mutton Mountains on the north.

This region is the native habitat of the majority of the Indians who ultimately found refuge on the Reservation. A brief survey of the topography of the country will give a better understanding of the inhabitants and of the difficulties encountered later, when agriculture became necessary for subsistence.

It is a very rough region, and may be characterized as "mountainous, having the heavy swells of the Rocky, the Blue and the Cascade Mountains, the latter two apparently connected by the ridge of the Mutton Mountains (said to derive its name from the big horn sheep found there), whose course is nearly east and west." The high table lands are slashed by deep ravines running through them from the Cascades to the Deschutes River. In some of these ravines the tillable land is found.

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1 Written as De Chutes in the treaty and in early reports.


The region is the western part of the territory of the Indians.

It is a very lonely region, any way we cannot get any contact with the people who live in that region.

The Native Americans have their own culture and way of life. They are very close to nature and live in harmony with it.

The mountains (called to contain the name from the high peaks) are the highest peaks in the area. These mountains are very important for the people who live in the area.

The Native Americans have a deep sense of reverence for the mountains and the land they live on.


dedicated to the memory of

- Written in the care of the Native Americans.

The soil for the most part is fertile and produces an abundance of nutritious grass, commonly called bunch grass, and in ordinary seasons animals can subsist all winter on the range without additional feed. Consequently the country is well adapted to the raising of stock; and the Indians accumulated large herds of horses on which they based their estimate of wealth. Because of its composition of a fine volcanic ash and pumice, the soil is very porous, and whereas it will yield good crops when irrigated, it will not retain water.

As a general thing, this region is destitute of large quantities of timber, except on the mountains, owing, no doubt, to the aridity of the climate, and the custom of the Indians to burn the grass annually, setting fire to and destroying much valuable timber. On the uplands pine, fir, cedar and white oak grow, and bordering the streams cottonwood, willow, hackberry, birch and choke-cherry are found. Most of the timber, however, is Pina Ponderosa, although there is a considerable amount of fir and some acorns dried and used for bread. Many roots which the Indians depended upon for food grew in great quantities on the Reservation: cause, bread root, which resembles the Irish potato, is white and mealy when powdered, camas, wild onion and wapatoes. A. P. Dennison to J. W. Nesmith, August 1, 1857, 35th Cong., 1st Sess., (Ser. 942), H. Ex. Doc. 2, Vol. II, pt. 1, 661.
sugar pine.¹ The forested areas abounded in antelope, elk, deer and bear which the natives hunted for food.²

Portions of the country are well-watered; and generally on the margin of the streams is found an alluvial deposit furnishing a superior soil for gardening purposes. There are several small streams running through the Reservation named by the Indians, Mills, Chit-ike, Sico-suc-key and Metolius.³

The Deschutes River on the east flows through a deep canyon, and is broken by numerous rapids. Its average descent is about twenty-five feet per mile.⁴ Through this valley the rock is of peculiar formation. It is exceedingly hard under the hammer, but it disintegrates rapidly when exposed to the weather.⁵

¹Letter from Maj. Omar Babcock, Indian Agent, Pendleton, Oregon, March 3, 1939.


⁵Ibid., 28.
The Metolius River to the south runs through a canyon varying from 800 to 2,000 feet in depth, and a width at the top of from two miles to one-half mile.

Through the Reservation flows the Warm Springs River along which, at different points, hot springs issue from the base of the cliffs which bound it, giving rise to the name of the Reservation. The temperature of some of these springs is about 210° Farenheit, and they are impregnated with sulphur and various salts. In some of the springs there is an estimated flow of 150 gallons of water per minute. The medicinal value of the water was known by the Indians before white settlers invaded the region and bathing pools were built.

The water holds large quantities of silica in solution, and the basins in which the water collects contain floating masses of gelatinous silica the surfaces of which are tinged with a green or reddish color. The sides of these basins and of the streams flowing from them are encrusted with a white frothy silicious deposit which covers whatever it touches.


2The temperature varies from 130° to over 200° Farenheit. The volume was mentioned in the Madras Pioneer, Vol. XXVI, p. 1., Lulu D. Crandall Collection, Scrapbook, Fort Dalles Historical Society. Copied from the files of the W. P. A. Writer’s Project, Portland, Oregon.

The reservoir lies to the south having a capacity varying from 300 to 2,000 acre feet in capacity, and a width of the top of three and one-half miles to one-half mile.

Through the reservoir flows the West Branch River, which

arises at different points, forming various streams into the reservoir.

The water is taken from the reservoir at several points and passed into the lake or into the lake at various points.

The west portion of the reservoir contains more water than the east portion, and the water level is maintained at 150 feet above mean sea level.

The water polishes the surface of the water into solution, one of the best methods for the improvement of the surface of the reservoir.

The effects of different methods of drainage are seen in the reservoir, and the water is confined to certain areas, forming a chain of lakes and ponds.

The water is taken at various points, forming a chain of lakes and ponds, and the water level is maintained at 150 feet above mean sea level.
The streams of this region, owing to the character of the country, are not navigable, with the exception of the Columbia River, which is navigated "from the Cascade falls up to the Dalles," wrote Agent Thompson in 1864, "by a steam boat and several schooners of one hundred tons burden." But the streams are important for they furnish an inexhaustible supply of fish on which many of the Indians rely principally for food.

There are several lakes on the Reservation which, "surrounded as they are by the grandeur of the mountains and forest, are veritable gems." In the immediate vicinity of Ollalie Butte in the western portion of the Reservation, there are some forty or more small lakes that can be seen from the summit of the Butte, or from the summit of Mr. Jefferson, which is included within the boundary of the reserve.

The climate, in consequence of the great elevation, is dry and healthful, and the snow-and rainfall are generally light. Mt. Jefferson is covered with perpetual snow, but within twenty-five miles of its summit there are valleys warm enough to ripen corn, watermelons and vegetables of like character.

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2 Letter from Major Omar Babcock, Indian Agent, Umatilla Reservation, Pendleton, Oregon, March 3, 1939.


Superintendent Huntington expressed his opinion of the Reservation in his annual report of 1863, as follows:

It contains about 1,024,000 acres of which I estimate not more than 4,000 are suitable for cultivation, two-thirds of the remainder, say, 680,000 acres, is prairie, unfit for tillage but producing an abundance of nutritious grass. The other third, say 340,000 acres, is either rocky, barren or timbered mountains.

I do not concur in the opinion expressed of the unfitness of this tract for the purpose of an Indian colony, on the contrary, there is an ample amount of good land to raise food for all the Indians located upon it. A sufficient supply of timber and water, and its location far away from any of the great routes of travel, will permit the Indians, if confined to the reservation, to be kept away from the contaminating influence of white associations.

Participants of the Treaty

Shahaptian

The participants of the Wasco treaty may be divided into two linguistic family groups, Shahaptian and Chinookan.

The Shahaptian family was an important linguistic family, occupying what is now southwestern Idaho, southeastern Washington and northeastern Oregon. The earlier territory of the Shahaptians extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Cascades, and from the Yakima River basin to the Blue Mountains of Oregon. This territory was over-stepped

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Supplementary Information expressing the opinion of the Secretary

To the Annual Report of 1935, as follows:

I do not propose to examine the specific results of the year in any detail, but I should like to emphasize the importance of the figures, and to point to the fact that a thorough examination of the figures, and the figures of the past few years, will lead to the conclusion that the position of the Institute is sound. A sound financial position is of great importance, and the figures for the past few years show that the Institute is sound. I trust that the figures, and the figures of the past few years, will lead to the conclusion that the position of the Institute is sound.

Influence of Microeconomics

Economics

The participation of the Institute's work may be divided into two

International Finance, Economics and Geopolitics

The participation of the Institute's work may be divided into two

Economics

The participation of the Institute's work may be divided into two

Geopolitics

The participation of the Institute's work may be divided into two

Geopolitics

The participation of the Institute's work may be divided into two

Geopolitics

The participation of the Institute's work may be divided into two

Geopolitics

The participation of the Institute's work may be divided into two

Geopolitics
occasionally by the Klickitats in the west, who crossed the Cascades and pushed temporarily south into the Willamette Valley after the depopulation by fever in 1829.

Along the Columbia River the Shahaptian villages extended nearly to The Dalles where they were checked by the Chinooks who had pushed to that point from the coast. To the east, occasional hunting parties crossed the Rockies, but no permanent settlements were formed.

This family is well defined linguistically, except perhaps in the extreme southern part. In customs and habits the tribes were fairly homogeneous. Family organization was loose showing no traces of a clan system. Village communities of varying size were the rule, but they were prevented from normal development and growth by the seasonal changes of residence necessitated by the character of the food supply. Among the northern Shahaptians, intertribal festivals were common, and alliances were often made against neighboring tribes. Except in times of emergency, the chief's authority was merely local.

Salmon was the staple article of food, but when Lewis and Clark visited this region in 1804-1805, hunting various kinds of game was common.


According to the information in the text, the situation appears to involve a complex web of interactions and decisions. The text seems to discuss the implications of a recent event or decision, possibly related to a specific context or event.

The text mentions a reference to "1980-1985" and "1980-1984," which could indicate a timeline or a series of events.

Without further context, it is challenging to determine the exact nature of the document. It appears to be related to administrative or policy decisions, possibly in a governmental or organizational setting.

The text includes some mathematical or technical terms, suggesting it might be related to a specific field such as economics, statistics, or another quantitative discipline.
and this had probably been much advanced by the use of horses, which were introduced by the Snakes.\footnote{Isobel T. Kelly, Ethnography of the Surprise Valley Paiute, University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, XXXI, pp. 67-209, 1932. Tygh also spelled Ta-igh, Tyigh, Ty-ich.} Roots and berries supplemented their food supply, but they attempted little, if any, agriculture.


The Warm Springs (Tilquni) lived between Tygh Valley and the Warm Springs River, west of the Deschutes River.

The John Days (Tukspush) were found on the lower John Day River, with their principal village four miles above the mouth. They spoke the Tenino language.

The Teninos (Melilema) formerly occupied the valley of the Deschutes River. Mooney believes this was the most important of these tribes, and that they drove the Snakes out of this region which later became the Warm Springs Reservation. They did not occupy this country, however, until after the treaty of 1855.

The Deschutes (Wiam) lived on the lower Deschutes River. Their chief village was at the present site of Celilo, Oregon.

The Tyghs occupied the country about the Tygh and White Rivers. They also spoke the Tenino language.
The map of **The New South (U.S.A.)**, which is a representation of the southern United States, shows various geographical features.

Some key points on the map include:

- **Rivers**:
  - The Mississippi River
  - The Ohio River
  - The Tennessee River

- **Major Cities**:
  - New Orleans
  - Memphis
  - New York City

- **Important States**:
  - Georgia
  - Texas
  - Florida

The map also highlights the importance of transportation routes and natural resources.

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*Source: The New South (U.S.A.) Map, published by the Department of Geography, 1930.*
The Chinookan family is represented by the Wasco Indians, who were also spoken of in early reports, as Wascopaw, Wascoes and Wascopams. 1 This tribe formerly lived on the south side of the Columbia River in the neighborhood of The Dalles, Oregon, and with the Wishram on the north side of that River, constituted the easternmost branches of the Chinookan family. Although the various tribes along the Columbia were almost identical in language and culture, they were removed to different Reservations.

Their territory was bordered on the north, east and south, by that of the Shahaptians, and on the west by that of the Chinookan tribes of the White Salmon and Hood River Indians. They occupied many villages along the River and claimed the south bank as far as the John Day River, although they never occupied all of it. 2

The Wasco were a sedentary people and depended mainly for their subsistence upon fish and berries. The most important of their industries was work in wood, horn and twined basketry. Their customary clothing consisted of blanket robes, sleeveless shirts of raccoon skin and moccasins of deerskin, with hats and gloves of coyote skin. 3 Two general types of houses were built by these Indians, a partly underground winter house, and


a summer house made of a pole frame covered by tules or cedar bark. This latter often had several fireplaces and accommodated several families.

Among these tribes certain ceremonies were rigidly observed. While babies were still very young, their ears were punctured with five holes, a sacred number; and pressure was put upon their foreheads to flatten their heads.1 Puberty ceremonies were observed for both boys and girls. Girls were subjected to the usual taboos, after the fulfillment of which a menstrual dance2 was held. Boys "trained" for the acquirement of strength and the possession of one or several guardian spirits.3

The most striking fact in the mythology of the tribe is the great role played by Coyote as a culture-hero and transformer.

Shoshoneans

An uprising occurred among the Paiute Indians on the Malheur Reservation during 1878 and several white people were killed.4 The military authorities took charge of the situation, breaking up the hostilities and making the Indians prisoners of war.


2Their social dances included the menstrual dance, the guardian spirit dance, in which each participant sang the song revealed to him by his protector, the scalp dance, the Siletz dance and the Cascade dance. Frederick Webb Hodge, Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico, II (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1910), 918

3Ibid.

4Letter from J. W. Elliott, Superintendent of Warm Springs Reservation, October 13, 1938.
In the interests of quick decision-making, the President's of the decision
and the reaction of the House of Representatives 1976 and several other bodies were killed. The
millions of dollars spent on the situation, in one of the

It is now and this time the House of Representatives of the

If I am not, I know, the House in Oregon (New York)

○ffice, 1976, Former House of Representatives of the

### Document Information

- **Title**: Document Title
- **Date**: October 12, 1976
- **Author**: Editor of the House of Representatives
On February 2, 1879, 543 Bannock and Paiute Indians were removed to the Yakima Agency, and in the fall of that year, thirty-eight of the Paiutes, who had been held at Vancouver barracks as prisoners, were brought to Warm Springs. Six of them returned to the Yainax Sub-agency, and Oits, their head man, and his son went to the Simcoe Agency, leaving twenty-seven at the Warm Springs Reservation. By July of 1884 all of these Indians except five had left the Reservation, removing to the Yakima Agency. Oits and his band of approximately seventy Indians, however left Yakima, with the consent of the Agent, and returned to the Warm Springs Reservation, "of their own free will and accord." They were allowed to remain and established homes south of the Agency.

The Paiute Indians belong to the Shoshonean linguistic family group. This name is involved in some confusion, and it has been applied at some time to most of the Shoshonean tribes of western Utah, northern Arizona, southern Idaho, eastern Oregon, Nevada and eastern and southern California. They have claimed some relationship with the Bannocks. It

2 Ibid.
3 Ibid.
4 Letter from J. W. Elliott, Superintendent of Warm Springs Reservation, October 13, 1938.
On February 8, 1949, the Congress passed a Revenue Act to...

move to the Territory, and at the time of the sale, the President...A

of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury,

were prohibited to remove, destroy, or in any way injure the...a

resulting twenty-seven acres of the Kawaikini Reservoir.

will be thoroughly examined by the Treasury Department, Inspector...

As a result of this action, the Secretary of the Treasury...

is hereby authorized to remove and establish revenue fourth of the

The latter is in reference to the experience in the preliminary

part of the report, which is in so far as the President'sroids of the...continue to serve any reservation or community by

authority, and under authority thereto, they have adopted some solutions with the


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1. Report from the Secretary of the Interior.
2. Report from the Secretary of the Interior.
5. Report from the Secretary of the Interior.
is generally accepted that the name originated from the word "pah", meaning "water", and "Ute", or from "pai", meaning "true" and "Ute".¹

As a people they are generally peaceable, moral and industrious and highly recommended for their good qualities. But the northern members of the family were more warlike, and a considerable number of them took part in the Bannock War of 1878. There are willing and efficient workers, and were sought by white men as farm laborers. While not considered as bright as the prairie tribes, yet they appeared to have more solidity of character, steadily resisting the vices of civilization.² They supplemented the food purchased from their earnings, by fish and small game from the plains and mountains, and piñon nuts and other seeds which they ground into flour for bread. Their ordinary dwelling was the "wikiup", a small rounded hut of rushes over a framework of poles with the ground for a floor and a fire in the center. The top of the hut was almost entirely open.³

¹Ibid.
²Ibid.
³Ibid.
I am currently occupying the same office from the same mail, "by" the "water," and "wet" or "loom," meaning "from" and "am" "wet."

The "water" and "wet" or "loom," meaning "from" and "am" "wet."

I'm a person that is currently occupying my mail and literature.

Any rights, recommendations for your book distribution, and a substantial number of your parts of the family, were more material and a substantial number of your parts of the family, were more material and "wet."

Take care in the community and "wet." Take care in the community and "wet."

We are called and "wet."

Take care in the community and "wet."

I am a person that is currently occupying my mail and literature.

Any rights, recommendations for your book distribution, and a substantial number of your parts of the family, were more material and a substantial number of your parts of the family, were more material and "wet."

I am a person that is currently occupying my mail and literature.

Any rights, recommendations for your book distribution, and a substantial number of your parts of the family, were more material and a substantial number of your parts of the family, were more material and "wet."

I am a person that is currently occupying my mail and literature.

Any rights, recommendations for your book distribution, and a substantial number of your parts of the family, were more material and a substantial number of your parts of the family, were more material and "wet."
Exploration of the Reservation

Early in March 1856, Agent Thompson set out with a party of twenty-one persons, seventeen of whom were Indians—the chiefs and principal men of the bands included in the Wasco treaty—for an exploration of the Wasco, or Warm Springs Reservation. Agent Nathan Olney of Walla Walla and an interpreter accompanied them. They explored all the country southwest of the Mutton Mountains to the base of the Cascade Range without discovering anything suitable for an Indian settlement. Finally they found a location about eight miles south of Warm Springs River on the Shitike Creek, which they examined for some six or seven miles from its mouth.

The stream was sufficiently large for milling purposes. In two small valleys, one on the north, about three miles from the Shitike and running parallel with it to the Deschutes, and the other connecting with the Shitike from the south, they found tillable land. The location of the land would make it possible to establish two large and one small settlement, (the furthest would not exceed six miles) from the place chosen for work shops and mill.

The Indians were well pleased, and with the exception of the Wascoes, were willing to go on it at once. The Wascoes expressed their

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Exposition of the Reservation

Nearly in every issue West Virginia out with a budget of twenty-five hundred, something of some more interest—ten articles and pictures of the news or West Virginia Reservation. Great variety of the West Virginia Reservation can be explored. Fifty miles in length and twenty miles in width, it offers a fascinating exploration. Several of the pueden region.

Finally, they reach a picnic spot where they can rest and enjoy the scenery. Fifty miles from the city, with the exception of six miles from the city, the area is relatively unspoiled. The mountains and forests are untouched.

Please approve for work areas and cities.

The Indians were well pleased, and with the exception of the weather, were willing to go on if it were. The Pines, expanse, green.
willingness to move when the promised improvements had been made, for they were satisfied that it was the best that could be found. They also suggested to the Agent that $3,000 a year for the first five years be withheld from their annuities and expended in the purchase of stock, primarily young cattle.¹

During the winter and spring a band of lawless white men had been operating in central Oregon, from The Dalles south, stealing stock and running it off to California or Salt Lake. In March a large number of horses and cattle had disappeared suddenly, and with them, certain individuals who had been around The Dalles for some time, and, as Agent Thompson said, "they did not go down the river."²

It seemed unwise therefore, to remove the Indians to the new Reservation without providing for their protection, not only from marauding Indians, but also from white outlaws. Colonel George Wright gave the Agent to understand that he deemed it expedient to have troops stationed at each of the Reservations, but at the time, he could not divert any portion of his force from the expedition to the "upper country". So, although a few Indians had gone on the Reservation of their own accord, nothing was officially done to remove the tribes until 1858.

¹Ibid., p. 759.
²Ibid.
will there be one where the planing implement has been made? Isn't that more satisfying than if we can plant on a hill. They also suggest to go north and east, from the last line to the east. There will need to be an indication of a more substantial and expansive to the purchase of stock.

Drumlin County.

During the winter and spring a band of lumbermen with a view to prepare wood. There is an operation in denationalization, from the Derry south, easting stock and removing it to Cavell's, or 80 feet. To have a large number of pounds and careful and skilled lumbermen. We also have certainty of purchase and careful and skilled lumbermen. The debt for home time and as such.

The town fell by guy not to wonder the farmer. It seems necessary to prepare for the lumber to take care. Reservation without provision for their protection. Not only farm settlers, who are many, but also the forest, forest. Covenants agree with

leave the need to understand that we remain the expectation to have groves. Erection of some of the reservations past the time to make not to correct.

"If we are in a place than the expectation of the lumber company."

To assign a few inches past the reservation of land and a saucer without any allowance goes to remain the area until 1888.
Removal of Indians to the Reservation

In 1856 after Agent Thompson and his party had explored the Reservation, locating sites for future settlements, a few Indians moved on the land with their families.

Thompson had estimated that there were three thousand acres\(^1\) of tillable land on the Reservation, but this was necessarily scattered in small sections, mostly along the margins of the streams, although some of the tablelands proved to be suitable for raising grain.

Early in 1858, the Wascos were transferred from their homes, adjoining Fort Dalles, to the Reservation. The tract of land on which they were located was thickly covered with brush and small timber, but they worked industriously to clear it.

In the same year the Dog River Wascos, Descutes, Tygh and John Day River Indians were removed. Most of these bands selected land in the northern part of the Reservation. There remained only a portion of the Deschutes tribe, approximately 100 persons, and about 130 Dog River or Cascade Indians who were still abroad.\(^2\) Some of the John Days had

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In June after great increase and the journey by oxcart the
Deserters, isolated for the government, a few found hunger
on foot, they with their families,

appeared and exclaimed that there were more than thousand others.

All able land on the reservation, all able were necessary, anything in
small section, most of the butter, the rest of the livestock, without more of
the communities had to go to another to restock their

field in 1935, the keeping much more important than their home.

sustaining parts better to the reservation, the hands of land on their
right were larger and more

and each were larger, new buildings standing with many and many timber

In the next year the firearan Bureau, Bureau, they and their

pump and their fence, and to the

settlement part of the reservation, the farms remained only a portion of the

fence in relation to the Bureau, and each had their own. But each of the

fence in relation to the Bureau, and each had their own.

and many others, and many others, and many others, and many others.
scattered in the years just preceding this, many of them crossing to the north side of the Columbia River. The Deschutes and Tygh Indians learned to perform some kinds of agricultural labor readily, but they were not as proficient as the Wascoos.

They all labored under severe handicaps during the first season. It had been necessary to clear the land before it could be ploughed and planted, and although some of them worked willingly, the tools were few, and many of them had had no previous experience. Mr. A. P. Dennison, the newly appointed Agent, and his employees worked steadily, going from family to family, plowing and helping them plant their seeds.

Some of the Indians who were extremely poor found their provisions exhausted while they were still preparing their land for planting, and were compelled to subsist upon the carcasses of horses that had died of disease. The Agent furnished them all the food he could, but most of the money appropriated for his use had been expended in opening farms and erecting buildings.

The first season was unfavorable for the production of a good crop, for the weather was cold, and the vegetables were almost entirely destroyed by frost. The salmon run in the Columbia and its tributaries was unusually small, and the Indians became disheartened and discouraged.

\[1\]Ibid., p. 614.

\[2\]A. P. Dennison to Edward R. Geary, July 14, 1859. 36th Cong., 1st Sess., (Ser. 1023) S. Ex. Doc. 2, Vol. 1, 802. $13,500 had been appropriated by Congress.
looking ahead to hunger and possible starvation without Government aid. Most of the families left the Reservation to dig roots and gather berries in the mountains, but even with these to supplement their food supply, they needed assistance, and the Agent furnished flour to them for several weeks during the following winter.

The treaty was ratified on March 8, 1859, almost four years after the Indians had gathered at The Dalles with the white Agent to make a treaty signing away their title to the land on which they and their ancestors had lived.

The announcement of the ratification had a salutary effect in quieting the apprehensions of the Indians, not only among the tribes immediately interested, but among others with whom treaties had not been made. Superintendent Edward R. Geary requested that appropriations be made without delay for fulfilling the treaty stipulations. He was confident that the remaining tribes would be eager to dispose of their country in order to secure the protection and other advantages arising from the policy of colonizing or reservations.


The report was written on June 9, 1888, I think. It may be that the initial draft of this letter was sent to the writer with some errors or omissions, and the writer sought to correct them in the final version. The circumstances of the confrontation had changed in the meantime, and the writer's perspective on the situation had shifted accordingly.

Enclosed is the report that I believe you are referring to. It covers the events that took place on the date mentioned in your previous note, and provides a detailed account of the interactions between the parties involved. I hope this information is helpful in your work.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
CHAPTER III

INDIAN HOSTILITIES, 1854-1879

Indian Against White

During the years just preceding the signing of the Wasco treaty in 1855, there was much unrest among the Indians. Portions of the country, particularly around The Dalles, had been occupied by settlers, some of whom had selected claims which included the improvements and possessory rights of the Indians. Many of the resulting collisions between native and white settler, however, yielded to the decision of the Indian Agent.

Conflicts were not confined to The Dalles region but occurred in many places. The Secretary of Interior, A. H. Stuart, wrote of the situation in 1851:

It cannot be denied that most of the depredations committed by the Indians on our frontiers are the off-springs of dire necessity.

The advance of our population impels them to relinquish their fertile lands and seek refuge in sterile regions, which furnish neither corn nor game for their subsistence. Impelled by hunger they seize the horses, mules and cattle of the pioneer to relieve their wants and satisfy the cravings of nature.

They are immediately pursued and when overtaken severely punished. This creates a feeling of revenge on their part which seeks its gratification in outrages on the persons and property of peaceable settlements.

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This, it is believed, is a true history of the origin of most of our Indian hostilities.\(^1\)

In 1854 Major Gabriel J. Rains reported the murder of five Indians in the vicinity of Fort Dalles, saying that the natives were aroused, and he believed prompt action would be required to prevent an Indian war.\(^2\) Later in the same year a message reached Washington, Concerning the massacre and mutilation of a party of nineteen emigrants.\(^3\)

Each act of outrage provoked retaliation, until in the fall of 1855 the whole territory was involved in a bloody war.\(^4\) Earlier collisions had been with detached or isolated bands without any attempt on their part to confederate their forces for the purpose of common hostilities, but by 1855 they began to gather together in organized attack.\(^5\)


\(^2\) Major G. J. Rains to E. D. Townsend, January 29, 1854, 33d Cong., 2d Sess. (Ser. 751) S. Ex. Doc. 16, Vol. VI, 16-17. Also John Smith to Edward P. Smith, September 1, 1873. 43d Cong., 1st Sess., Vol. I (Ser. 1601) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. IV, pt. 1, 688. Note: These Indians had nothing to eat or wear and were embittered against the whites.


\(^5\) The great war of 1855 comprised three fields of operation: one was southern Oregon, another Puget Sound, a third Yakima and Walla Walla valleys. In all there were probably 4,000 Indians under arms, and many have believed that nothing but lack of intelligent cooperation among them prevented the annihilation of all the smaller settlements. An Illustrated History of Central Oregon . . . . (Spokane, Washington: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905) p. 62.
This outbreak had been long predicted by friendly Indians, and the white settlers had been admonished frequently of their danger. They felt sufficiently secure, however, with military forces present. But, when the troops were withdrawn for service on the frontiers of Texas and Mexico, the Indians saw freedom from the restraining force; and the added grievance of non-ratification of the treaties made with the United States Government, precipitated the insurrection.

In October, Major General John E. Wool advised the army headquarters in New York, that information had been received concerning an extensive combination of hostile tribes in Washington Territory. Governor George L. Curry of Washington immediately issued a proclamation requesting a volunteer force of eight companies to aid in suppressing Indian attacks. One company under Mr. O. Huxson was to be organized at The Dalles.

By this time matters had progressed so far that it seemed impossible to check the outbreak. Palmer asked that certain sums be spent

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2 James W. Denver annual report, November 30, 1857. 35th Cong., 1st Sess. (Ser. 942) H. Ex. Doc. 2, Vol. II, pt. 1, 299. Also A. F. Dennison to J. W. Nesmith, August 1, 1858. 35th Cong., 2d Sess. (Ser. 997) H. Ex. Doc. 2, Vol. II, pt. 1, 617. Dennison estimated the expenses of the agency would be $50,000 for the following year providing the treaties were not ratified. If ratified, the expenses would be $25,000 outside of payments included in treaties.


on the Reservations, provided by the recent treaties, which might ensure the peace of middle Oregon, but Congress took no action. He believed that if some advance could be made, for the treaties were still unapproved, and improvements on the Reservations commenced, the Indians might be reconciled.

In the fall, following the signing of the Wasco treaty, Palmer visited all the bands along the Columbia River, from the Cascade Falls to the Deschutes River, to obtain their pledge of fidelity and adherence to the treaty, and sent messengers to the more distant bands. By this time the fear of a general uprising in Washington had alarmed the people, and an attempt was made to concentrate all the friendly Indians residing on the north of the Columbia, in encampments on the south side. The officers were also instructed to secure all canoes by which the enemy might cross the river.

The Superintendent had advised the Indians of the excited state of feeling among the citizens of the community, and warned them that it would be doubtful if the Agent could protect them were they collect within the settlements. He designated three encampments, two for those of the Wasco treaty, and one for the friendly bands who resided north of the Columbia and had crossed the river in accordance with instructions.

1 Joel Palmer to George W. Manypenny, October 9, 1855, 34th Cong., 1st Sess. (Ser. 858) H. Ex. Doc. 93, Vol. XI, 60. He suggested spending $20,000 on Table Rock, $25,000 on Umatilla and $20,000 on Wasco reserves.

2 Ibid., p. 57.

3 Ibid. Joel Palmer to George W. Manypenny, October 25, 1855, p. 81.
About the middle of October, Agent R. R. Thompson, at The Dalles, received word that Stockwhitley, one of the signers of the treaty of the preceding June, had avowed a determination to join the Cayuses and Walla Wallas in hostile movements against the whites. Thompson immediately set out in pursuit, with a company of fifty volunteers, to locate the whereabouts of Stockwhitley and his Deschutes band, but they were unsuccessful and returned to The Dalles. He then despatched an Indian messenger with directions to inform the chief, if he found him, that his refusal to return with his people be regarded as evidence of hostility.

The messenger found the chief's camp and delivered the message, but Stockwhitley refused to return, ordering the Indian, although one of his own people, not to approach his camp again. There were about twenty men in his band, and he had sent runners to the Tygh Indians inviting them to join him. Fearing that disaffection might become general among the tribes and bands in the vicinity of The Dalles, Palmer again visited those in the immediate neighborhood, and sent word to more distant villages. They all seemed determined to observe the treaty and pronounced their willingness to conform to any regulations deemed necessary to maintain peace.

1 Ibid. Written in the treaty as Stock-etley.
Within a short time the Wasco and Deschutes bands of Walla Wallas were generally collected in encampments near The Dalles, and by the middle of November, Thompson reported that they were getting along with the Indians as well as could be expected, but it was necessary for them to be on the alert to protect the natives from the "recklessness" of the whites.

The chief of the Wascons declined an invitation to join the Yakamas and Klickitats, "but individual members of the several bands" joined the war party. Stockwhitley made repeated overtures to other tribes to join him. The messages caused considerable anxiety among some of the friendly Indians who fled to the mountains with their families. Many of the Tyghs who were frightened in consequence of the sickness and deaths that had occurred since the signing of the treaty, attributed the cause to disease which had been placed in the goods presented them at that time, and they also fled to the mountains.

In a letter to Major General Wool, Palmer expressed his confidence that the tribes, whose members were cooperating with the enemy,

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2 Ibid. R. R. Thompson to Joel Palmer, November 19, 1855, 125.
3 Ibid. Joel Palmer to Captain Cain, October 3, 1855, 55.
4 Ibid. R. R. Thompson to Joel Palmer, October 8, 1855, 74.
5 Ibid. R. R. Thompson to Joel Palmer, September 28, 1855, 62.
would repudiate their acts, and would give their names and aid the authorities in their arrest. ¹

When Stockwhitley reached the Cayuse country, he tried to induce the Cayuses to join him in making an attack upon The Dalles, because of the few whites left there during the absence of the troops, and the large amount of plunder they could secure. The Cayuses could not be convinced of the feasibility of his plan and refused. ² Stockwhitley and his followers joined the Walla Wallas, Umatillas, Cayuses and Pelouses in the battle on the Walla Walla ³ between Kamiakin and his brother Shaw-wa-wai. Stockwhitley's band divided, some went with Kamiakin, while the remainder, with their leader, wintered at the Cayuse camp. ⁴ However, Stockwhitley, disgusted with the manner in which the Cayuses fought, later left them and joined Kamiakin in the Yakima country. ⁵

Many of their horses had been weakened from excessive service during the war and died during the winter. The Indians' supply of food

² Ibid. R. T. Thompson to Joel Palmer, November 19, 1855, 124.
had been depleted and late in February, 1856\(^1\) a small party approached The Dalles to seek food cached the preceding fall. The alarm was given by some squaws who had seen them in the hills opposite the Wiam village. Agent Thompson described the pursuit in a letter to Joel Palmer on March 2, 1856:

Whereupon six of the men armed themselves and started in pursuit; crossing the river they soon discovered the trail leading up the Columbia, which they pursued until late in the night, when they encamped without fire. In the morning, upon examination, they felt satisfied they must be in advance of the party of whom they were in pursuit, and concluded to return. In a short time they discovered the hostile party approaching; both parties placed themselves on the defensive and approached very cautiously, and with guns presented, until they came within convenient speaking distance; with their arms still presented, they held a talk which lasted about half a day.\(^2\)

The Indians terminated the talk, telling them that the "great body of the Indians are desirous of peace; and that Kamiakin is only waiting for the Cayuses to conclude terms with the whites, and he will follow their example."\(^3\)

In April, President Pierce asked for an appropriation to be used in restoring peace with the Oregon Indians. Congress passed an act, April 5, 1856,\(^4\) placing funds at the disposal of the Indian Dept.

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\(^2\) Ibid., 757.

\(^3\) Ibid.

The Falls of near 1000 square yards in the vicinity of the river's edge.

With all respect, George Thomson, resident of the vicinity, a letter to

Dear Sir,

In the immediate vicinity of the town, some distance from the

site of the proposed dam, there is a small settlement of about 100

families. This settlement is known as "The Falls," and has been in

existence for over 100 years. The residents are predominantly

farmers, and the area is rich in natural beauty.

Yours sincerely,

George Thomson
Temporary provisions had been made in December from appropriations which were at the command of the Department, and some work was done in collecting the peaceful Indians in locations withdrawn from contact with hostile bands, and partially subsisting them. This policy had been adopted in both Oregon and Washington Territories. An attempt was also made to encourage hostile Indians to surrender their arms and join the friendly tribes, in which the officers were fairly successful.

The war went on, nevertheless, until the first of June, 1856. By this time it seemed to reach a conclusion and comparative quiet settled over the region. But on October 10, the Superintendent of Oregon Territory reported a renewal of warfare east of the Cascade Mountains, in which half of the very powerful, and hitherto friendly tribes of the Nez Perces had joined. Palmer realized that unless the disturbances ceased, it would be necessary to remove the friendly Cayuses, Walla Wallas and Umatillas who had claimed the protection of the Agent, to the Warm Springs Reservation, which was out of the troubled area and comparatively isolated. But the removal of these tribes to the reserve would without doubt necessitate the stationing of a military force near its boundaries, at least during hostilities, so this action was delayed indefinitely.

Important qualifications and personal letters to be conveyed by personal.

It is necessary to make a determination in favor of the committee's decision, especially in the case of the committee's vote.

The next letter will contain the full text of the committee's decision, with all necessary details.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate the importance of the committee's decision and the necessity for swift action.

[Signature]

[Date]

[Place]
In the meantime gold was discovered in central Oregon—and reputedly even within the limits of the Wasco reserve, in considerable quantities. If the reports were true the region would become important to the whites, so Palmer suggested the possibility of removing the central Oregon Indians to the coast reserve. The Indians were adverse to removal, however, arguing with perfect justness, that in a strange place they would have difficulty in protecting themselves from attacking bands. The matter was dropped for the time, but in a few years the subject of removal was again revived.

Snake Depredations

During 1858 and 1859 the Indians in this region were all friendly and well-disposed with the exception of the Snake tribes living on the western slope of the Blue Mountains, directly opposite the Reservation on the east side of the Deschutes River. These Indians had been notorious from the early settlement of Oregon for their depredations on the cattle and horses and others, including


2 Neither Indians nor any other persons have in general any right to open mines or quarry stone upon reservations except perhaps in a few cases where the object may be to secure stone for building purposes, coal for fuel and petroleum for light. Paper Accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1878. 45th Cong., 3d Sess., Vol. I (Ser. 1350) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. IX, 407.

the lives and property of the emigrants. Probably a hundred citizens, many of them women and children, had fallen by their hands during the preceding ten years. With the exception of the execution of the reputed murderers of the Ward family by Major Granville O. Haller's military commission, they had constantly escaped with impunity.

These were the Indians, ancient enemies of the Warm Springs and Wascos, who during the next few years frequently attacked the Reservation. Their attacks were generally made at night, while their victims were asleep that they might steal stock; but occasionally they would swoop down on the scattered huts, while the men were not there to guard their families and would take women and children captive. Sometimes herders would be fired upon while watching their animals on the range, and would be killed— their horses and cattle driven off.

The Snakes made several attempts to steal horses and cattle belonging to the Department, and threatened to burn the Agency buildings and fences, until in one instance during 1859, Dr. Thomas L. Fitch, the acting Agent, and several of the white employees were compelled to flee

R. R. Thompson to Joel Palmer, September 3, 1854. 33d Cong., 2d Sess., (Ser. 746) S. Ex. Doc. 1, Vol. I, 486. Congressional Globe, Vol. XXV (Appendix), 1846, 1189. Note: The massacre of the Alexander Ward party occurred on August 20, 1854, in which nineteen men, women and children were tortured and killed. Some of the emigrants had been horribly mutilated before death, and Mrs. White had evidently been forced to watch the burning of her three children before she was murdered.
The farm and property of the company, including the land, buildings, and equipment, had fallen into disrepair and the management was seeking to rectify the situation. The management reviewed the existing records and decided to implement several changes to improve the efficiency and profitability of the operation. The changes included the installation of new irrigation systems, the replacement of old machinery, and the implementation of more sustainable farming practices.

The decision was met with resistance from some of the workers, who feared job losses and the disruption of their daily routine. The management assured them that the changes would ultimately benefit everyone involved, leading to increased productivity and profits.}

The increased efficiency and profitability led to a significant improvement in the company's financial position. The workers were pleased with the changes, and the management was proud of the transformation achieved. The company continued to thrive, and the changes made were seen as a model for other farms to follow.
for their lives. Several Indians and one white man were killed. The huts of the Indians were plundered and the marauders kept possession of the Agency buildings for several days. The loss to the Government and to the Indians fell little short of $16,000 by the end of the year; in stolen stock and injured property and crops. Superintendent Geary of Oregon recommended in the fall of 1860 that both the Indians and employees should be indemnified for their losses.

In 1859 Dennison applied to General W. S. Harney, commanding the Military Department of Oregon, for a force sufficient to protect the public property and the lives and property of the Indians—or for guns and ammunition with which the Indians might protect themselves.

Harney sent forty rifles with fixed ammunition, and the agent organized a company of fifty-three Indians, placing them under charge of Dr. Thomas L. Fitch, and gave them such provisions as were available.

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at the Agency. They were directed to proceed into the Snake country to recover the stolen property and punish the thieves. Up to this time 150 head of horses and cattle had been taken, beside those that had been killed. They traveled about 120 miles up the valley of the John Day River, until they came unexpectedly upon two lodges of Snake Indians. They killed all the men, took the women and children prisoners, and recovered a few stolen horses. Across the river they saw several lodges, but the stream was swollen, and their provisions were exhausted after they had spent two days trying to cross, so they gave up the attempt and returned to the Agency on May 3. This expedition prevented a renewal of attacks for several days.

In the meantime General Harney had ordered out a company of dragoons to reconnoitre along the base of the Blue Mountains, recover stolen property if possible, and punish the marauders. But they met with still less success. The Snakes had by this time extended their excursions to the valley of the Bitter Root, where in July they drove off over one hundred horses.

Superintendent Geary urged the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that a military post be established in the vicinity to inspire the Indians

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The second section of the document discusses the importance of integrating education into the experience of school children. It emphasizes the need for a comprehensive approach to education that includes both academic and practical skills. The text highlights the role of teachers and the importance of creating an environment that fosters learning and growth. It also mentions the challenges faced by educators in providing quality education to all students.

The third section focuses on the implementation of educational programs. It outlines strategies for overcoming obstacles and the importance of collaboration between educators, parents, and the community. The text also touches upon the role of technology in modern education and its potential to enhance learning outcomes.

The concluding section underscores the need for continuous improvement and innovation in education. It encourages educators to stay informed about the latest developments in the field and to adapt their teaching methods to meet the evolving needs of students. The text concludes with a call to action, urging all stakeholders to work together to create a better educational system for the future.
with confidence, so that they would return to the Reservation and be protected thereon.\(^1\) This request had been made previously, and was to be made again, repeatedly, until the menace of the hostile Snakes was removed and they were placed on a Reservation.\(^2\) Geary also suggested at this time that an Agent be appointed for the Snakes to teach them to respect authority.

It seemed only right that protection should be given to the Warm Springs bands, for they had never engaged in hostilities against the white settlers, and when needed during the Yakima and Cayuse war, they had furnished volunteers to aid the citizens. In compliance with treaty provisions, they had been moved out of their own country into the immediate vicinity of their old enemies—the Snake Indians, whom they feared and dreaded.

There were, at this time, approximately 1,395 Indians on the Reservation, with the rest of the 6,000 Indians of the Agency running at large over the country. Many left the Reservation after the beginning of the depredations and refused to return, without being assured of protection.

\(^1\)Ibid.

With confidence, to adopt their own plans to the necessities and be benefactors. The least part of the present branch, and new
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Warm Springs, Oregon about 1896.
During the winter of 1859 while Dennison was on the Atlantic coast, Superintendent Geary directed Sub-agent Abbott to establish his headquarters at the Reservation. Hitherto, the Agent had resided at The Dalles, but Geary realized that this action might inspire the confidence of some of the natives who could be induced thereby to return to the Reservation to cultivate their fields. It was also necessary to protect the buildings and fencing from destruction and to maintain possession. Some Indians did return and with the assistance of the employees built small cabins in the immediate vicinity of the Agency buildings.

The Snakes did not cease their incursions. It was necessary to herd the stock during the day and corral it at night, observing the strictest vigilance at all times. To leave a band of horses or a single animal without guard for a few hours was to ensure its loss.

Sub-agent Abbott reported the precarious condition of the Reservation to the military authorities of Oregon and applied for a temporary force. A detachment of twenty-five or thirty men under Lieutenant Robert Johnson was sent to the Reservation to investigate the matter, and "ascertain the truth of falsity of the report." They en-
camped at the Agency one night and started on their return to Fort Dalles the next day, for the "stealthy enemy" was not visible.

Impelled by a desire to discover the rendezvous of the Snakes, and if possible to establish amicable relations with them, and induce them to cease their continual warfare upon the tribes who were in amity with the United States, Superintendent Geary and Sub-agent Abbott joined a military force which was traversing their country. They were accompanied by nine men, five of whom were Indians. The party left The Dalles on the first of June and traveled for nineteen days across 250 miles of wilderness. Frequently they built fires on the hills, the usual signal for a conference, but they received no response.

Their first intimation of the presence of the Snakes was after they had overtaken the command of Major Enoch Steen on Buck Creek, a small tributary of Crooked River, about forty miles northwest of Harney Lake. The Indians had attacked the camp of the military guide near this place two nights before. From that point on they had daily indications of the nearness of a small group of Indians.

On June 14 they found two shod American horses, and on the following evening as they were pitching their tents, two men rode into camp. They belonged to a company of fifty-four men from the Willamette

\[1\text{Ibid. Edward R. Geary to A. B. Greenwood, October 1, 1860, 443.}\]
In the midst of the trench one night and eavesdropping on your return to Fort

Belfort the next day, you were "surprised" and "not advised"

In light of a gesture to discontinue the movement of the Trenchers.

My intensions to rephrase our entire effort with these few mailers

To come again, contain me, secure me from any harm to myself

With the United States, immediately ceased any Ego-centric trendy. They were

needed a million voice! I hope we continue their country. They were

The letter on the right of yours, and the yellow for whom, you inserted three years ago

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many others for a conference. Again making no exceptions.

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though returned to a company of fifty, then turn the intelligence

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1F. Feingold. German A. E. Correspondence Oct. 1940.
Valley, who, while enroute to the Owyhee River to prospect for gold, had been attacked by the Snakes at a lake thirty miles northeast of Harney Lake and robbed of seventy horses. Being on foot, with only animals enough to pack their provisions, they commenced a retreat. The next day they were intercepted by the enemy, a battle resulted, in which a white man was severely wounded and six or seven Indians killed. The miners continued their retreat without further molestation, and suffering from hunger and fatigue, they succeeded in reaching their homes.¹

After hearing of this attack, Major Steen sent a messenger to advise Captain A. J. Smith, who had left the reconnoitering party two days previously, and was now enroute to the City Rocks on the Salt Lake road. Major Steen and his command left the next day for Stampede Lake, a little north of Lake Harney, to be nearer the scene of the last attack, but although Geary and his party examined the vicinity with some thoroughness, they discovered no indications of Indians. On the twentieth they returned to the Reservation,² leaving the military in the field engaged in opening an emigrant road through the mountains to the Willamette Valley.

Two day after the Superintendent and the Sub-agent³ left them

¹Ibid.
²Ibid., A. B. Greenwood to R. R. Thompson, November 30, 1860.
³Ibid., Edward R. Geary to A. B. Greenwood, October 1, 1860, 295.
After the treatment of the patient, the doctor went home.

Many new elements to the diet were on the table, and

after the treatment, the patient was discharged from the hospital.

As a consequence of the treatment, the patient improved.

To check the patient's progress, the doctor went to the hospital.

Upon returning from the hospital, the doctor wrote a report.
the troops were attacked by a large body of Snakes, who escaped with little punishment, owing to the rugged character of the country. The savages followed close upon their retreat, and made a sudden assault on the Warm Springs Reservation where they drove off all the stock. In attempting to recover the stolen property, the Warm Springs Indians came into collision with them and a number on each side were slain in the encounter. "The effect on the Snakes was to superadd the spirit of revenge to the desire of booty."2

This led to another plea for the establishment of a permanent military post at or near the Agency—or the abandonment of the Reservation. In response to this plea a detachment of troops was sent there, temporarily, for it remained just during the winter and was withdrawn the following spring.3

William H. Rector, Mr. Geary's successor as Superintendent for Oregon, criticized the method by which Geary had entered the Snake country, under military protection. "Every military expedition, heretofore, entering their country has gone for the express purpose of chastisement, and even in this, according to Mr. Geary's own report

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1Ibid., A. B. Greenwood to R. R. Thompson, November 30, 1860, 246.
2Ibid., Edward R. Geary to A. B. Greenwood, October 1, 1860, 397.
... one of the principle objects of the expedition was to 'impress a salutary fear on these marauders'. ¹ The presence of an armed force was evidence that their intentions were undoubtedly hostile. Consequently the Indians evaded them, watching every movement, and seeking every opportunity to harass the troops. In closing his communication, he said, "I only refer to it to show that inasmuch as he failed in his efforts, some other course must be adopted ...."²

Early in 1862, a small party of miners was massacred by the Snakes on the John Day River.³ The military authorities feared a repetition of this outrage upon other miners on the Powder, Burnt and Malheur Rivers and attempted to induce the Indians who had participated to gather for a parley. They hoped to arrange an amicable settlement with the Snakes, whereby United States' citizens could explore and mine in the Indian country without further interruptions.

Superintendent Rector appointed a Special Agent, J. M. Kirkpatrick, to investigate the circumstances; and Agent Logan was asked to assist in securing some friendly Warm Springs, who could be relied upon for their fidelity, to carry a message to the hostile Snakes. There were

²Ibid.
one of the principal objects of the institution were to improve
a variety of Sinn Fein in various counties, and to
are satisfied that their influence was beneficial in the
the Irish people as a means of obtaining and maintaining
and secure part of
implement of its constitution. In addition the constitution in both
I only refer to it to show that it still is not far from the

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the Irish people, without further interference.

Experiments in food supply especially the potato harvest, and to

Partly to investigate the circumstances and partly for the purpose of

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M. E. Mac

no Indians on the Reservation at this time,\(^1\) however, who were familiar with the Snake language; so Kirkpatrick was compelled to secure runners among the tribes along the Columbia River.

Life on the Reservation settled into a rather peaceful routine during the years between 1860 and 1863. There were little flurries of excitement over reports of hostile Indians in the vicinity from time to time, but in October the Snakes made a raid, in which they succeeded in running off about 125 horses. The Reservation Indians immediately pursued them and recovered some fifty head.\(^2\) In November the Warm Springs Indians organized a scouting party and traveled into the country east of the Deschutes River. They captured a child which had been stolen, and twenty horses.\(^3\)

Early in the spring of 1864, Captain John M. Drake, commanding officer of the military district, requested that a small party of the Reservation Indians accompany him upon a trip into the Snake country to act as scouts for his command. After but a few days' march they discovered the enemy on Crooked River and regained some fifty horses. During the encounter, Stockwhitley, one of the most influential chiefs, who had become very friendly to the whites, was severely wounded and

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\(^1\) J. M. Kirkpatrick to William H. Rector, July 22, 1862, 409.


\(^3\) Ibid.
To indicate on the requisition or file copy the pomeron and name familiar

I cannot understand or interpret what appears to be some diagram

somewhere in the middle of the document.

The second page appears to be a letter heading routine

likely the same between 1960 and 1966. There were little hints at

something or other between 1930 and 1936, with an apparent stress on

the acquisition of Puerto Rico, Spain, and Cuba.

I am sure you can understand some little hints in the

requisition indicating a possible entry, but there seems to be

mention of the January 18th, 1966.


The request for the purchase of the Arkansas

is interesting.

Health to the surprise of 1960, October 8th, there are no

references to the Office of the Military Governor, dealing with a small part of the

requisition indicating something quite a bit into the same context to

the others.

As we can see, for the moment, after the year 1940, there are

several references to the commissary, the second one of the more important articles.

and have become very familiar to the motif, now necessary and
subsequently died. In the same fight, First Lieutenant Stephen Watson, James Haskison and another white man were killed.¹

As soon as the intelligence of this battle reached the Reservation, a war party of seventy warriors was mustered and proceeded to join Captain Drake. They were provided with food and ammunition which could be spared from the Reservation, and which the Agent felt authorized to furnish. Captain Drake, however, feared that it would be impossible to feed so large a party in a country barren of provisions, and he declined the company of more than ten or twelve to act in the capacity of scouts. The rest of the party returned to the Reservation but enroute they fell upon a party of Snakes and captured eleven women and children and nine horses without loss to themselves.

The Snakes attempted another raid during the same year, after Lieutenant James Halloran and his small force were stationed at the Agency and the troops pursued the Indians, recovering part of the stolen property.² In 1866 the War Department ordered all troops stationed at the Warm Springs blockhouse to be withdrawn for service elsewhere.

¹Ibid., The other man’s name was Kennedy. Also Number 1 E, History of Depredations Committed by Snake Indians from 1862 to 1866; Compiled from the Newspapers of Oregon, May 28, 1864. 39th Cong., 1st Sess., (Ser. 1248) H. Ex. Doc. 1, Vol. II, 687. Note: In the preliminary encounter, Watson was killed, and his men retreated. Stockwhitley was attached to Lt. Watson and would not allow the Paiutes to scalp him. He and his men again charged and rescued Watson’s body, but was so badly wounded himself that he died a few day later at the Warm Springs Reservation. Illustrated History of Central Oregon . . . .(Spokane, Washington: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905), 702.

Immediately the Snakes swooped down upon the unprotected Reservation. A band under Chief We-wa-we-wa made the attack, and in the melee which followed several friendly Indians were wounded, and Poust-a-mi-ne, one of the more intelligent natives, was killed. Captain George Crook and a party of men later captured We-wa-we-wa and forced his band to submit to authority.

The marauding Indians did not confine their raids to the Reservations, but they preyed upon the white settlements, until in 1866 the people of Canyon City, exasperated at outbreaks of the Snakes, raised a fund and offered a bounty of $50 for each scalp taken. In April 1866, Major Louis Henry Marshall, then in command of troops in Idaho and eastern Oregon, applied to Superintendent J. W. Perit Huntington for a body of Indian scouts from the Warm Springs Reservation to assist him in operations against the hostile Snakes. Compensation was to be made in the form of horses, mules and other property captured from the Snakes. Major General Frederick Steele, in command of the western Oregon district, and Superintendent Huntington

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2 The Mountaineer, (Daily), The Dalles, Oregon, April 10, 1866.

I immediately send copies of the above to the War Department.

The proposed telegraphic message will be telegraphed to the

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ments will appear following several times in the morning and late

eme, one of the more intelligent members was killed. Certainly

George Crock and a party of men from Oregon No. 15 and 16 and

be able to support the

I see that the subject of Oregon City, especially the outskirts of the

[Signature]

In April 1865, Major Henry W. J. Grant in command of the

Part of the Union for a body of men from California,

reservation to exenterate in operations against the hostile Indians.

compensation was to be made to the town of Roseburg, taking

property ceded from the Seneca. Major General Blount requested

in command of the Western Oregon Athabascan, and Superintendent

tion, 1866. 6th

the purpose of the Oregon, 1866. 11th

His Excellency, (Daily) 2nd February, Oregon, 1866.
countered this proposal with the suggestion that the Indians be paid as scouts by the Government. Offering plunder as an incentive for service would have a degrading effect upon the friendly Indians, and since the property to be captured was mostly some that had recently been stolen from the white settlers, it was subject to reclamation and its possession would bring the Indians into trouble with the white owners.

Nearly a hundred Indians were enlisted in the military service at this time\(^1\) under pay as privates of cavalry, but in addition they were promised all the property they could capture and urged to make the war one of extermination. Major General Steele appointed Dr. William C. McKay and John Darragh to command the scouts\(^2\) to be recruited from the Indians on the Warm Springs Reservation. Dr. McKay had been the resident physician on the Reservation since 1861. He was an Indian prince of the Chinook tribe and son of Captain Thomas McKay. He had been reared in the home of his grandmother, Mrs. John McLaughlin at Vancouver and sent by Jason Lee to the states to be educated in medicine. Mr. John Darragh, a citizen of The Dalles, had served as sheriff and was later Superintendent of schools in Wasco County.

On November 7, Lieutenants McKay and Darragh, with about seventy mounted warriors arrived at Fort Dalles where they were to

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\(^1\)The Mountaineer, (Daily), The Dalles, Oregon, April 10, 1866.

be provided with the necessary arms and equipage for a winter campaign against the Snakes.\(^1\)

Before leaving on their expedition, the Indians at Fort Dalles gave a war dance for Major General Steele and his staff. An account of the exercises was printed in The Mountaineer, as follows:

At 2 P.M. the Indians made their appearance painted and dressed in their best, and mounted on horses furnished by the Government. Horsemanship was displayed.

At the conclusion of the riding, the Indians were lined up and General Steele addressed them, then presented two guidons and explained to them through Dr. McKay, the significance of the flag, et cetera.

The Indians signified their assent to the remarks made by General Steele by an exclamation of "Ay" along the whole line. The presentation being over the Indians prepared for a dance on the parade ground.

After dancing about half an hour, they formed in front of the General and several chiefs addressed him through an interpreter. They made promises that they would do all they could to make their expedition a success.\(^2\)

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\(^1\)The Mountaineer, (Weekly), The Dalles, Oregon, November 9, 1866.

the experience we bring to the opposition, as follows:

At the T.I. the Ingersoll case itself demonstrates
how far-reaching and far-reaching our public
policy in the Ingersoll case in the Ingersoll
and Washington case. The Ingersoll case is
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If for the sake of
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At the time of enlistment the scouts were enjoined by Lt. William Borrows in a speech to take no prisoners, regardless of age or sex. Under these orders they left, with their commanders to surprise a camp of Snakes in a narrow canyon on a small fork of the Crooked River. The officers directed them to carry out their orders, although the Indians remonstrated. Finally, reluctantly, after killing the seven men, they killed and scalped the fourteen unresisting women and children whom they had wished to take prisoners.¹

Huntington writes: "I shudder when I recall the fact that this is the first instance on record in which soldiers in the service and wearing the uniform of the United States and by express orders, butchered in cold blood, unresisting women and children. There have been several other instances more recently in which women and children have been killed, but I am not advised as to the particulars . . . ."²

The Mountaineer printed a letter from Dr. McKay describing other engagements during this same expedition. The following letter is dated February 8, 1867:

On the sixth of January rumors came to our camp of hearing shots fired in a direction that none of the party had been. We sent out scouts who returned about 4 o'clock and reported signs of footprints in the snow and signs of deer being killed. That night at dark we left camp on the war path and reached their camp and attacked it at daylight. We killed three and took two children prisoners and captured two mules, one horse and ammunition.

²Ibid.
Another letter written by Dr. McKay was printed in The Idaho Statesman, August 24, 1867:

Immediately on the return of General Crook, we are to start on a month's expedition. It will be a large force consisting of 3 Companies of 1st Cavalry, as follows: Companies F, H and M; and 1 Company of mounted Infantry of the 23rd Regulars. Also 24 Snakes and 72 Indian scouts from Warm Springs Reserve.

The Indian scouts have since the opening of this campaign, June 15, killed and captured 75.1

During the spring of 1868 the Reservation was terrorized for the last time by visits of the raiders. Thirty or forty head of horses were driven off, one of which belonged to the Department. Ten of the horses belonged to one Indian, and he followed the raiding party twenty miles but could not overtake them.2

The days of fear and terror were passed, peace was descending upon the central Oregon Indians—a peace which would encourage them to improve their farms, learn trades and educate their children. Settlers were pushing into the Deschutes Valley on the east side of the river, and their farms and small villages acted as an additional bulwark against the ravages and cruelty of the marauders.

The Canyon City Road, from The Dalles to Canyon City, which passed within twenty miles of the Agency, was the scene of constant attacks

1The Idaho Statesman, Boise Idaho, August 24, 1867. Lulu D. Crandall Historical Collection, Scrapbook, Fort Dalles Historical Society, The Dalles, Oregon.

from the Snakes during the early years. During 1865 and 1866, scarcely a week passed that there were not some depredations committed: pack-trains, with their cargoes stolen, wagons and teams, with their freight seized, stock driven off, teamsters, packers or travellers killed, in fact to pass over the road was to imperil one's life.

The Snakes had raided the Reservation every year since it had been established, sometimes stealing 750 to 800 animals at a time, and killing and capturing the women and children, until the Warm Springs Indians feared to leave their houses and families unprotected.

It must be remembered that during these years the only statutes in which Indians were mentioned or controlled were those enacted in 1834, known as the Trade and Intercourse Acts, whose main purpose was to regulate traffic in furs and prevent the sale of ammunitions and intoxicating liquors and intrusion upon an Indian Reservation. There was no legal means by which the roaming bands of Indians could be controlled.

No officer of the Government had authority by law to punish an Indian for crime or to restrain him in any degree, and the only way to enforce law and order was found in the "use of the bayonet by the military, or such arbitrary force as the agent might have at his command." 2

The nature of their country and their nomadic habits and fierce character gave the Snakes such an advantage that it was said that "10 good soldiers were required to wage successful war against 1 Indian."¹ Every Indian killed or captured by the military cost the Government at least $50,000.² This seemed to indicate that it would be much cheaper to "feed them than to fight them."³

After many years the Government succeeded in locating many of the roving bands on a new Reservation, the Malheur, which was set aside for the Indians in southeastern Oregon. Between 1874 and 1876 some 570 Paiutes and 173 Bannocks and Snakes, vagrants of southeastern Oregon, were gathered there by the Government.⁴

**Participation in the Modoc War**

The subjugation of the Snakes did not end the activity of the Warm Springs scouts, for during the Modoc War, 1872-1873, the scouts were again called into service. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs directed Superintendent Odeneal to put the Modoc Indians upon the Klamath Reservation, peacefully if possible, but forcibly if necessary. Odeneal was unable to persuade them to return to the Klamath Agency, and the matter

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² Ibid.
³ Ibid.
The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the importance of

participants from various departments and agencies to meet and

understand the challenges faced by the government and

formulate effective strategies to address them. The meeting will

be held on [Date] at [Time] in [Location].

After the meeting, the government will seek to implement and

engage in discussions with other countries on the matter. The

information will be shared with the appropriate authorities.

Participants are requested to submit their reports and

presentations in advance.

Participation in the Workshop

The participation of the finance and economic sectors is critical to

the success of this event. The workshop will cover

topics such as fiscal policy, economic growth, and

international trade. Participants are encouraged to

bring their own perspectives and experiences to

the discussions.

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[Footer:]

[Signature]
of removing them was referred to the military. ¹

A body of regulars and volunteers under the command of General Edward R. S. Canby were soon in combat with the Modocs and their leader, Captain Jack, in the Lava Beds. The white soldiers fought against great odds, for this region was a natural fortress for the Indians who knew every foot of ground. Canby telegraphed Agent Smith for aid, and in six hours a company of scouts, commanded by Donald McKay, half-brother of Dr. Thomas McKay, was enlisted and ready to move. ²

On April 16, General Cornelius Gilliam, who had awaited the arrival of the Warm Springs Indians, ordered the troops to be supplied with three-days' rations, and to be ready to move at 2 P. M. on the enemy. Colonel E. C. Mason, on the opposite side of the Lava Beds, was to move at the same hour. ³ Wright's Cave and surroundings were bombarded with heavy shells on April 16, 17 and 18 by simultaneous attacks from both sides. ⁴ General Canby had determined to make no attack on the Modocs until the arrival of the Warm Springs scouts, for he wished to save the white sold-

¹ State Telegraph, Ashland, Oregon, December 7, 1872. Lulu D. Crandall Collection, Scrapbook, Fort Dalles Historical Society, The Dalles, Oregon.


³ The Union, Yreka, California, April 16, 1873. Lulu D. Crandall Collection, Scrapbook, Fort Dalles Historical Society, The Dalles, Oregon.

diens, and he knew the scouts were experienced warriors. By this time about ninety scouts had joined the army, two-thirds of whom were Warm Springs, and one-third Wasco Indians, all under the command of Donald McKay.

The Modocs vacated the Cave on April 19, and the Warm Springs scouts scattered out in small parties to hunt the enemy. They scouted the country east of the battle ground and worked around to the stronghold of the Modocs. On April 26 the Modocs were engaged by a detachment of regulars and thirty scouts at Sand Hill, four miles from the Cave. This was more disastrous to the troops than to the Modocs. One Modoc was killed and the Warm Springs scouts captured his body and gave it to the soldiers who scalped his head and skinned his body, dividing scalp and skin among the victors.

Agent Smith commented on the work of the scouts as follows:

Their service during the war cannot be exaggerated as they undoubtedly saved the soldiers of Captain Hasbrouck from a total massacre at Sorass Lake, May 10. They were the captors of the Lava Beds and in fact did all the successful fighting that was done, and never

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3 The Union, Yreka, California, April 22, 1873. Lulu D. Cran dall Collection, Scrapbook, Fort Dalles Historical Society, The Dalles, Oregon.

4 Bland, op. cit., p. 35.
forgot their duty as Christians during the whole time.

The Modocs were forced to retreat. This was the beginning of the dissolution of their forces, and their provisions commenced to give out. One portion of the warriors became dissatisfied with the leadership of Kintpuash, and internal strife assisted the white soldiers; for during the month of May the fighting was brought to a close and in the following October, Captain Jack, their leader, and three of his companions were hanged.

An interesting note appeared in The Dalles' Mountaineer on June 28, 1873, regarding the paying of scouts for their services during the war.

When the Indians reached The Dalles they were met by their families, and by night had spent practically all of the $7,000 in currency paid them by the United States Army disbursing officers.2

The Bannock Campaign

Within a few years the Warm Springs scouts were again called to action; this time to participate in the Bannock campaign during 1878. Major General William T. Sherman authorized him to enlist scouts from the Warm Springs or Nez Perce tribes.3 He received his authorization to

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2 The Mountaineer (Weekly), June 28, 1873, p. 2.
For reasons not clear to Christians, German troops were stationed at the border of their territory, and their presence seemed to mark the beginning of a significant change in the policies of the government. One portion of the German government's strategy was to maintain a strong military presence in the region to prevent any potential threats. This move was particularly troublesome, as it was seen as an aggressive move to extend German influence.

An interesting note on a previous letter from the German government on June 28, 1937 regarding the ongoing situation in their territory.

Within a few years, the German government made several moves to strengthen their military presence. The government's actions were supported by significant financial backing from various sources.

The German Chancellor

Within a few years, the German government's stance was more evident, especially in the area of military expenditure. To sustain this level of participation, the government's economic policies made a significant impact. The Chancellor of the German government, in a letter to the President of the Reichstag, emphasized the necessity to maintain their economic strength to sustain military action.

See also: VoL. XX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, May 1937.

The German Chancellor (Weekly) June 28, 1937.

After several months of discussion, the President of the Reichstag, in a letter to the Chancellor, emphasized the importance of maintaining a strong defense.
enlist Indians as soldiers, for the number of scouts could not be in-
creased at this time;\(^1\) and through General O. O. Howard a request was
sent to Agent Smith for not less than ten Indians.\(^2\)

Many of the Indians were absent from the Reservation, hunting
or fishing, and Smith had to send for them. After a few days' delay
a council was held, which was attended by nearly all the principal head
men, including the head chief. They were informed of the request of
General Howard, and the Agent and the missionary, Reverend Fee, urged
them to assist, but few of them wished to go.

Evidently the wrong impression was given to many people re-
arding their decision, and Smith endeavored to explain their action to
the Commissioner. He wrote:

The principal reason given was that they were
now living in peace with all mankind; that I had
taught them that it was wrong to fight and they had
abandoned it; and besides a missionary had come to
teach them about God's law, and now to go to this
war, they would have to go back and assume the old
time character--have their war dance and be again
savage--a character they were trying to throw off.

Besides it was near harvest time, and if they
left they would have to hire someone to harvest
their crops for them. They also called up their
experience in the Modoc War where they rendered
faithful service for which they received but little
pay; and the relatives of those braves who were
killed had never received pensions, though such
promises were made to them when they enlisted.

\(^1\)Ibid., General W. T. Sherman to General Irvin McDowell, June 7,
1878. General McDowell to General Howard, June 7, 1878.

\(^2\)John Smith to E. A. Hayt, August 17, 1878. 45th Cong., 3d Sess.,
The practical solution to this is that the
new system of wages will be fixed by the
Labour Board, and the employers will
have to pay according to the rates
fixed. This will result in a
more equitable distribution of
wealth and a reduction in
the cost of living. The
benefits of this system
are numerous and
include:

1. Reduced living costs for
the working class.
2. Increased
productivity due to
higher wages.
3. Improved
working conditions.
4. Greater
satisfaction among
employees.

The implementation of this
system will require
cooperation from all
parties involved.
The question here was asked, "If we go to this war and some of us get killed, who will provide for our wives and children?" It was also, they said, a long distance off to the seat of the war, and they were unwilling to go so far from home.

The principal trouble seemed to be that General Howard had not sent definite terms as to their pay, for he merely stated that he wanted them as scouts and they were to furnish their own horses. One Indian stated that he had received one hundred dollars a month as a scout in the Modoc War, so others demanded this price. They did not want to go unless a company of forty were enlisted at the above salary, and to this proposition, headquarters replied that no terms could be made, "except to give them pay and supplies of soldiers".

The matter rested here, and nothing further was done, although Agent Smith informed the Commissioner that a company of men could have been raised who would furnish their own horses and equipage for forty dollars a month. Their refusal occasioned many false and unjust rumors, and Captain Smith was anxious that the truth of the situation be explained.


2Ibid., John Smith to E. A. Hayt, August 17, 1878, p. 621. Also, G. H. Atkinson to A. C. Barstow, January 28, 1878, p. 65.
The Department was asked to provide
information on the number of cases of adverse
and allergic reactions reported to the
U.K. National Adverse Reaction
Commission. The information has been
obtained from a number of sources and
includes cases reported to the Department
and cases reported to the National
Adverse Reaction
Commission. The information is
presented in a table format at the end of
the report. The table shows the number of
cases reported for each year from 1970 to
1980. The information is presented in a
tabular format at the end of the report.
As the settleers had become more and more in their numbers and the tax collectors were forced to the Indians. The tribal relations gave way to the individual status and the consequent need for trade and the raising of crops and livestock. The value of the land in the benefit of the individual owner as the benefit of the individual owner. The government had to acquire the land from the Indians and make them sell the land to the government at a fraction of the value of the land. The government had to acquire the land from the Indians and make them sell the land to the government at a fraction of the value of the land. Some of the Indians had learned to till the soil in a limited way, and in 1851, when Anson Dart visited the upper Columbia region, he

CHAPTER IV

FIRST STEPS IN CIVILIZATION--AGRICULTURE

With the establishment of large settlements on the Pacific Coast in the newly acquired regions of California and Oregon, the pressure of the white population upon the natives increased to such a degree, that by 1850 a new policy was necessarily initiated for dealing with the Indians. The general plan of removal had to be abandoned, and a substitute found that would, in the end, make the natives capable to meet the new situation. It was necessary to transform them from hunters and food gatherers, to agricultural producers.

A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of Interior, wrote of this situation in 1851 as follows:

The great obstacle to success which must be met and overcome in the outset is their nomadic mode of life--to tame a savage, one must tie him down to the soil. One must make him understand the value of property and the benefit of its separate ownership; one must encourage the appropriation of lands by individuals; attach them to their homes by the ties of interest; teach them the uses of agriculture and the arts of peace; make them learn to substitute beef and pork and mutton as their food, for the deer and the buffalo.¹

Some of the Indians had learned to till the soil in a limited way, and in 1851, when Anson Dart visited the upper Columbia region, he

reported that several of the tribes "manifested great desire to be furnished with useful farming implements—such as ploughs, axes, sickles, et cetera."¹ He found the Wascoos in the vicinity of The Dalles cultivating small patches of land, many of the squaws using nothing but a stick to scratch the soil, but nevertheless, this was a progression from the hunting stage.

The instructions given to Joel Palmer in 1854,² authorizing him to negotiate treaties with the Oregon Indians, also admonished him of the importance of providing that the monies to be paid might at the discretion of the President be applied for the establishment of farms, the purchase of implements of agriculture, or any other objects of benefit to the Indians. This was duly provided in the treaty, and a stipulation was included for the allotment of land to be made, also at the discretion of the President, when the Indians were sufficiently advanced.

During the early years of the Reservation, as has been seen, the Indians were terrorized by repeated assaults of the Snakes from the Blue Mountains. Their crops were ruined and their stock was driven off.

to be an educational institution for the teaching of the sciences and to promote the advancement of learning.

The institution has been in operation for several years and has gained a reputation for excellence in its fields of study. It continues to attract students from all over the world, and its graduates are known for their contributions to various disciplines.

The institution is funded primarily through tuition fees, grants, and donations, and it is committed to providing high-quality education to all who can benefit from it. It also offers scholarships and financial aid to students who demonstrate academic promise and financial need.

In conclusion, the institution remains a vital part of the academic community and continues to play a significant role in the development of knowledge and society.
Early in the spring of 1859, the attacks commenced, and although they had plowed over four hundred acres of land, probably sixty acres remained unplanted. The Indians saw the futility of working without a protecting military force, when the Snakes could in one visit completely destroy all their efforts.

They had had difficulty in producing sufficient food to carry them through the first winter, so by spring it was necessary to go into the hills to dig roots. However, after the first attack of their enemy, they were so frightened that they refused to go out of sight of the Agency buildings to find food. Many of them left the Reservation with their families and stock, going into the neighborhood of the settlements along the Columbia River where they might find protection and food and work. So, through fear and need, they failed to put in crops and the plowed land remained unplanted.

The Indians progressed slowly but steadily. In 1860 Dennison reported that if they were protected from the depredations of the hostile Indians and given the ample provisions provided by the treaty, they could learn to live comfortably. They had large herds of horses, for

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1A. P. Dennison to Edward R. Geary, July 14, 1859. 36th Cong. 1st Sess. (Ser. 1023) S. Ex. Doc. 2, Vol. I, 802. Dennison divided the cultivated lands among the several families, requiring each family to cultivate its own fields.

Kent in the spring of 1926, the rescued comrade was suddenly taken
by a severe hemorrhage and expired. The Indian then set out on
horseback with a large amount of supplies and returned
safely after a strenuous journey. The Indian was later
recalled to the company in one of the composite
companies.

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wealth with them was measured by the size of a man's herd, and some of them, therefore, might even be considered wealthy.

Although occasionally in the first few years, crops were ample, yet there were natural handicaps that affected the fortunes of these people. Because of the altitude, the region was subject to frosts which damaged crops; also the rain- and snowfall was light, and the porous soil made some form of irrigation necessary. Consequently, all the farms were crowded onto narrow creek bottoms in rock-bound canyons. High water washed away some of the best land, forcing the farmers into the uplands. Not until this occurred did the Indians discover that some of the tablelands were excellent for raising grain. The farmers soon found a remedy which tended to minimize the loss by drought and the frequent scourge of grasshoppers. Grain planted in the fall matured three to four weeks earlier than spring wheat and could be harvested before crops were damaged.

The winter of 1861 was unusually severe. By the twentieth of December snow had fallen to a depth of between twenty and thirty inches over the entire country, and it remained until the twentieth of March.

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1 Herds varied in size from one to three hundred horses. See table p. 303 for the number of Indian horses from 1864-1900.


Two-thirds of the Government cattle and some horses and mules were killed by the unprecedented severity of the winter. The Indians, who turned their hardy ponies and cattle out on the range to forage, had no protection for them, and lost almost all their stock.¹ By spring the oxen were so weak from lack of food, that plowing could not be commenced until the grass had grown sufficiently to enable them to regain their strength. Some of the oxen were old and almost useless at best, having come across the plains with Governor Stevens of Washington in 1852, so the Superintendent of farming recommended that new animals be purchased and the old ones be allowed to become "fit for beef" so they would be of some use, otherwise they would die.²

In addition to the backwardness of the season, there was a shortage of seed grain, for Agent Logan had been forced to issue much of his supply for food during the winter while the roads were impassable and no other food could be obtained. However, the Indians worked well, enclosing and breaking 250 acres of new land.³ The Wascos and

¹Ibid., James Hamil to William Logan, June 30, 1862, 197.


Deschutes cultivated about 196 acres altogether in corn and vegetables, using the Agency teams for plowing. Some of the Indians had learned to work without assistance, while others had to have the work done for them. Chief Que-pe-mah of the Tyghs refused to engage in farming and influenced his followers; so that, although their seventy acres of land were enclosed and broken for them, the ground remained untitled. Que-pe-mah was more desirous of obtaining arms and ammunition on his infrequent visits to the Agency, than of securing agricultural implements and seed for his tribe.

Every year, the Department put in a small farm which varied in size according to the amount of seed that was available, and the time the farmer and employees had, after assisting the Indians. If it was late, there was usually very little yield, and the Agent would have to depend upon buying supplies from the Indians to issue to the needy and to feed the Department stock. This gave the Indians an income, helping them to provide their needs.

In addition to the natural handicaps, there were other hindrances to agricultural success on the Reservation. One was the fear of the Snakes, which has already been mentioned, and the other was the attraction to these salmon-eaters of the fisheries during the summer. Here, along the Columbia River, they spent their time, catching...
and eating salmon, and many times in innocent amusements in The Dalles.\textsuperscript{1}

The distance of the fisheries from the Reservation necessitated the removal of the entire family to the fishing stations along the river, where the Indians remained during the entire summer, neglecting their crops which they left to the mercy of the wild weeds, unless some kindly neighbor cultivated their fields.

In these early years farms were inadequately fenced with poles, until a sawmill was built\textsuperscript{2} to provide the Agency with lumber, and during the absence of the Indians, cattle often broke into the green fields, trampling or eating the entire crop.

If the individual farmers could have possessed their own harness and tools, they could have worked more efficiently, plowing when the ground was in the best condition, and cultivating when their fields needed care, without having to wait their turn for the Department implements. The Government would also have been saved the expense of feeding and caring for oxen, for the Indians could easily have used their own ponies for plowing and cultivating. The Agent asked for additional harness to be furnished to the Indians, but it was not

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{1}Ibid., James Hamil to William Logan, June 30, 1862, p. 435.
\item \textsuperscript{2}Ibid., William Rector to William P. Dole, September 2, 1862, p. 401.
\end{itemize}
supplied to them at this time. Money and supplies arrived slowly. The Government was in the midst of war, and matters, not of immediate importance were easily sidetracked. The Agent and his employees had to use their own resources to a great extent. Lacking an adequate supply of tools, many Indians harvested wheat with common butcher knives. The implements furnished were very inferior and the plows could not be used in the rocky soil, for they were not of "chilled iron" as requested by the Agent.

Twenty-four years later the Agent, Alonzo Gesner, complained in his annual report of the scarcity of tools.¹ There was only one mower on the Reservation at that time, and it was the private property of an Indian. The acreage under cultivation had increased from about 425 to 2,000; yet the Indians cut their grain with ordinary mowing scythes or old-fashioned grain cradles, some using a reaping hook. Some of the farmers used harrows with wooden teeth, while others, more fortunate, used iron-tooth harrows. There was no machinery of any kind to clean grain for sowing, and Gesner added, that the tools were such as would not sell among farmers in the vicinity.² He continued:

It is necessary to furnish better implements as farming as now carried on is a drudgery, and it is only the Indian's wants and desires that keep him on the farm.³

² Ibid.
³ Ibid.
Contracts and Fraud

Repeated complaints were made by Oregon Agents and Superintendents to the Indian Department at Washington, D.C. regarding supplies furnished to the western Agencies. The treaties made with the Indians in Washington and Oregon provided that a large part of the first payment for the ceded lands should be applicable to "providing for their removal to the reservation", "breaking up and fencing farms", "building houses" and "supplying provisions and a suitable outfit", et cetera.

The aggregate amount to be expended for these objects and appropriated by Congress during 1860 was $231,000; of which $111,000 was expended in eastern markets.1 Mr. Geary criticized this plan in his annual report of 1860.

This expenditure does not appear to be in accordance with the spirit and intent of these treaties; nor does it meet the just expectations of the Indians.

These purchases, by which large sums have been diverted from the original intention have greatly embarrassed the Agent, and occasion a loss to the several tribes that can only be made up by a remunerative appropriation. Some of the dry goods are not adapted to the condition and habits of the Indians on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and one-half the amount would have sufficed for the present wants.2

The practice of purchasing supplies by contract in the east had been adopted during the days of the California "gold rush" when prices were at their peak on the Pacific Coast. It was generally supposed that even with additional freight charges, purchases could be made at a saving. ¹ This necessity soon passed, and difficulty was frequently experienced in the receipt of impractical goods and materials of sub-standard quality purchased on contract. One Indian Commissioner, being impatient to make purchases, did not await receipt of the Oregon Superintendent's requisitions and sent goods which were neither needed nor fitting. ² When Huntington received his annual supplies he found fancy mirrors in place of small steel plows, frying pans in place of harness for ponies, iron spoons in place of axes and grain cradles. ³

In 1865 a special committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the Indian tribes, and its report showed graft and fraud in the purchases of supplies.

³ Ibid.
The time and manner in which the goods have been shipped have been most unfortunately chosen. The goods of 1863 were not only shipped by the costly Isthmus route, but they were subject to exorbitant charge for packing, drayage, et cetera, and the bulky nature of some of the articles was such as to make the freight a great deal more than the value of the goods themselves.

Handled axes, hatchets, pitchforks, garden hoes, ... were cased in heavy pine boxes to be transported over the route from Baltimore and New York to Warm Springs and Umatilla. The transportation of the bulky wooden handles was five times the value of the articles, handles and all after delivery, while the Indians would have thought it no hardship to make the handles themselves out of the timber which grows upon their reservations.

The purchases of 1864 were all shipped via Cape Horn and San Francisco to Salem. Salem was the destination of no part of the goods.1

The transportation cost from San Francisco to Salem was $74 per ton, and the goods had to be re-shipped down the Willamette River to Portland and thence east to the Reservation. Goods destined for the coast reserves had to be packed across the mountains from Salem on horses.

The committee included a report of its investigation into the quality of the goods received in Oregon.

1Ibid., pp. 13-14.
The article shipped as cotton duck was a light and inferior article of common drilling. A considerable part of the thread sent out was rotten and utterly worthless . . . . Fancy mirrors, costing $5 per dozen were sent; they proved to be little looking-glasses about two inches in diameter and worth absolutely nothing to the Indians . . . . Scissors and sheers in inordinate quantity and utterly worthless in quality were sent. Tinware packed in roomy cases until the freight was far in excess of the value . . . . in short the entire purchases show either ignorance of the Indian's wants or design to defraud them.¹

Included in their report were suggestions made by the committee regarding future purchases for western Reservations, as follows:

1. The purchase of goods should invariably be made by a person acquainted with the Indians and their wants and with the character of the climate and country where they are to be consumed.

2. That purchases should be made at the wholesale mart nearest to the Agency where they are required.

3. That purchases in Baltimore and New York necessarily involve an enormous transportation charge or else the withholding of the goods from the Indians for the year.²

When contracts were let for supplies, some of the materials and implements furnished were neither suitable nor adaptable to the conditions of the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains. Suitable goods

¹Ibid., p. 14.
²Ibid.
of the best quality could be purchased in local markets at prices ranging but little above those paid for similar articles shipped from New York, and one-half the quantity would have sufficed for immediate needs. The freight might have been saved, and the risk and exposure avoided by which many articles were damaged in transportation. ¹

During the spring of 1864 the first plague of grasshoppers infested the Reservation. In some instances whole fields were devastated, particularly north of the Warm Springs River—the stalks being denuded of leaf and grain. The crops were small, but altogether the Indians were in better circumstances than many of the settlers north of the Agency, whose crops were entirely destroyed. ² From this year on, there were periodic visitations of these pests, until at times the Indians were completely discouraged.

In 1866, John Smith took charge of the Agency, succeeding William Logan. ³ He found the Indians nearly destitute. Their crops had failed the preceding summer, and the severe winter which followed compelled them to use for food all the wheat, corn and potatoes which

they had reserved for seed. As soon as the snow disappeared from the hills, they dug roots, subsisting on them until the fishing season opened.

Smith used the annuity fund to purchase seed wheat, corn and potatoes. The animals were in poor condition, and the Indians were necessarily late in their planting. In the middle of May the grasshoppers appeared in greater numbers, and two months earlier, than in 1865. They entirely consumed one field after another at different points on the Reservation; so that, although there was an abundant harvest for some, other Indians left the Reservation, compelled by the necessity to find food and did not return to their land for many years.¹

It was estimated that if the grain had not been destroyed the yield would have amounted to 5,000 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of oats. As it was, they only realized 2,300 bushels of wheat, for which the Indians received $6,900, and seventy-five bushels of oats which they sold for $131. During the harvest, Smith visited the farm of every Indian on the Reservation, examining the crops and compiling the following statistics:²


Agricultural Production of Indians--1866

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Corn</th>
<th>Oats</th>
<th>Potatoes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes (16)&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1,335&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>71</td>
<td></td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasco (38)</td>
<td>1,352</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tygh (33)</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>109</td>
<td></td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>3,342</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup>Number of Indians engaged farming.
<sup>b</sup>Yield given in bushels.

Acres Planted During Year, 1866

- Wheat: 260 acres
- Corn: 20 acres
- Oats: 10 acres
- Potatoes: 60 acres
- Garden vegetables: 25 acres
- Total: 375 acres

The Deschutes tribe was settled on meadowland which required little labor to clear and prepare for cultivation, explaining the large wheat crop harvested by so few men. One man belonging to that tribe, Lawlas, raised over 300 bushels, and two other men harvested over 200 bushels each.

The Wasco had more desire and were more willing to engage in farming operations, but their location on timbered land with heavy underbrush required a great amount of labor for cultivation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Brand</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RC1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>(31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC2</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>(33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>(32)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Table entries are approximate and subject to variation.
Few of the Tyghs were interested in farming. Nearly all of them lived together at the mouth of the Warm Springs River about twelve miles north of the Agency, where there was very little tillable land. Probably their land would not produce more than 200 bushels of wheat, in all. Poust-am-i-ne's band of Tyghs planted twenty-one acres of wheat, and one acre in corn and potatoes. There was no easy means of communication between their field and the Agency, so they constructed a very good wagon road during the winter. They had to labor very hard, for it lay over a mountainous and rocky country for a distance of sixteen miles.¹ Part of the Tygh tribe, which had been absent for two years, returned in August 1866 with their Chief Que-pe-mah, and put in twenty acres of grain.² This, their first crop, was destroyed on June 15, when cattle broke through their fences and totally destroyed their wheat.³

There were only two John Day Indians on the Reservation at this time, and they were cultivating two acres of wheat.

In general, the interest of the Indians in agriculture was increasing. The Agent was anxious that they be instructed in more efficient methods, and he detailed the employees to spend as much time as possible among them, teaching the men to plow, drive teams and harvest. He also encouraged the men to do the labor on the farms, replacing women whose occupation it had always been. The Indian men had considered it beneath the dignity of a "brave" to provide any food but fish or game.

The summer of 1867 produced an abundant harvest, and the Indians were able to devote much of the following winter to improving their farms, repairing fences and enlarging their holdings.

An extremely cold winter followed, however, and much of the seed wheat was again fed to the animals to keep them alive. The Superintendent supplied them with seed which enabled them all to plant, and the harvest yield was nearly three times that of 1867.

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1 The Indians regarded their women as valuable only as to the amount of labor they were capable of enduring. As soon as a woman became aged of infirm, she was deserted and left to gain her own subsistence or die of starvation. John Smith to A. B. Meacham, July 1, 1869. 41st Cong., 2d Sess., (Ser. 1414) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 3, Vol. III, 602.


In 1866, Smith estimated that there were some two hundred Indians engaged in farming, and the number promised to increase annually. The lack of an adequate supply of farming implements and equipment prevented more satisfactory results. There were only twenty-four plows and twenty sets of old harness, where at least fifty plows and seventy-five sets of harness were needed. The five Department wagons had been in service for twenty years and were insufficient in quantity. The prosperity of the past two years had encouraged them, and they were all anxious to become farmers.

About this time a party of United States' surveyors called attention to another spot called "Sinnemash" about fifteen miles from the Agency which was supposed to be fit for cultivation, and probably large enough to make fifty small farms. It was situated 1,000 to 1,500 feet higher than the land already cultivated and would be subject to late and early frosts. This spot soon became the northern center of population on the Reservation.

John Smith resumed charge of the Agency in the fall of 1870, after a short absence, and the conditions were much as they had been when he arrived in 1866. There were only 120 bushels of wheat on hand.

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1Ibid., 576.
2Ibid., 533. Also written Sinnemasho and Simnasho, meaning "thorn bush".
for the subsistence of the infirm Indians during the winter, and he was forced to buy seed wheat and feed for the Department stock.

The following spring and summer were unusually dry, not more than one in three of the Indian farmers raised anything. The principal yield was on the Shitike Creek, for all the other streams were dry. Not one pound of grain was produced on the Department farm, although the usual amount of land was cultivated. Fearing failure of crops, Smith gave the Indians permission to go to Tumwater, near The Dalles, after salmon and furnished them several tons of salt. They secured an ample supply of fish and roots, and only a few old persons needed Government aid during the winter.

The harvest of 1872 was the first large one for three years, and the Indians had a large surplus for which there was a ready market in the nearby settlements.¹ In anticipation of a crop failure, Smith had given them permission to go to the fisheries and into the mountains to dig for roots, so they had a good supply of provision aside from their crops and could dispose of their cereal grains for cash.

With success in farming and the satisfaction of an ample harvest, there was less disposition on the part of the Indians to leave the Reservation to search for food. They became more satisfied to remain

on their farms, breaking new ground and building comfortable houses
and barns. A few purchased fruit trees and farming implements, learned
to make butter, and raised hogs and chickens.¹

During the next few years dry seasons and crickets alternately
attacked the crops of the Indian farmers. In 1875, late rains benefited
the grain somewhat, and the more thrifty farmers even had a surplus for
sale.²

The Agent gave a large number of the natives permission to go
to the mountains to hunt and pick berries, and to the Willamette Valley
to pick hops in 1876 and 1877, that they might provide themselves with
food and clothing for the winter. He appointed a few of their principal
and most reliable men to oversee them and report any irregularities in
conduct. The results were satisfactory, and this practice was continued
during the following years. The Indians were thus taught to labor and
earn something for themselves, and they were also brought in contact
with a better class of white people.

¹John Smith to A. B. Meacham, July 1, 1869. 41st Cong., 2d

²John Smith to E. P. Smith, August 23, 1875. 44th Cong. 1st
In 1875, Captain Smith reported that several of the leading and influential men of the Warm Springs tribe had enclosed and broken new lands, and he predicted that some day they would forge ahead of the other tribes in agricultural accomplishments. The Warm Springs had been the most backward of the peoples on the Reservation, clinging tenaciously to their own religion and superstitions, and preferring to lead a carefree and vagrant life rather than to submit to restrictions and regulations.

Within the next five years the John Day and Warm Springs Indians roused from their lethargy. They chose a new head man, and under his influence they opened farms, breaking about five hundred acres of new land, built more fences and cultivated more land within a space of about eight months than during the previous twenty years. Not less than twenty new farms were located with from five to twenty acres in each that was cultivated and fenced.

Agent Smith reported to the Indian Commissioner in 1881:

Scarcely an Indian family upon this reservation can be found that does not have a patch of ground in cultivation. Hundreds of acres are now cultivated by the Warm Springs that were untouched three years ago.

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1 Ibid., 857.
The people were beginning to depend more and more upon field and garden produce for their subsistence; while wild game, roots and berries were used to satisfy the appetite long accustomed to this food. Salted and dried salmon were also decreasing in the quantity prepared.

In 1888 the problem of agriculture and poor land was revived. The Agent found in looking over the Reservation, a large tract or plateau of level country lying between the Shitike Creek and the Warm Springs River. It was from six to eight miles wide and eighteen miles long, sufficient to give the people 200 or 300 homes of improved quality. It was not susceptible to cultivation immediately for want of water, but he suggested that water could be supplied in abundance at a very small outlay by building an irrigating ditch. He also stressed the importance of additional good farming land to lure those Indians who had left the Reservation to return.

The greatest obstacle by this time to the cultivation of land on the Reservation was the obtaining of a permanent supply of water. By the last decade of the nineteenth century there was less grain raised than there had been two decades before, although more Indians were engaged in agriculture. Successive freshets had either carried off much of the soil along the creek bottoms or had cut deep ditches which left the cultivated land high and dry. The land that was still used had been cropped for so many years that it was "worn out."

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Rainfall could never be depended upon. It is true that there were a number of splendid streams of water coursing through the Reservation and on two sides of it, but the nature of the country would necessitate a large outlay of money and labor to utilize them. In his annual report to the Indian Commissioner in 1890, Agent Luckey wrote:

Days of fishing and hunting are about over as a means of livelihood. The wild game is nearly all killed off and the salmon are lessening in number, so that comparatively few would be caught, even if these Indians had access to their old fishing places. There are still plenty of roots. Their reservation is better for raising wild roots than for anything else, for many of the kinds of roots these Indians gather grow only in rocky places, the prevailing feature of this reservation. The time is not far distant when some active work must be done toward irrigation, for the Indians are fast having to depend for their sustenance upon the products of the soil obtained by their own labor. The crops last season were a failure, from the heat and protracted drought, following a small rainfall during the previous winter and spring. Last winter was an exceedingly hard one upon man and beast, and starvation often stared these Indians in the face. All that saved much intense suffering and hunger, if not many deaths, was the giving out of subsistence sent to this agency for other purposes than issue to Indians except they were lame, blind, et cetera."

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1 A contest was being carried on strenuously between Indians and United States' citizens over the fishing rights along the Columbia River. Commercial fishermen disputed the Indians' treaty rights. See the chapter explaining this controversy in detail.

The statement continues to discuss the importance of maintaining accurate and up-to-date information on the status of the war against Japan, emphasizing the need for timely and reliable intelligence reports. It mentions the challenges of gathering accurate data in a rapidly changing environment and the importance of sharing this information with relevant authorities and commanders.

A section further down the page contains a note or reference that appears to be a citation or a reference to another source. The text is somewhat obscured, but it seems to be discussing a specific aspect of the war effort or a particular战役 (battleground) or initiative.

Other parts of the text discuss the importance of intelligence gathering and the need for accurate reporting to inform strategic decisions. There are mentions of specific dates and events, indicating a historical context, possibly related to the progression of the war or significant diplomatic actions involving Japan.

The overall tone of the document is formal and serious, reflecting the gravity of the situation and the necessity of precise communication during wartime.
An estimate was made in the next year that an appropriation of at least $1,000 should be made for an irrigation fund, as the commencement of a more extensive system. Almost all the tillable land was classed as "arid land", and no one person owned enough land to justify the necessary outlay to bring water to it. Whereas it was believed by some\(^1\) that this Reservation was the poorest and dryest in the Northwest, and that since the Indians had always been loyal to the Government, furnishing more scouts to assist in Indian wars than any other tribes—the Government should give them some reward for their loyalty and bravery: yet the situation of the small patches of tillable land made an extensive irrigation system impracticable.

An irrigating canal, one mile in length, was constructed in 1894 by Indian labor to furnish water for the school and Agency farms.\(^2\) This was necessary to furnish hay and alfalfa for the stock, but nothing was done for the individual Indians. Plans were proposed for an efficient water system, and in 1897 a reservoir was built, and water was piped to all Department buildings.

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Stock Raising

The handicaps to agriculture and the hardships endured by the Indians, most of whom labored apparently for day by day existence, rather than to lay aside material wealth for the future was noted by Felix Brunot, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in 1871 when he visited the Reservations in Oregon and Washington. After his return to Washington, D. C. he made an extensive report to the Board of Indian Commissioners, stating that he believed the land was not fitted for agriculture and described it as "miseraile", estimating that only about 500 acres, already occupied by the Indians near the Agency, were actually tillable. The arable portion had been estimated variously between 1,500 and 4,000 acres, but he insisted that only a portion of this would yield crops. He continued:

A much smaller number of white men would find it difficult to sustain themselves by cultivating the soil of the Warm Springs Reservation, and certainly the Indians never can sustain themselves there without resorting to fishing, hunting, and gathering roots and berries. All these resources, in addition to their anti-civilizing effect . . . . are rapidly diminishing and without them the Indians must again become dependent on the Government for food or become wanderers among the white settlements.  

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2Ibid.
A. B. Meacham, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, devoted part of his annual report in 1870 to the advisability of encouraging stock raising, rather than agriculture on the Reservation.

Warm Springs Reservation as an agricultural country is a total failure. The only way the people can ever become self-supporting will be as stock-raisers. They are poor and have but little stock of their own, and the funds annually appropriated are expended in keeping up the Agency and feeding Indians from year to year.

A few individual Indians have small farms of poor land; nevertheless, they are advancing in agricultural pursuits and would make responsible citizens if allowed to become so. The remainder appear disheartened from repeated failure of crops and other causes and take but little interest in the land.¹

The Indians were urged to raise and breed cattle, for nourishing wild grass grew abundantly on the Reservation and little care was necessary in proportion to the income the cattlemen received from the sale of their animals. Some of the people were more anxious to hunt and fish and provide for their immediate needs than to spend the days herding cattle on the ranges, but the more far-sighted Indian farmers bought all available animals from their neighbors. High grade Devon and Hereford cattle were introduced into the Reservation herds, and


²Indians living on reservations have in general the right to cut hay for the use of their livestock, but cannot cut and sell it to white persons. The military stationed on a reservation have a similar right regarding hay or timber. "Papers Accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs," 1878. 45th Cong., 3d Sess., Vol. I, (Ser. 1850) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. IX, 487.
A firm, honest, and comprehensive training in English literature is necessary for students who wish to enter the profession of teaching or pursue advanced studies in literature. The study of English Literature involves not only the reading and analysis of literary works, but also the development of critical thinking skills and an understanding of the historical and cultural contexts in which literature is created.

This training should include a wide range of genres and periods, from the classics of the ancient world to contemporary literature. Students should be encouraged to explore different forms of expression, such as poetry, Drama, and fiction, and to engage with a diverse array of voices and perspectives. By doing so, they will develop a deeper appreciation for the power of language and the impact of literature on society.

Furthermore, a solid foundation in English Literature is essential for understanding the cultural and historical context in which literature is written. This knowledge is crucial for interpreting texts and for teaching literature at the secondary and tertiary levels. Students who have received a well-rounded education in English Literature will be better equipped to engage with their students and to inspire a love for reading and writing.

In conclusion, a rigorous and comprehensive training in English Literature is vital for students who wish to pursue a career in teaching or in academic research. By providing students with a rich and varied curriculum, educators can help them develop the skills and knowledge necessary for success in these fields.
the Agent attempted to educate the interested Indians in the care and breeding of their animals. 1

There was little market for horses, except in the canneries in Portland and Linnton where the meat was worked up into canned "corned beef". The established price for an ordinary horse in the last decade of the century was $2.50, while an especially good animal might be worth $5 or even $8, but a good cow or steer brought $30 or more. 2

One Indian, Kishwalk, was engaged in sheep raising and in 1887 realized $4,322.25 from the sale of mutton and $4,105 from the sale of wool. 3 In 1897, Kishwalk had a flock of 7,500 sheep, although he started with only seventy-five sheep in 1879. Sheep required more care than cattle or horses, for they had to be herded during the day and corraled at night to protect them from wild animals, but the country was well adapted for sheep raising, and an effort was made to interest other Indians in this form of industry. 4

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1 R. R. Thompson to Joel Palmer, March 13, 1856. 34th Cong., 3d Sess., (Ser. 875) S. Ex. Doc. 5, Vol. II, 759. They wished $5,000 per year for the first 5 years to be retained from their annuities and expended in the purchase of stock, principally young cattle.


4 William W. Mitchell recommended in 1869 that $2,500 of the annuity fund be expended annually in purchase of sheep, for three years, and that they be taught to spin, weave and make their own clothes. William W. Mitchell to A. B. Meacham, September 18, 1869. 41st Cong., 2d Sess. (Ser. 1414) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 3, Vol. III, p. 605.
Subsistence and Income

Under the influence of the Agent and his employees, the majority of the Indians were becoming civilized. Captain John Smith reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1876 on the condition of the Reservation:

They are a people who ten years ago were as uncivilized as any Indians could be, without industry, without any apparent desire for or effort to obtain any better condition; without morals and without religion, thoroughly superstitious to the last degree; living in lodges and tents and eking out a precarious existence on fish, game and their own aboriginal foods.

Now they are lifting their heads and asking to be called men; working in civilized pursuits with commendable industry and making themselves comfortable homes; striving for independence and competency; learning that virtue, honesty and temperance are honorable to all, at least one-half signifying their acceptance of the Christian religion, and a goodly number showing themselves determined to maintain its ordinances and be guided by its precepts and showing by their actions that they desire to be free from their besetting superstitions.¹

Most of the Indians wore citizen's dress, some constantly, some only a portion of the time; governed to a considerable degree by their ability to obtain it. The women were especially quick to adopt the common female apparel, but Smith remarked, "when they paint they use a greater quantity and more conspicuous colors than is considered

THE H intents
tasty in fashionable society." He added, however, "As an instance of their perception of the fitness of things, a painted face is rarely seen at church."  

The Wasco and Teninos had made greater progress toward civilized manners and law-abiding habits than the Warm Springs Indians and were perhaps the most advanced Indians in the state. Almost all of them were either provided with houses or had the material ready to build as soon as they could have land allotted to them, for they realized the advantages and comforts of houses in which to live. They lived within a radius of ten miles from the Agency. Most of them engaged in farming on a small scale, raising hay and grain, and their women were good gardeners, raising potatoes and other hardy vegetables for winter use. They were generally fairly prosperous farmers, working not only for the present, but for the future, laying up property for their families.

The Warm Springs with but few exceptions lived in tepees, up to the last decade of the nineteenth century, wearing long hair and speaking mostly Indian and the Chinook jargon. They lived about


twenty miles north of the Agency, and were not subjected to the

civilizing influences of the association with white employees and

visitors at Warm Springs. For several years their portion of the

Reservation had been overrun with crickets which consumed the little

that was sown and discouraged those who had been willing to farm this

land.

Within the next fifteen years the prediction of John Smith

commenced to be realized. Many of the Warm Springs Indians built

houses and became thrifty farmers and cattlemen. All of them would

readily work for pay to accumulate capital so as to become stock

raisers or farmers. Some clung to blankets and tepees, and relied

upon hunting and fishing for their subsistence, however, and most of

them wore long hair, although the Wascos and Teninos cut theirs short.

The Paiutes were located on a small creek from six to eight

miles south of the Agency, and by 1894 had apparently made no advance-

ment since they had settled on the Reservation eight years before.

They were in a condition of abject poverty, some of them seeming to

have no desire to progress. They complained to the Agent that they

were unable to get a start because nothing had been furnished them.

Other Indians had been assisted by gifts of farming implements, but

nothing was provided for the Paiutes and, although they were willing
to do hard work, they had no money to buy tools, and the produce of the
Introduction of New Princes. For several years past portion of the
republication has been occupied with articles which announce the
appearance of new princes. Within the next fifteen years the proportion of
such articles has been considerable and the number of new princes
announced has increased. This increase has been due to the
improvement of the method of publication and the growth of the
political and social conditions which have led to the establishment of
democracy. The introduction of new princes has been
accompanied by a great increase in the number of publications
devoted to political and social questions. This increase has been
due to the growth of the democratic movement and the
increased interest in political and social questions. The
appearance of new princes has been accompanied by a
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devoted to political and social questions. This increase has been
due to the growth of the democratic movement and the
increased interest in political and social questions. The
few small gardens was rapidly consumed, with nothing saved for winter.

Agent Luckey asked for plows, wagons, harness and seeds to get them started toward civilization.

Some of the Indians continued to live as many white men do elsewhere, by a hand-to-mouth existence, raising a little grain, picking berries and hops, hiring out to other Indians or white men, gambling and idling away the time when they had something ahead and generally living for the present only. Their children had the advantage over the white children though, for they had allotments of land and opportunities for free schooling and might make something of themselves, in spite of their parents.

In general, however, the Indians were industrious and "tenaciously" competitive when Government work was available, such as hauling freight, cutting cord wood, or selling grain or beef. They thronged the Agent's office and were disappointed when they could not secure employment.¹

Many of the women were fairly good housekeepers, trying to live in the same manner as the average frontier family did, but they needed education and training in domestic economy. Something had been accomplished in the training of school girls in cooking and sewing, in care of dairy products and housekeeping, during the nineties, and this

knowledge was carried into the home to benefit the family. Agent Cowan believed that if a field matron were appointed for the Warm Springs Agency, she could go from house to house instructing the women not only in housekeeping methods, but also in the necessary art of economizing supplies.¹ This education was left, however, to the schools at Warm Springs and Simnasho.

The new Supervisor² in charge, A. O. Wright, summed up briefly his general observations in his first annual report, August 6, 1900:

The dress varies from the old Indian dress to that of an ordinary white farmer. Most of the Warm Springs wear long hair, while nearly all the Wasco and Tenino wear it short. Nearly all wear moccasins, probably for convenience. I have not seen a single breechclout and leggings except on one or two at the War Dance. In daily life even the least civilized wear pantaloons. Many Warm Springs wear blankets.

The women in general wear handkerchiefs on their heads, which to my mind are better than fashionable bonnets. All travel on horseback, the women, of course, astride as all frontier white women do. A very few have any kind of carriage except a lumber wagon, which is used for hauling goods, but not for passengers.³

¹Ibid.

²In 1900 the title of "Agent" was changed to "Supervisor", and A. O. Wright, who succeeded Agent Cowan, first assumed this title.

The Indians were virtually self-sustaining. Rations were not ordinarily issued except to apprentices and policemen, or to occasional old or infirm persons with no other means of support; but in exceptional cases of destitution, the Agent gave individuals small amounts of wheat or flour. Sugar, rice and tea were kept for hospital purposes, but sometimes on such holiday occasions as Christmas or the Fourth of July, a little was given to the Indians. The Agents also provided food for crews of men enlisted to work on roads or other Agency improvements.

However, in 1880 rations were issued to the twenty-seven Paiute Indians, newcomers to the Reservation, until they became established, for they, unlike the other Indians, were not accustomed to agricultural labor.

The relative proportion of subsistence obtained from agriculture and part time employment of a civilized nature was difficult to estimate for it depended upon the season. When the crops were good, the Indians were not compelled to go outside the Reservation to seek food.

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1Ibid., p. 367. By 1900 there were no annuities or per capita payments to these Indians, and no rations were given to those capable of work. The issue goods given by the Government were either small articles like nails, bolts, hatchets and rope; or if large, like wagons and plows the Indians were required to work for them.


In 1875, the Indians cultivated about 800 acres of land, raising 4,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of vegetables.\(^1\) The Agent estimated that fifty percent of their food was obtained from agricultural and civilized pursuits, while fifty percent was obtained by hunting and fishing.\(^2\)

The acreage had been increased by 1880 to 2,000 acres and the same Indians were producing 10,000 bushels of wheat and 3,090 bushels of vegetables. Agent Smith estimated that they were obtaining sixty-three percent of subsistence from civilized and agricultural pursuits, an increase of thirteen percent in five years.\(^3\)

By 1899 the acreage under cultivation had been increased to 6,465 acres with 393 acres broken during the year by the Indians.\(^4\)

Many of them raised hay in place of grain, for the grist mill needed


\(^2\)Ibid.


In 1878, the United States spent $500,000 to purchase land for the national capital.

1. The amount of property acquired was $500,000, and the purchase included several important federal buildings and facilities. The property was obtained through negotiations and agreements with the federal government and various local authorities.

2. The purchase was finalized by 1880, marking a significant milestone in the nation's capital expansion.

3. In 1889, the United States further expanded the area of the capital to include additional land.

4. The expansion included several important federal buildings and facilities, enhancing the nation's capital's capacity.

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Ex. Doe, 1st. Int. 1880.

In re. Doe, 1st. Int. 1880.

Ex. Doe, 1st. Int. 1880.

In re. Doe, 1st. Int. 1880.
repairs, and the farmers had to carry their grain forty or fifty miles to the nearest mill to be ground for flour. Hay could be sold to the Department or schools for feeding stock, or used for feed during the winter for the Indian herds. Therefore, in 1899 the report shows only 4,000 bushels of wheat raised, but a yield of 3,000 tons of hay, an increase of 2,825 tons over 1880. Only 1,500 bushels of vegetables were reported but there was an increase in the production of oats, barley and rye of 3,225 bushels.

This shows the changed character of farming on the Reservation. Many of the Indians raised cattle for beef which they sold to the Department for the use of schools and employees, or to white neighboring farmers. In 1890 they sold to the Government for school and Agency use 41,725 pounds of beef, worth $2,712.12, and 170 cords of wood for $595, and hay to the amount of $309.31, a total of $904.31.

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1 Ibid.

2 Ibid.

3 The Indians are not permitted to cut timber for sale or speculation, but only for fuel, building and fencing purposes, or to clear forest land for cultivation. Of the timber cut solely for the last named purpose, they may sell such surplus as is not required. "Papers Accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1878", 45th Cong., 3d Sess., Vol. I, (Ser. 1850) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5 Vol. IX, 487.

The Agent purchased all needed produce from the Indians whenever possible to give them an income of actual money\(^1\) and encourage them in industry. The prices paid were not always regulated by the state of the outside market because of the distance, but the Agents tried to give the Indians a fair price. A. O. Wright, Supervisor in 1900, stated that he tried to buy hay from old women and blind men with no other means of livelihood.\(^2\)

The Indians were on excellent terms with the white settlers of the community and labored for them during harvesting and roundup times. A good "pony" Indian was invaluable in herding and rounding up animals for the ranchers and was almost steadily employed. They were also engaged during hop- and berry-picking seasons in the Willamette Valley, leaving the Reservation on passes issued by the Agent.\(^3\) They were generally well treated and seldom violated the Agent's trust in them.


In addition to working for white farmers or other Indians, some realized a considerable revenue from the sale of ponies, which ranged, half wild with the cattle on the rich grazing lands, requiring little care. The Agents had gradually succeeded in showing the people that large herds of horses were valueless in comparison to cattle, and that they were depleting the supply of grass on the ranges so that within a few years the hills would be bare and all the animals would starve. At one time the number of wild horses on the Reservation was estimated at 42,000.

They also sold pelts, mainly deerskins, with some coyote, beaver, otter and mink skins. As there was no post trader in the seventies, they were forced to dispose of them as they could, and it was difficult to keep a record of the amount the Indian trappers received. They used a great many deerskins for gloves, moccasins and in other ways, so their sales were not more than one-half or two-thirds of the number taken, but they received about fifty cents each for undressed deerskins and $1.25 each for the dressed. The value


2 Ibid., 212.

of their income from such products was only $200 in 1890,\(^1\) while it had been estimated at $1,000 and $1,500 in the early eighties. But by the end of the century, settlements had crept up to the edge of the Reservation and much of the game had fled, or was wantonly slaughtered by white hunters, who killed for the sport—not for necessity. Unlike many of the white hunters, the Indians saved all they could of the deer they killed, for venison was a necessary article of food.\(^2\)

Up to 1880 few wagons had been furnished for the Indian service, and those generally only for the use of the Agents and their employees to haul fuel for Agency buildings and fodder for Government stock. However, it was found advisable to furnish the Indians with wagons for farming purposes and for freighting their own supplies, and during 1879 and 1880, the Agency received five wagons provided with harness—a double set with each one required for farming, and two sets for those to be used in freighting.\(^3\)

This business furnished a source of some income to those Indians participating in the hauling of goods to and from The Dalles.

\(^1\)Ibid.


During 1883 and 1884 over 40,000 pounds of freight, mostly Indian supplies, was hauled from The Dalles, and the freighters received nearly $400 in cash.\(^1\) Two years later this had increased to 140,527 pounds of freight transported, with an income for the Indians of $1,584.32.\(^2\)

In 1890 the amount transported had increased 25,000 pounds and the Indians realized $2,098.88.\(^3\) The peak was reached in 1898 with an income of $2,357, from 227,000 pounds of supplies hauled for the Government.\(^4\)

**Apprentices**

There was a limited opportunity for the most capable and efficient Indians to enter the service of the Indian Department. As they advanced in civilization and proved their ability, some of them replaced white employees. This was made possible through apprenticeship to the white mechanics, the miller, the blacksmith and plowmaker, and to the farmer and teamsters.

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APPRENTICES

Number of Apprentices as Reported During the Years

1879-1893 Inclusive.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Apprentices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1885 a law was passed providing that in every contract made for cutting timber or farming, the person giving such work to the Indians should either name a specified number of extra hands during the years any Indians were apprentices to learn trades, or they gradually replace the white workers.

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**No Statistics available.**
James Hamil, the Department farmer, recommended in 1862 that
Indian laborers be employed under the supervision of whites to make them
efficient and competent workers. He explained:

The Indian in his natural condition is entirely
unused to anything like continuous labor and being
ignorant of the first principles of agriculture, he
can but partially comprehend any verbal directions
given him on the subject, and lacks the necessary energy
and perseverance to carry them into effect; but by
working with white men he becomes accustomed to continued and
steady labor and learns by experience and observation the
method of conducting various farming operations . . . .
He also becomes a man of more consequence among those
of his fellows who wish to make improvement; he knows more
than they do and can do more than they can . . . . they
watch him and listen to his instructions . . . . and from
the circumstances [he] becomes a more efficient instructor
than a white man can be.1

In 1877 the Indian Commissioner, E. A. Hayt, refused to approve
contracts made by Agents for cutting firewood and fencing, insisting that
the work be given to the Indians so they might receive either some compensa-
sation or extra rations.2 During the years many Indians were apprenticed
to learn trades, and they gradually replaced their white masters.

1 James Hamil to William Logan, June 30, 1862. 37th Cong., 3d

2 Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E. A. Hayt,
November 1, 1877. 45th Cong. 2d Sess., Vol. I (Ser. 1800) H. Ex. Doc. 1
The Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

I would like to express my gratitude for the assistance provided by the Commissioner in the preparation of this report.

In the interest of the welfare of the Indian population, it is important that the Commissioner's findings be made available to the public. The report contains detailed information on the current conditions and recommendations for improvement.

The Commissioner has recommended several measures to address the challenges faced by the Indian community. These include improvements in education, health care, and economic opportunities.

I believe that the implementation of these recommendations will lead to a significant improvement in the quality of life for the Indian population.

References:

2. Statistical Abstract of Indian Affairs, 1921.
4. Legislation on Indian Affairs, 1923.
In 1895 C. W. Farber, the acting Indian Agent, wrote, "thus far I have nothing but praise to bestow on such as are holding and have held positions."\(^1\) In that same year the position of teamster at $25 a month was disallowed, evidently because of insufficient Government appropriation; and Farber mentioned that it deprived an Indian of a job.\(^2\)

Many Indian men and women received employment especially during the last decade of the century in the schools and police service. Mention of them, however, will be made in later chapters.

### Allotments

Disputes constantly arose in the tilling of tribal lands, over ownership of fields and parts of fields.\(^3\) Smith recommended in his last report before the Agency was transferred to the supervision of William Mitchell in 1869, that a survey be made, giving to each head of a family a field or farm to be his forever.\(^4\) He was convinced that this would inspire the people to renewed effort and exertion in making improvements.

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\(^2\) Ibid., 281.


In 1860, Mrs. Terp, the well-known player, arrived in Chicago. She was a prolific writer and had published several books of poetry. Her works were widely read and enjoyed by the public. She was also known for her charitable works and her efforts to improve the lives of the less fortunate. In later years, she became a member of the Salvation Army and dedicated her life to helping the poor and needy. Her contributions to the community were recognized with several awards and honors. She passed away in 1890, leaving behind a legacy of love and kindness. Her memory is still cherished by many to this day.
The following year A. B. Meacham, Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs, suggested that those who were farming should be given lands in severalty, and the Reservation should be abandoned, removing the other Indians to some place that they could develop profitably.\(^1\)

With the increased interest in agriculture during the years, came the demand for the fulfillment of Article 5 of the treaty which provided for the allotment of lands.\(^2\) Surveys were made before 1875,\(^3\) but the Agents received no plats or lists, and no further action was taken. The Indians showed their disappointment in a decrease of improvements, although they continued to repair and rebuild old fences and buildings.

Alonzo Gesner complained in his annual report of 1886 about the delayed action in making allotments on the Warm Springs Reservation, as follows:


\(^2\)The President may cause whole or part of the Reservation to be surveyed and assign to single persons over 21, 40 acres; families of 2, 60 acres; family of 3, and not exceeding 5, 80 acres; family of 6 and not exceeding 10, 120 acres; and each family over 10, an additional 20 acres for each group of 3 members in excess of 10. Article 5, Wasco Treaty.

Those who negotiated the original treaty with these Indians intended that the Indian should have land in his own individual right, not collectively, as it is now held. Permanent improvements would take the place of temporary ones, and a stopping place would be converted into a home.

Mention had been made by the Agent three years before that although allotments had not been made, many of the Indians had developed small farms with boundaries or lines established by common consent, but not conforming to the surveys made many years before. The corners fixed then could not be identified, and he requested that the land be resurveyed and allotments be made.

It was not until 1888 that the work of allotting lands in severity was begun. During the winter and spring, Special Agent H. J. Minthorn allotted land to all the Indians living south of the Warm Springs River. This comprised nearly all the Wascoos, Teninos, and Paiutes. He made but few allotments north of that river where most of the Warm Springs and John Day tribes resided, because at that time the northern boundary line was not fully decided upon. Subsequently, however,

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Health services and the aging population

There is a growing emphasis on community health services and the aging population. This is particularly evident in the field of geriatric medicine, where specialized care is being developed to meet the needs of an increasingly elderly population.

Several factors contribute to the increased demand for geriatric services. These include the growing number of elderly people, the development of new treatments, and the recognition of the importance of preventive care.

In addition, the aging population is becoming more active and involved in community affairs. As a result, there is a growing interest in the development of services that are specifically designed to meet the needs of older adults.

However, there are also challenges that must be addressed. These include the need for adequately trained professionals, the development of effective communication systems, and the provision of affordable services.

Overall, the aging population presents both opportunities and challenges for the development of community health services.
the matter was acted upon and the line, as was supposed, was definitely settled. But efforts were again made to change it, and it was resurveyed and a new Special Agent was appointed.

The western boundary was surveyed and plainly marked, and was generally satisfactory to the Indians. It was made to conform as nearly as possible to the meaning and intent of the treaty of June 25, 1855.1

It was impossible to complete allotments until a census could be taken, and the correct number of Indians belonging to the Reservation could be determined. A number of them resided at The Dalles, Celilo, Cascade Locks and Tumwater, and they had never come on the Reservation until allotments were begun. Then each head of a family who belonged to these tribes, but resided along the Columbia, was anxious to have his lands allotted.

Very little was accomplished for another two years. The new Special Agent, S. Hartwig, and his surveyor, J. J. Powers, worked carefully, but corners had been mutilated, and the rocky and hilly country made the establishment of new corners difficult. By 1892, however, allotments were being made on the tablelands.2

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1Ibid.

The present position is that we have been able to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the problems that have arisen in connection with the matter of the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles. We have taken steps to ensure that the necessary steps are being taken to prevent the occurrence of any further difficulties. A number of steps have been taken by the Allied Powers to ensure that the provisions of the Treaty are being observed. These steps include the establishment of a commission to investigate the situation and to make recommendations for the necessary steps to be taken.

The previous efforts to resolve these issues have been unsuccessful. However, the present position is that we have been able to secure a satisfactory adjustment of the problems that have arisen in connection with the matter of the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles. We have taken steps to ensure that the necessary steps are being taken to prevent the occurrence of any further difficulties. A number of steps have been taken by the Allied Powers to ensure that the provisions of the Treaty are being observed. These steps include the establishment of a commission to investigate the situation and to make recommendations for the necessary steps to be taken.

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The allotments were, as might be supposed, not equally appreciated by all the Indians. Gallagher reported in 1896 that although in the majority of cases it was well, in some instances "it might better have been delayed, for necessary attention has not been given, and as a consequence but little done by allottees, some giving one reason and some another as being destitute and too poor and many have been careless."

Agent Cowan mentioned the seeming dislike of the Indians for the allotments in a letter to the Secretary of the Bureau of Indian Commissioners. I find great objection among the Indians to accepting and receiving for their allotment patents. They seem to entertain the false impression that when they receive their patents, the reservation will be opened to white settlement, and they will then be subjected to taxes and all laws governing the whites. However, he also stated that in his opinion the system would be advantageous to the Indians, for individual holdings prompted them to greater industry and encouraged them to maintain better improvements. "In fact," he wrote, "I think it adds energy to self-reliance and also...

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The following note is from the Indian Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

'In fact, in the absence of any previous report, it may be
necessary to point out that the Indian Commissioner, in his report on the
situation of the Indians in this area, has expressed his concern over the
effect of the recent flood on the Indian population and has recommended
the provision of assistance to help mitigate the impact of the disaster.'
prevents active leading men from dictating the possessions of individual Indians.\(^1\)

By 1900 allotments had been almost completed and in general the Indians were living on their own land and farming it, with no record of any leasing of land. An increased interest was manifested in agriculture and new land was broken and fenced.\(^2\)

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\(^1\)Ibid.

Note: A number of acts were passed by Congress regulating the activity of the Indians and pertaining to allotments in severality. In 1887 an act was passed providing that Indians residing on allotted land should be considered as citizens of the United States without the formality of naturalization. Act of 1887, "Indian Legislation," 50th Cong., 1st Sess. Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1887, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1888), p. 274.

Similarly the agent was "instructed to protect those Indians who had adopted the habits of civilized life and received their lands in severalty by allotment". Damages were withheld from annuity payments of a trespasser and paid to the injured party, and if the trespasser was a chief or head man, the agent was authorized to suspend him from office for three months. From Rules and Regulations of the Indian Department, Stats. II, Chap. 46, Secs. 532, 540, 541., p. 128.


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CHAPTER V

BOUNDARY DISPUTE

The extension of public surveys in the vicinity of the Reservation in 1885 showed that the boundaries on the north, south and east had not been properly respected, and that some of the lands belonging to the Reservation had been surveyed as public lands.¹

White settlers had taken up land along the edges of the Reservation, and, particularly on the northern border, had allowed their herds to graze on the slopes of the Mutton Mountains. Indian herders and white herders disputed ownership of the region, and the white Agents were helpless in settling the difficulty for markers could not be discovered which would give a basis for either Indian or white claims.

The entire question arose from the interpretation of the terms of the treaty which are as follows:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the De Chutes river, opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands, usually known as the Mutton Mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connexion with the Cascade Mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of De Chutes river; and thence down the middle of the channel of said river

MAP
SHOWING THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF
THE WARM SPRING INDIAN RESERVATION

1 - Line of Handley 1877
2 - Line of John A. McQuinn 1887
3 - Compromise Line

H. B. Martin
Geo. W. Garman

SCALE IN MILES

0 1 2 3 4
to the place of beginning. All of which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white persons be permitted to reside upon the same without the concurrent permission of the agent and superintendent.¹

The name Mutton Mountains was originally applied to a large area of mountainous country lying south of Juniper Flat, (Wapinitia Plains), which was crossed by the wagon road going south from Juniper Flat to the Warm Springs River.² It was evidently believed by Thompson and his party of Indians who explored the Reservation in 1856 that there was but one range of mountains which formed the northern border. However, in 1884, C. H. Walker, formerly a clerk of the Agency, ascended Mount Hood and took "particular notice as to the divides, peaks, et cetera, of the Cascade and Mutton Mountain ranges."³

According to his report, there were at least three ranges of highlands on the Mutton Mountain system. Only the most northern of the three could be said to be a continuous range or divide from the Deschutes to the Cascade Mountains. The next south is mostly a succession of peaks; the divide is run out long before reaching the Cascades. The most southern runs in a southerly direction, and

¹Stats. XII, p. 963. Article 1.
³Ibid.
terminates at the Warm Springs canyon, a few miles west of the point where the Agency road crosses the river.

The problem was first presented to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Alonzo Gesner, Agent of Warm Springs Reservation, in 1885.\(^1\) He complained of the frequent embarrassment produced by lack of a well-marked boundary and requested that a resurvey be made. On December 17, 1886, a contract was made with John A. McQuinn for the survey of the north line.

Recommendations had been made that the initial point of the line should be located several miles north of the initial point established by T. B. Handley’s survey in 1871. McQuinn, however, located his initial point a short distance south of Handley’s and proceeded to run his line therefrom. The Indians were not satisfied and threatened to destroy all monuments set in that line.

The Commissioner instructed the Agent to confer with the surveyor and attempt to reach an agreement that would be acceptable to the Indians.\(^2\) Thereupon a line was run as pointed out by the

\(^1\) Ibid. T. J. Morgan to John W. Noble, February 8, 1890, 4.


The applicant was granted permission to the completion of

Indian Affairs of British Columbia, under the Native Rights Resolution of

1911. The Commissioner of the Indian Affairs Department has granted a

permission to make several recommendations for the improvement of the

Reconstruction Plan and these matter the principal object of the

Reconstruction Plan and these matter have been

The treaty was signed on behalf of the Indian Bureau in

accordance with the treaty's provisions. The Indians were not notified of any

The Commissioner of the Department has sent his report to the

Commissioner's report will be sent to the government at the

March 10, 1912.

...
twenty Indians working with them. To quote Agent Wheeler's report of
their work:

We made a line no future doubt will ever rise about.
We cut out the brush and timber, a rod wide and deeply
blazed all the trees in the line, and erected at short
distances large piles of stone, 4 or 5 feet high and as
many feet in diameter. 1

Dissatisfaction arose among the white settlers of Oak Grove,
the adjoining settlement, concerning the beginning point and the sub-
sequent traversing of the line, and in a mass meeting they petitioned
the Government for redress, asking that a Commissioner be sent to review
and resurvey the line according to the intent of the treaty.

The Surveyor General was also dissatisfied and a joint inves-
tigation was made by Special Agent H. B. Martin of the General Land
Office, and Special Indian Agent George W. Gordon. They submitted their
joint report, expressing the belief that Handley's line more nearly con-
formed to the requirements of the treaty than that established by McQuinn's
survey. They recommended, however, a line to commence at the initial
point first adopted by McQuinn, but in its prolongation differing mater-
ially from either of the surveys theretofore made. 2

All parties supposed to have knowledge of the true location of
the line or of the reasons which had caused the previous locations there-
of, were called upon for all additional information in their

1 Jason Wheeler to J. D. C. Atkins, August 23, 1887. 50th Cong.,

2 Ibid.
After close scrutiny of these papers, the Department of Interior returned them August 20, 1888 to the Department of Indian Affairs, remarking that sufficient information was "not found in the papers presented, showing the claims of the Indians as to where the line should be indicated, and their reasons for its location as claimed by them."2 The Acting Commissioner, R. V. Belt, did not believe that there was sufficient specific information in the report of Martin and Gordon who had set forth the reasons why, in their opinion, the line should be located as recommended by them. In the main, however, the office approved of their recommendations, but on July 19, 1889, Mc Quinm's line as surveyed in 1887 was adopted by the Department,3 for lack of additional information.

At the same time, Commissioner Belt suggested the survey of the western boundary with "monuments to be erected at intervals of every quarter of a mile on that part of the line where there is no timber, and on the portion where there is timber, the trees to be numerously and plainly blazed, and monuments to be established

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1Ibid.


at intervals of every one-half mile.\textsuperscript{1} The cost of the survey of the western line was estimated not to exceed $40 per mile, a probable total of about $1,600.\textsuperscript{2}

The following year the question of the northern boundary was reopened. Settlers on and along this line, some of whom were actually living on lands included within the boundaries of the Reservation, asserted that this line did not conform to the treaty intentions. They insisted that the Handley line of 1871, which ran from two to twelve miles south of the McQuinn line was in accordance with the Indians' understanding of the boundary which had been recognized by them for thirty-five years. They, therefore, requested that a re-examination be made by a commission.\textsuperscript{3}

By virtue of a clause in the Indian Appropriation Act approved August 19, 1890,\textsuperscript{4} the President appointed Mark A. Fullerton, William H. Dufur and James F. Payne, Commissioners, for the purpose of determining the northern line of the Reservation according to the treaty of 1885.\textsuperscript{5}


\textsuperscript{2}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{3}Ibid. Annual Report of Secretary of Interior, February 15, 1890, 1.

\textsuperscript{4}Stats. XXVI, 355.

The following year the discussion of the corporation promised
was repeated. Reports of any kind, if true, were of profound
moment if made so as to indicate within the department of the
reservation. They introduced the annual report of the secretary and
were read, with the intention of emphasizing the importance of the
province, recognizing its place in the system of reserve.

The point of a clause in the Indian Appropriation Act
expressed during 1890 and 1891, the President and the Secretary,
William H. Fuller, and George E. Logan, Commissioner, for the purpose
of determining the portion line of the reservation amount to
the excess of 1890.

1900.


They submitted their report on June 8, 1891, stating among other things: 

... that the line known as the McQuinn line, as surveyed and run, in no respect conforms to the said treaty of 1855, and is not the line of the northern boundary of the Warm Springs Reservation or any part thereof; that the line known as the Handley line, as surveyed and run, substantially and practically conforms to the calls of the said treaty of 1855, from the initial point of said line up to and including the twenty-sixth (26th) mile thereof, (and) it is, therefore, considered and declared by the Commission that the northern boundary of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation, in the State of Oregon, is that part of the line run and surveyed by T. B. Handley, in the year 1871, from the initial point up to and including the twenty-sixth (26th) mile thereof, thence in a due west course to the summit of the Cascade Mountains.1

Agent Luckey commented on the decision in his 1891 report to the Indian Commissioner:

This will not be satisfactory to the Indians. Had the commission passed over the entire length of the two lines there could not be so much fault found with their decision. It is a pity that white settlers, living on broad prairie farms should begrudge these Indians any part of this rocky, hilly, mountainous, broken country, even counting it all up to the McQuinn line.

It is plain to my mind that the working of the treaty naming the boundaries of this reservation was not fully comprehended by the Indians, if it was understood at all. There was evidently not a definite idea in the minds of

1Ibid.
2Ibid.
Dear Chairman,

Thank you for referring to the Indian

Commission for your report on the Indian

Commission. I appreciate your efforts in this

matter. The Indian Commission is an

organization that has been established to

investigate and address issues related to

the Indian community. It is the responsibility

of the Indian Commission to conduct

hearings, gather evidence, and make

recommendations based on the findings.

Your report is an important document,

and I am looking forward to reading it in

detail. I will provide my comments and

recommendations in a separate

memorandum.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
of the writers of the treaty as to the true topography of the country, and the Indians on the other hand did not understand the full meaning of our language, translated into their own, even if they heard the treaty read, of which there seems to be some doubt.

If the department approves the decision of the commission and adopts the Handley line, then give these Indians several thousand dollars, not only to have them feel that the loss has been made up in some degree, but also make up what they have lost by the fraudulent treaty, as they claim, by which they lost their fisheries and then lost a large part of the consideration they received by the taking of the oxen and wagons by Superintendent Huntington to the Klamath Agency and never returning them. 2

On June 6, 1894 an act was passed defining and permanently fixing the northern boundary of the Reservation. Quoting from the Statutes at Large:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the true northern boundary line of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in the State of Oregon, as defined in the treaty of June 25, 1855, made between the United States, represented by Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon Territory, and the confederated tribes and bands of Indians in middle Oregon, in which the boundaries of the Indian reservation now called the Warm Springs Reservation were fixed, is hereby declared to be that part of the line run and surveyed by T. B. Handley, in the year 1871, from the initial point up to and including the 26th mile thereof;

1 In a letter to Rev. R. W. McBride regarding the boundary, R. R. Thompson wrote: "I do know that our knowledge of the topography of that entire country south of the Tigh Valley was extremely vague. Whites and Indians had traveled along that trail by the Warm Springs toward the Klamath country and back, but knew little or nothing of the country." R. V. Belt, Acting Commissioner, Report of Committee on Indian Affairs, February 19, 1890. 51st Cong., 1st Sess. (Ser. 2686) S. Ex. Doc. 67. Vol. IX, 9

of the Natives of the United States, and the Indians of the United States, not to be disregarded in the enactment and execution of the laws. And I do hereby solemnly declare that it is my true and sincere intention to use all means in my power to carry into execution the said Constitution and laws, so far as may be compatible with the Constitution and laws of the said States. And I do hereby further declare that I am not bound to hold the office of President for any longer time than the said Constitution and laws permit, and that I am not bound to act in any manner contrary to the Constitution and laws of the said States.
thence in a due west course to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, as found by the commissioners, Mark A. Fuller-ton, William H. H. Dufur, and James F. Payne, in the report to the Secretary of the Interior of date, June 8, 1891, in pursuance of an appointment for such purpose under a provision of the Indian Appropriation Act approved August 19, 1890.\(^1\)

Although the boundary had been apparently fixed by Congression-
al action, the Indians were not satisfied; and it remained a matter of dispute between Indians and white farmers for another fifty years.

overed in the treaty, the following clause:

Provided, also, that the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said Indians; and at all other usual and accustomed stations, in common with citizens of the United States, and of worthy suitable houses for curing the same . . . .

During the early years, they depended to a great extent upon fish and roots for their subsistence. This was necessary, for their knowledge of agriculture was meagre, and the agency possessed few farm-
ing implements which could be loaned to the individual Indians. As they became more skilled and accomplished in their work, the Agent objected to the Indians leaving the reservation in mass for the entire winter, to fish at the Dales, when they should have remained on their farms caring for their crops.

The fishing season opened in May and continued until late

\(^1\)Stats. XXVIII, 86.

\(^2\)Stats. XII, 261. Article 1 of Treaty of 1855.
In the event that the agreement has been approved by the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of India, the necessary arrangements will be made for the implementation of the agreement.

After the agreement has been approved by the Government of the United Kingdom, the necessary arrangements will be made for the implementation of the agreement.

In the event that the agreement has been approved by the Government of India, the necessary arrangements will be made for the implementation of the agreement.

Finally, the agreement has been approved by both Governments, and the necessary arrangements will be made for the implementation of the agreement.
CHAPTER VI

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE

The Indians, parties to the Wasco treaty of 1855, attempted to secure for the future their inherent rights to fish without restrictions at their ancient fishing stations when they caused to be inserted in the treaty, the following clause:

Provided, also, That the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said Indians; and at all other usual and accustomed stations, in common with citizens of the United States, and of erecting suitable houses for curing the same . . . .

During the early years they depended to a great extent upon fish and roots for their subsistence. This was necessary, for their knowledge of agriculture was meagre, and the Agency possessed few farming implements which could be loaned to the individual Indians. As they became more skilled, and accumulated tools, the Agents objected to the Indians leaving the Reservation en masse for the entire summer, to fish at The Dalles, when they should have remained on their farms caring for their crops.

The fishing season opened in May and continued until late fall, and because the fishing grounds were from thirty to seventy-five miles distant the Indians moved their entire families to the Columbia

1Stats. XII, 963. Article I of Treaty of 1855.
CHAPTER IV

THE THEORETICAL PRINCIPLES

The influence of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-1871

To become for the future great importance to the French elective system. The vote of the national delegates at the constituent assembly can go to

serve in the French, the following ordinance:

In order to exercise power of

safety plan in the scenario commencing with the

change and reconstruction of Paris, the race, and the

commune, and of the most suitable forces for and

the same will be the

force, the same forces, in accordance to a short extension

ship and labor for their service, and the necessary, the right

development of organizations for workers and the Yenan bureau for the

As the importance which can be imposed to the labor and

that become more visible, and consequently for the Yenan, the

to the Yenan labor and the Yenan bureau to cease for the entire bureau,

settled for their scope.

The left-wing forces active in their comminute until.

left and become the Yenan bureau more than thirty to seventy-three,

which again the influence more their entire forces to the commune.
living along the River during the summer months. The Agents alleged that the farmers left as soon as crops were planted, seldom returning during the entire growing season to weed or cultivate. Consequently in many instances the labor of plowing and planting, and the money spent for seeds was wasted, for the neglected crops were ruined by drought, weeds, or destroyed by cattle which broke into the ill-fenced fields and trampled or ate the grain. William Logan, in charge of the Agency, wrote of this in 1862:

It would be of infinite good for the efficiency of the Indian Department Service if the Indians could be prevented from going to these fisheries... It is true they are permitted by treaty stipulation to take fish there and some go there for that purpose, but at the same time it is a fair excuse for others to leave the reservation and go to the fisheries not for the purpose of taking fish. They will be thrown in contact with vicious white people who barter off to them liquors and steal from them or cheat them out of their horses and women.

I consider it entirely impossible for the agent in charge to keep the Indians on the reservation and to have them cultivate the soil in a manner to derive any benefit therefrom unless they are entirely prohibited from going to the fisheries.\footnote{William Logan to William H. Rector, July 28, 1862. 37th Cong., 3d Sess., (Ser. 1157) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 2, Vol. II, 436.}

The following year the Oregon Superintendent, J. W. Perit Huntington, discussed this problem in his annual report to the Department of Indian Affairs at Washington.

The Indians really reside at the reservation but a small portion of the year. Under pretense of fishing and herding their stock, they infest the towns along the Columbia River, and defy the efforts of the agent...
In his study of the Human Race, the American sociologist, Charles Cooley, has developed a theory of 'the looking-glass self.' This theory suggests that individuals form their self-concept not only through their own perceptions but also through how others perceive them. Cooley argues that people learn to see themselves as others see them, and this process is facilitated by social interaction. The looking-glass self plays a crucial role in the development of social cohesion and collective identity. It is through these interactions that individuals come to understand and define their own self-concept.
to prevent their procuring whiskey. The sales of fish and berries, and the prostitution of their women afford them plenty of money, and render them less desirous than they otherwise would be to engage in agriculture.

If they would give up this right it would relieve the white settlements of a very great nuisance and very much better the condition of the Indians. I recommend an appropriation of $3,000 to be paid in two annual installments for that purpose.1

In 1864 Huntington recommended that a law be enacted which would require the Indians to remain upon the Reservation and would provide for their punishment by withholding annuities or otherwise, if they absented themselves without consent of the Agent. He also suggested that it should be made an offense for any white person to entice an Indian to leave, or to conceal or harbor him after he had left the Reservation without permission.2

An act was subsequently passed by Congress authorizing an arrangement with the Indians by which they should yield a right which they had to leave the Reservation to fish, upon the payment of a moderate sum in necessary agricultural implements or other useful articles.3

On November 15, 1865, Huntington made a supplemental treaty with the confederated tribes by which they relinquished their right to fish, hunt, gather roots and berries and pasture their stock upon lands outside the boundaries of the Reservation of

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3 Ibid., Annual Report of Secretary of Interior, November 15, 1864, 154.
outside the Reservation, which was reserved in the original treaty of June 25, 1855. Following is a resume of the treaty which was to prove a point of controversy in the future:

Article 1. The rights secured under Article 1 of the treaty of June 25, 1855, to fish, erect houses, hunt game, gather roots and berries upon lands without the reservation hereby relinquished, it having become evident that it is detrimental to the interests of the Indians and the whites.

Article 2. The tribes covenant and agree to remain upon the Reservation subject to the laws of the United States and regulations of the Indian Department and control of the officers thereof, and to pursue and return any members who shall attempt to leave the Reservation.

Article 3. When necessary for an Indian to go beyond the borders of the Reservation, the Agent at his discretion to give each Indian a written pass always for a short period and the expiration definitely fixed on said paper. Any Indian having a pass, which remains for a longer period than the time named in said pass shall be deemed to have violated this treaty, the same as if he or she had gone without a pass.

Article 4. Any infraction of this treaty shall subject the Indian to a deprivation of his or her share of annuities and such other punishment as the President may direct.

Article 5. In consideration of the relinquishment of rights herein enumerated $3,500 to be spent in teams, agricultural implements,
seed and other articles for the advancement of the tribe in agriculture and civilization.

Article 6. United States to allot to each head of family of said tribe or band, a tract of land sufficient for his or her use. Possession guaranteed and secured to said family and heirs forever.

Article 7. Any Indian known to drink or possess ardent spirits to be reported to the Agent with the name of the person of whom the liquor was obtained, that they may be lawfully punished.

At the time the treaty was made and approved, it was hailed as the solution to a serious and troublesome problem. To quote Huntington, "It now gives the Agent enough control over them [the Indians] to confine them to the Reservation, and the effect upon the Indians is most salutary in removing them from the demoralizing effects of whiskey and debauchery, while it affords the whites infinite satisfaction by ridding them of a nuisance which otherwise would be almost intolerable."

The article providing for issuance of permits to those leaving the Reservation was logical. Several of the Warm Springs men had been mistaken by settlers for hostile Snakes or Modocos and killed. There was therefore danger to those who left the Reservation without some means of

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identification. This article appears to have been the one stressed in the discussion of the treaty.

Major Omar Babcock, Superintendent of the Umatilla Reservation until 1939 and former Superintendent of Warm Springs, wrote regarding Articles 1 and 3:

I have been told by old Indians who were present when the 1865 treaty was made, that no mention was made of that paragraph [regarding relinquishment of fishing rights] and the Indians signed it in the belief that all they had done was to pledge themselves to have the identifying permits when they left the Reservation. Later, they found that they had relinquished one of their most valuable possessions.

He stated also that it was the belief of the Indians that the agitation for a treaty originated with commercial fishing interests along the Columbia River.

In years of crop failure the Indians still depended upon roots and fish for their food for winter. Passes were issued and the Indians spent short periods of time, usually twenty or thirty days, along the River.

Definitely located fishing stations were recognized as a form of personal property. The tribe in whose territory or limits they were exacted tributes from all who fished.

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1. The Mountaineer (Daily), The Dalles, Oregon, March 9, 1866, p. 2, c. 2.


The capture of the first salmon of the season was accompanied by a ceremony intended to give that particular fishing station a good season's catch. ¹ The ceremonies started with a tribal feast consisting mainly of salmon and eels, either freshly cooked or dried, ² and continued with dancing to the music of tom-toms and more feasting. Fishing, as well as most of their other occupations, was surrounded with superstition.

The method of fishing at The Dalles resembled that used at Willamette Falls. Charles Wilkes described his visit at The Dalles during the fishing season and gave a clear picture of the means employed by the Indians at that early time.

They also [comparing them to the Willamette Valley Indians] construct canals on a line parallel with the shore, with rocks and stones, for about 50 feet in length, through which the fish pass in order to avoid the strong current, and are here taken in great numbers. ³

Salmon were caught during runs in the spring and fall, partly with dip-nets, partly by spearing, while smaller fish were obtained with hook and line or by means of basket traps. Scaffolds extending over the rapids, a few feet above the foaming waters were fastened to the rocks, and from these the fishermen swung their nets or hurled their spears into the water below. The nets, holding from two to three bushels were


²The Oregonian, Portland, Oregon, April 17, 1939. p. 1.

The purpose of the present section is to examine the correlation between the seasonal occurrence of certain weather phenomena and the long-term trends in agricultural productivity and economic growth in the region. A comprehensive study of historical data, including temperature records, rainfall patterns, and crop yields, has been conducted. The analysis reveals a significant positive correlation between increased rainfall and improved agricultural output, particularly in the summer months.

Within the scope of the present study, additional factors, such as soil quality and crop diversity, have been considered. The results indicate that the most productive areas are those with diverse crop rotations and well-drained soils. Furthermore, the integration of modern farming techniques, including precision agriculture, has been shown to enhance yields and reduce environmental impacts.

The section concludes with a discussion on the potential for further research and the development of sustainable agricultural practices. It is suggested that future studies focus on the impact of climate change on the region's agricultural sector and the development of adaptive strategies to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in weather patterns.

References:
fastened to handles fifteen to twenty feet long. The hooks and spears were also attached to long poles, but they were fastened to a line about five feet from the upper end of the pole so they would unship readily. If the hook was made permanently fast to the end of the pole, it would be likely to break, and the large fish would be much more difficult to take. 

Wilkes described the preparation of the fish in the following words:

The men are engaged in fishing and do nothing else. On the women falls all the work of skinning, cleaning and drying the fish for their winters' stores.

So soon as the fish are caught they are laid for a few hours on the rocks, in the hot sun, which permits the skins to be taken off with greater ease; the flesh is then stripped off the bones, mashed and pounded as fine as possible. It is then spread out on mats and placed upon frames to dry in the sun and wind, which effectually cures it. Indeed, it is said that meat of any kind cured in this climate never becomes putrid.

Three or four days are sufficient to dry a large matful, four inches deep. The cured fish is then pounded into a large basket, which will contain about 80 pounds; put up in this way, if kept dry, it will keep for three years.

As early as 1855 or 1856 the Indians were instructed in the process of salting salmon, and they soon became fond of it. Previously they had always either smoked or dried the fish, sometimes pounding it to make pemican, as described by Wilkes, and packing it into hempen sacks

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Statement Regarding the Amount of Salmon Cured During the Years 1866-1878

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Salted</th>
<th>Dried</th>
<th>Sold</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1866</td>
<td>153 Barrels</td>
<td>600 Barrels</td>
<td>$975</td>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>16,000 Pounds altogether</td>
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<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>24,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>35,000</td>
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<td>$920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>20 Barrels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>16,000 Pounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>30,000 to 40,000 Pounds in equal quantities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Figures not available for the year.

*b No figures given for the amount sold.

*c 35,000 pounds sold.
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<td>3,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,000</td>
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<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures not available for the year.
of their own make for storage or trading purposes. The chief rendezvous for barter was at the falls, a few miles above The Dalles, where neighboring tribes came to trade their products for fish.

The Indians refused to sell any salmon until after the first run, and then "always without the heart," wrote Wilkes in his diary. This may be explained by the following excerpt taken from another part of his diary: "During the fishing season the Indians live entirely on the heads, hearts and offal of the salmon, which they string on sticks and roast over a small fire." The fish was prepared at the fishery and packed in barrels which were sunk in the ground to keep until needed during the winter. Very seldom were the caches raided until the settlements grew large.

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1 Ibid., p. 161. Sacks were lined with salmon skins before they were filled. Twenty salmon required a sack about one foot by two feet in length.

2 A. B. Meachem, Wigwam and War-Path; or the Royal Chief in Chains, (Boston: John P. Dale and Company, 1876), p. 147.


or your own use, for another or federal purposes.

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and unprincipled white persons, or roving bands of Indians whose lands
had been taken by settlers, stole from them. 1

Shortly after the signing of the treaty, however, dissatisfac-
tion arose; not regarding the claims to the land which they had
lost, but concerning the right to take fish at their old fisheries: 2

A. B. Meacham relieved Huntington as Oregon Superintendent
in May 1869, 3 and in the same year the Agencies were turned over to
the military Department. 4 John Smith, who was replaced by Brevet
Captain William W. Mitchell, described the general conditions on the
Reservation and particularly stressed the fishery problem in his
last report.

The Indians say that they did not understand the
terms of the treaty amendatory to the treaty of 1855,
and signed by them on November 15, 1865 with J. W. P.
Huntington, Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon.
They claim it was not properly interpreted to them
and while they were willing to give up all rights and
titles to land . . . . without the limits of this Reser-
vation, yet that they were led to believe the right of
taking fish, hunting game, et cetera, would still be

1A. P. Dennison to J. W. Nesmith, August 1, 1858. 35th
Dennison recommended that suitable houses be erected at each of
the fisheries, as promised by the treaty, to facilitate the putting
up and preserving of salmon, asking for an appropriation of $3,000
to be furnished for this purpose. Also see A. P. Dennison to
Edward E. Geary, July 14, 1869. 36th Cong., 1st Sess., (Ser. 1023)

2A. B. Meacham, Wigwam and War-Path; of the Royal Chief

3John Smith to A. B. Meacham, September 20, 1869. 41st

4Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, 1875-
had been taken on matters, other than those.

Sporty after the staging of the Council, however, success-

tions more not unimportant to claim to the land which they had

been part owning the rights to claim, the part of the territory.

A. & K. Mission, Welfare Mission, as Orange Superintendent

in May 1939. In the same year, the Federation were informed that the

reserves and particularly excessive the library program in the

last report.

The report of the reports prepared to the reports of 1929.

and known by then it was 1929. It had been important to know

where a person of the library area. Who claimed to own the library

area, which were allowed to give the library to

met the limit to which at least 100 copies of the library

was the limit to which at least 100 copies of the library

should be returned.
given to them. Were it not for the salmon fisheries at The Dalles they would have suffered during the coming winter.

They do not wish to regain the land, but they wish to have the free and unmolested right to take fish at said fisheries guaranteed to them; and that provision be made that no person or persons may assume control of the said fisheries to the exclusion of the Indians.

Salmon is to an Indian what bread is to a white man; and I hope this matter will receive your attention and that these Indians may be permitted to use the said fishery in common with the whites. 1

The Indians were anxious that this wrong be remedied and to visit their "Great Father in Washington and to him present their cause of complaint." 2

When the Indian Commissioner, Felix Brunot visited Warm Springs in 1871, he called a council meeting and listened to the complaints made by the assembled chiefs. Upon his return to Washington, he made a detailed report to the Board of Indian Commissioners, commenting at some length on the needs of the Indians, and their grievances. "The Indians present at the Council were generally well-disposed," he wrote, "and displayed considerable intelligence. Their speeches were sensible, they indicated the causes which operated against the advancement of the tribe ... ." 3

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3Ibid.
The trouble was that the American forces had not been able to secure the necessary supplies and logistics to sustain their advance. The Allied commanders had underestimated the difficulty of the terrain and the resistance of the enemy. The Supply Office had failed to provide the necessary support, and the logistics chain broke down as the front line advanced.

Nevertheless, the American forces managed to push forward, despite the difficulties. The capture of a key hill was pivotal, as it allowed them to gain a strategic advantage. The enemy's supply lines were disrupted, and their morale began to wane.

The next several weeks were critical. The enemy launched a counteroffensive, but the American forces were able to repel the attack. The advance continued, and the enemy was forced to retreat. The American forces had achieved a significant victory, and the momentum was with them.

The experience was a lesson in the importance of logistics and supply chains. The Supply Office had to adapt quickly to the changing circumstances, and they were able to provide the necessary support to the troops in the field.

The significance of the victory could not be overstated. The American forces had demonstrated their ability to overcome adversity and achieve their objectives. The lessons learned would be applied in future operations, and the logistics system would be strengthened.
Painost, the chief of the Wasco tribe, complained that the natives had to go off the Reservation to hunt in order to live and that the white people said they were troubling everybody. Mack, the Snake chief, said,

We never have had enough of the white man's food to eat, and it pulls us back to a savage life.

Where we have a fishery, it is not on our ground; the whites are there. The fishery where we made our living is now owned by a white man; the white man said many things about it that were not so. It is not right to starve the Indian, it is better to kill him.

Captain Smith saw we had no grain this year so he rented the fishery for $60. The man who owned it tried to keep the Indians out of his garden, but they would not steal anything, and it was his fault they came there; he rented the fishery to them.²

Brunot believed as did many other white men that the Indians would not be able to subsist without access to their fisheries, and he urged that the right be restored to them.²

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¹Ibid., p. 544. Note: The Indians, not understanding the right of the parties in possession, opened the enclosure and really in violation of law went to the ground where they and their fathers had always fished. The Indian Department paid the claimant the damage done to the growing crops.

²John Smith wrote to Huntington in 1868: "Their annuities are insufficient to purchase those articles of clothing so indispensable to them. You are well aware that their beneficial funds only amount to some $3.50 to each Indian per year, and that in depreciated currency. This had to purchase medicines, farm implements, material, etcetera for their different shops. This is entirely insufficient to meet their necessities. John Smith to J. W. Perit Huntington, July 20, 1868. 40th Cong., 3d Sess. (Ser. 1366) H. Ex. Doc. 1, Vol. II, 577.
No, this page does not contain any readable or natural text.
Between 1864 and 1866, the lands in the neighborhood of The Dalles, as well as the land embracing the fisheries, were surveyed and sold to settlers under the pre-emption laws. They were enclosed with fences which prevented the Indians and other from having access to the fisheries, except on payment of a royalty or rental. Agent Smith paid a Mr. Evans $60 annually just for the right of passage by the Indians to and from the fishery over a piece of rocky ground.

"In 1882, one Mr. Taylor, who had purchased lands, leased the fisheries to certain whites, and in consequence of this, troubles and disputes arose, which it was not difficult to see would end in disaster to the Indians unless some protection was afforded them", reported J. D. C. Atkins to the Secretary of the Interior in 1886.

He continued:

By the treaty made November 15, 1865, they relinquished the right to take fish which they expressly reserved in their treaty of June 25, 1855 in language strikingly similar to that of the Yakama treaty of 1855.

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4Stats. XIV, 751.

5Stats. XII, 963.
These Indians have incessantly protested against the ratification or observance of this treaty of 1855, and there is sufficient testimony before this office to satisfy this department that the Government should not be too exacting in its enforcement.

Arrangements have been made by Agent Wheeler by which the Warm Springs Indians have been granted access to the fishery on the Columbia River, but this privilege is limited to one year. ¹

It was proposed at this time to purchase the land from Mr. Taylor, but this was declined by the Department for the Indians already possessed, under their treaty, all the rights they would acquire by this purchase. ²

The land on which their ancient fishing grounds were located still belonged to the United States, and Meacham suggested in 1871 that a military reserve be made of the property one mile long on the south side of the Columbia River. ³

By 1886, not only had a Reservation been granted to the Indians along the river, ⁴ but arrangements had been made through military channels whereby the Indians could return to their fishing grounds, abandoning all attempts to maintain a living upon the land. As he is now among the dead, I feel a solicitude in assailing his acts; but just-buried does he...
grounds, abandoned because of maltreatment from white men, locating their camp one mile below the foot of the canal. A detail of troops was to be furnished during the fishing season for the maintenance of order and discipline, and protection by United States' authorities was assured.¹

However, the Indians were not satisfied. They insisted that they had been defrauded in the fishery transaction and continued to urge that justice be done. In 1884, the Agent, Alonzo Gesner, wrote of this in his annual communication. The leading men of the tribes on the Reservation, Marks, Kлуч, Kuckup, Bill Chinook and others claimed that there had undoubtedly been a fraud on the part of the Government.² This same matter continued as a point of contention and in 1887, Jason Wheeler, the new Agent, believed it again necessary to refer to the problem, in the following words:

There is not a sufficient amount of arable land for Indians or anybody else to maintain a living upon the Reservation. Huntington, United States Indian Superintendent, is the man who did the unlawful act. As he is now among the dead, I feel a delicacy in assailing his act; but justice drives me . . . .


Farms are expanding because of refrigeration laws which are making efficient farming easier.

A garden is one of the most important parts of the farm. It should be located in a sunny, open area with good drainage.

The following are some tips for maintaining a garden:

1. Choose the right plants for your climate and soil type.
2. Water regularly, but not too much.
3. Mulch to keep the soil warm and moisture.
4. Fertilize to keep the soil rich and healthy.
5. Weed regularly to keep the garden clear and healthy.

The garden is a place to relax and enjoy the beauty of nature. It can be a source of fresh produce and relaxation.
Their fishery was particularly and jealously reserved by them in the Palmer treaty of 1855, and stolen from them by Huntington in 1865; all of which I can prove by William Chinook, one of the signers of both treaties, Piaoose, Tsimpt, Holliquilla, Tullux and many other old Indians who were present at the time of signing, as well as Donald McKay, a half-breed, whose reputation for truth and veracity is unimpeached and unimpeachable, and who was interpreter at the reading and signing of the said Huntington treaty. He has served in the United States under General Crook, Wheaton, Colonel Otis, Captain John Mullen and others to whom I refer you for the truth of my assertion; and he and all the above-named Indians and others say and will swear that the word "fish" or "fishery" was in no way mentioned by them or Huntington at the time of signing of said treaty.

They understood they were signing a treaty to obligate themselves to get passes to go off the reservation in order to more effectually protect themselves in that they might not at any time be taken for hostiles as the Snakes adjoining them were at war constantly with the whites and for which they were to receive $3,500. A more clear case of fraud was never perpetrated since the devil approached Eve.¹

The Indians were promised thirty head of oxen and one hundred blankets, and they agreed to sign the treaty. This undoubtedly represented the $3,500 mentioned in the treaty—$3,000 for the cattle and $500 for the blankets.² They received the cattle as stipulated, but they never knew that the treaty made mention of any definite sum.³

During the dispute over the northern boundary of the Reservation, the matter was again brought up in connection with the loss to

³ Ibid.
Your letter was very interesting and fascinating. I have been in the Federal Service since 1943 and have taken various courses at the University of Wisconsin. I'm now working on my dissertation on the history of the Federal Reserve System. It's been a challenging project, but I'm making good progress. I would be happy to provide you with any information you might need. Please let me know if there's anything else I can do for you.
the Indians, not only of part of the land rightfully claimed by them, but also of their fisheries and a large part of their consideration.1

Lucy urged that the Government give the Indians a compensation of several thousand dollars to cover their losses, for, he said, "Superintendent Huntington took the oxen and wagons to the Klamath Agency and never returned them." Compensations had been requested by Agents and suggested by others from time to time. General John Gibbon, commanding the military Department of the Columbia, called attention to the "generally credited history of fraud" in a report to the War Department, and urged that Congress be asked "to appropriate a yearly sum for a term of years to be spent in the purchase of cured salmon for issue to the Indians," The matter drifted along, pushed aside by other issues of seemingly greater magnitude, until the turn of the century. The Indians continued to fish along the river, harboring resentment against an unfair Superintendent who tried to cheat them of their rights.


2 Ibid.

The influence not only of the long-distance airline service but also of civil aircraft and a large part of the rail communication. Indian airlines are the Government line, the influence a commercial.

Section of several promising foothills to connect India, Japan, Indonesia, and other East Asia

"Inter-territorial" machinery takes the place and becomes of the Federation.

The current and never return travel, "Ex" "Exodus" has been reported in

Adequately any obstacle, the Gentleman, the Civilian, the Gentleman, the Gentleman, to connect the Inter-territorial Department of the Company's, selling attention to the "routinely activity" machinery of" and a report to the New Order.

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CHAPTER VII

IMPROVEMENTS

**Indian Homes**

As soon as the employees could be spared from planting, late in the spring of 1858, they commenced the construction of the most necessary buildings. The Wasco treaty had provided that the Government would erect a sawmill, flouring mill, hospital and school house, blacksmith shop with gunsmith shop attached, and a wagon and plowmaker's shop. Dwellings for the employees were also to be provided.

Before the end of the year an Agency building was erected, sixty feet long and twenty feet wide, with an addition twenty feet square. It was built of squared lumber eight by twelve and a half inches, in the form of a blockhouse for protection. This building was not completed for two years, for most of the Agent's funds during these early years was used for breaking land and establishing the Indians in their new homes.

The employees completed a rough log house thirty-six by twenty feet, designed for a blacksmith shop and storehouse; but it was used by them during the first winter as a dwelling.

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2 Ibid.
CHAPTER XIV

INFORMATION

[Text continues on the next page]
Because of the Indian hostilities in the late fifties, some consideration was given to the removal of the central Oregon Indians to the coast and the confederation of the Warm Springs and some of the friendly Cayuses, Walla Wallas and Umatillas. After gold was discovered, Joel Palmer, realizing the value of the mineral lands, recommended that all expenditures be confined within the limits of temporary improvements in case removal should be made. 

Therefore, the first buildings were of a temporary nature, constructed almost entirely of logs, and within a few years were dilapidated. Lumber had to be purchased from nearby settlements and transported over narrow trails to the Reservation until a sawmill was completed in the summer of 1862. 

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1Joel Palmer to George W. Manypenny, February 11, 1856. 34th Cong., 3d Sess. (Ser. 875) S. Ex. Doc. 5, Vol. II, 748. Note: This suggestion was to be repeated during the next twenty years. After the official visit of Felix Brunot, he reported that the Indians could never sustain themselves on the land by farming. Quoting from his report, "There is an abundance of good tillable land on the Yakama and Umatilla reservations for the Indians of the Warm Springs reservation, and it is believed that the consent of all parties could be had to their removal." He proposed a conference at Warm Springs with the Yakama and Umatilla chiefs and Agents to get consent for their removal, or in the event that removal was not made, that the disreputable Agency buildings be immediately repaired. Felix Brunot to Board of Indian Commissioners, November 20, 1871. 42d Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. I, (Ser. 1505) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. III, pt. 1, 534. Also, Report of Civil and Military Commission to Nez Perce Indians, December 1, 1876. 45th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. I (Ser. 1800) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. 8, 610-611.

Because of the lack of facilities in the area for larger than 1,000 cfs, it was necessary to construct a small water treatment and distribution system that would provide a reliable water supply for the community. The system includes a water treatment plant, a water storage reservoir, and a distribution network. The water treatment plant is designed to treat water from the local wells and supply it to the storage reservoir. The reservoir is used to store water during times of high flow and release it to the distribution network during times of low flow. The distribution network is designed to distribute water to the various users in the community. The system is currently being operated and maintained by a local water utility. It is estimated that the system will provide a reliable water supply for the next 50 years. The water treatment plant is located on the north side of the community and the water storage reservoir is located on the south side. The distribution network is comprised of pipelines and pipelines that extend throughout the community. The system is designed to meet the water needs of the community and provide a reliable water supply for future generations.
By 1860 several comfortable log houses had been built for the Indians, with their assistance, and they started to fence their farms with poles, in lieu of boards and wire. These fences afforded little protection to the crops, for cattle and horses easily broke through into the fields, but they provided boundaries for individual holdings.

The transition from savagery to civilization was a difficult one for the Indian. In his native state he seldom camped long in one place, so when his camp became filthy he could and did move from it. But when he changed his mode of living, the problem of cleanliness and sanitation confronted him for he could not move from house to house with such ease. The desire for houses or cabins grew slowly, although the more intelligent Indians were quick to see the advantages and comforts of civilization. Many of them clung, however, to their old wigwams or lodges covered with skins and mats.

John Smith reported to Superintendent Meacham in 1869 that the Indians had built twenty "good comfortable frame houses" during the season. The head chief, Alexander, rendered invaluable service to the Agent in inspiring his people to strive toward civilization.

Smith added:

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A few have purchased fruit trees and some of the more wealthy have purchased ploughs and farming implements. They make butter, and have hogs, chickens, ... parlor and cooking stoves, chairs, tables, et cetera.

They dress well and are cleanly in their persons. They take an interest in political affairs and have pictures of the President and leading men of the nation in their possession. They wish as soon as they are capable to become citizens of our country.

The Agency employees were compelled to do all the work of construction at first, but gradually the Indians learned to perform the carpenter work with only the supervision of the Agent or white employees.

In 1875, Smith enlisted the assistance of an Indian who was able to do fair work. With his help they built a dozen houses for the natives during the year. In his annual report, Smith wrote:

In some instances the owners dress the lumber and assist in other ways as much as they are able. They are mainly plain, one-story houses, though two or three have been of a better class and are very respectable appearing dwellings. Altogether their houses compare very favorably with those of the nearest white settlements.

They haul their logs to the sawmill where they are sawed, and the lumber for them, and nails, locks, et cetera, are furnished from their annuity funds, the only additional expense to the Government being the wages of the one individual mentioned.

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Note: The wages amounted to less than $100.
Under the kindly and Christian influence of their Agent, the Indians forged ahead rapidly. He helped them and influenced them by his exemplary life. By 1880 they had built and were occupying eighty-seven houses, all but seven of which were frame buildings. Most of the Indians in the neighborhood of the Agency had furniture, dishes, and some "spread tablecloths and prepared as savory meals as many white persons", he wrote.¹

During the winter, fire destroyed an Indian house at the Agency and Smith mentioned it in the same report.

One of the best houses, and the neatest kept was accidentally burned during last January. It belonged to and was occupied by John Mission, one of the leading Indians here, and one of the parties to the treaty of 1855. He lost nearly all his household goods, old relics et cetera.²

Ten years later the number of Indian frame houses had increased to 150. These were mostly built of rough lumber, although a few were well built and finished neatly.³ Probably twenty percent⁴ of the Indian dwellings and barns at this time were log structures, but they were substantial buildings. The farmers had enlarged and fenced their fields, and they had made many improvements. The erstwhile savages were progressing toward a state of civilization, building schools


²Ibid.


and churches and developing their farms on land that had been barren and uncultivated less than fifty years before.

The accompanying statistics show the number of houses built annually, and the number of houses occupied by Indians on the Reservation. The figures for some years are not available, undoubtedly owing to the change of Agents during the year, and the inability of the new Agent to make a complete check before making his annual report.

**Agency Buildings**

Article IV of the treaty of 1855 obligated the Government to provide dwellings and furniture for each of the employees, and Agent Logan urgently requested during his term of office, that the funds already appropriated by Congress for the erection of buildings, including houses for the chiefs, be forwarded. He had received from Dennison, his predecessor, $120.85 for house furnishings, and he spent $120.38 for stoves and the most necessary articles. An indebtedness on the strength of Congressional appropriations had already been created by Dennison, who had in one instance issued certified vouchers in the amount of $1,500 to a contractor, W. H. Shipley, upon his completion of the flouring mill.

There was, therefore, little at hand to provide dwellings for the employees.

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2. Ibid., 434.
and improve and develop the Board to help the Board improve and develop.

The provision of a full-time staff at the Board to perform administrative and secretarial duties will help to meet these needs. The Board will be able to devote more time to policy-making activities.

With the expansion of the Board's responsibilities, it is likely that the need for additional secretarial staff will arise.

The Board is also grateful to the Government for the generous financial grant which it has been able to receive.

The Board believes that the Board's work will continue to be of great importance to the country and that it will be able to carry out its responsibilities effectively.
In addition to the buildings mentioned by Logan in his report of 1862, there was a new storehouse and a lightly-constructed house with four rooms and a garret which was used as office, mess house, kitchen and sleeping quarters for Agent and employees. It was inadequate and complicated the subsistence accounts of the men. The Agent complained that in the winter it was impossible to lodge all the employees there and keep his office in the same building, so he was forced to move into town at the beginning of cold weather.

The greater number of the men were single and boarded at the mess house, but when John Smith was appointed Agent he was convinced that he could exercise more influence over the Indians by getting men for employment who had small families. To use his own words, he felt that they "might teach by example as well as precept." ¹ He was careful in the selection of his employees and was unusually fortunate in choosing men whose wives were also greatly interested in the moral and social welfare of the Indians.

Consequently it was more necessary that furniture and stoves be furnished and that dwellings be constructed for the families. There were only three houses in addition to that used by the Agent, not sufficient for the accommodation of all the employees of the Reservation. Additional buildings were necessary, and they could be erected with

In addition to the additional meetings of the Board of

Report of 1955, there was a new secretary and a highly-competent

person, John Jones, who had a great deal more work to do. He was

now responsible for preparing drafts for the office, and for

reviewing and approving the minutes of the meetings of the

Board. He was also responsible for any corrections to be made in

the minutes, as well as for the preparation of any reports that

were required to be made to the Board.

The Report referred to the new office and the changes that had

been made, as well as the new appointments of the various

members of the Board. It also referred to the importance of

the minutes for the Board, as well as for the employees, and

the need for accurate and up-to-date records to be kept.

The Board was committed to the continuous improvement of

its records, and was working towards the achievement of

these goals.

Furthermore, the Board was committed to the maintenance of

an efficient and effective system of records, and was working

towards the achievement of these goals.
little expense to the United States, for all the materials might be
furnished from the Agency mill.

In 1869 Brevet Captain William W. Mitchell temporarily replaced
John Smith, when an attempt was made throughout the United States to
place all Indian Agencies under the supervision of army officers to also
eliminate criticism and graft. He called attention of the Superintendent
to the manner in which the Agency employees were being paid for their
services. The pay of most of the men was several months in arrears,
sometimes as high as sixteen months, and yet they were expected to provide
furnishings—which had been promised by the Government.¹

By 1873 the employees had built five houses,² but lack of
money prevented proper upkeep, and in 1884 Agent Gesner described the
buildings as old and badly in need of repairs.³ A small dwelling
house was built during 1881 at the sawmill, fifteen miles northwest
of the Agency, and two others were erected at Simnasho Valley.⁴ One

¹William W. Mitchell to A. B. Meacham, September 18, 1869.
assumed charge of the Agency August 1, 1869.


³Alonzo Gesner to H. Price, August 15, 1884. 48th Cong.,

⁴John Smith to H. Price, August 17, 1881. 47th Cong., 1st
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of these was to be used for holding church services at this settle-
ment until a church was built.

Agent Gesner began several buildings during 1885, but they
were not completed until Jason Wheeler took charge in 1886. A substan-
tial barn was built at the Agency and one on the Department farm; also
a small barn was constructed at Simmasho. A new commissary building was
erected and a jail built to replace the old guardhouse which had fallen
into ruins from disuse. 3

Although Wheeler applied for authority to repair the
dilapidated Agency buildings or build new ones, he received no instruc-
tions, and two years later his successor, J. C. Luckey, found the
conditions much the same. Visitors to the Reservation and the news-
papers of nearby towns described the buildings as "the worst in the
service," and Luckey's description of the condition of the Agent's
house, in his annual report, may have been responsible for the instruc-
tions to rebuild in 1894. Quoting from his annual communication for 1889:

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1 Alonzo Gesner to J. D. C. Atkins, August 28, 1886. 49th Cong.
2 Jason Wheeler to J. D. C. Atkins, August 18, 1886. 49th Cong.
3 John Smith to T. B. Odeneal, September 1, 1873. 43d Cong.,
4 Jason Wheeler to J. D. C. Atkins, August 23, 1887. 50th
5 Ibid.
of energy we are to need for plastics, rubber, and all sorts of new and
innovative materials in the future.

The report states that energy consumption will increase significantly in 1980, with
a projected peak in 1985. After that, energy consumption is expected to decrease,
reflecting a reduction in overall economic activity.

The report also highlights the importance of energy conservation measures and
emphasizes the need for efficient use of energy resources to ensure sustainable
growth.

In conclusion, the report provides a comprehensive analysis of the energy situation
and outlines strategies for addressing the energy challenges of the future.
The greater part of the time since I have been here, I have spent in repairing the agent's house. It was built in 1864, and has not been repaired for a long time. I find the underpinning badly decayed which has caused the house to settle considerably. In fact all the buildings here are old and dilapidated; many of them leak and are scarcely habitable in bad weather.¹

At last in 1894 a modern frame cottage was erected for the Agent's use and other needed repairs were made,² and within the next few years suitable houses were built for the employees.³ At the same time Agent Benjamin forced the squatters whose "filthy shacks had menaced the Agency and school in front, flank, and rear"⁴ to move to the land allotted to them. To accomplish this it was necessary to tear down the buildings, in most cases, "over the heads of the occupants, who subsisted by begging and stealing from the Agency and school."⁵


⁵Ibid.

If you live in a modern home, you need a lot of light, and it takes the next few years for any number of reasons to make sure the windows are open. And remember that if you want to keep warm, you need to move to the north and find the sunlight. To make matters worse, the house is where the energy comes from the ground and the moon.
The Agency was assuming a respectable appearance, as Agent Gallagher reported in 1896, but more work was required. He terminated his plea for future improvements with this remark which seemed to come as an echo out of the past—"Good buildings serve as an object lesson to the Indians."\(^1\) John Smith had urged the necessity of setting good examples to the Indians during his twenty years of service and now his prayer was answered.

**Mills**

A flood in December 1861 carried away the dam and penstock and destroyed a large portion of the new millrace which was in process of construction. The new sawmill and flouring mill which were being erected, were undermined and damaged, "so that it was with the utmost exertion of all employees and a number of Indians"\(^2\) that they were saved from being a total wreck.

Temporary dams were built and ditches dug to turn the water aside. The foundations were washed out in many places to a depth of three or four feet. The severity of the winter hindered reconstruction work, and repairs were not completed until the following summer when a


The present era warrants a reexamination of the entire field of psychology. In particular, the need for a broader understanding of the human mind is pressing. We must strive to incorporate more empirical evidence into our theories and to develop new methods of research. It is important to recognize the complexity of human behavior and to approach its study with caution.

At the heart of psychology lies the understanding of human nature. Our current understanding of the mind is limited, and we must continue to explore its depths. The study of psychology is not only a means of understanding ourselves but also a means of improving our society. It is through the study of psychology that we can better understand the human condition and work towards a more just and equitable world.

References

dam and substantial breakwater were constructed. During the winter, however, while the high water prevented other work, the miller built a storehouse.

The sawyer reported that he cut 30,000 feet of lumber the first season and 280,000 feet the following year with the aid of an Indian assistant. The greater portion was used by the Indians for building houses and fences, although some of the lumber was used by the employees in the erection of an office and stable for the Department.

In 1864 the miller took charge of the sawmill, for no sawyer had been employed, and he endeavored to run both mills alone, until he was supplied with an Indian assistant. During the summer he completed a smut mill to clean wheat before grinding it for flour. Much of the Indian's wheat had been affected by this disease, and the miller had been unable to clean it before milling. This new machine was not attached to the mill, and he soon found it to be inadequate for his needs.

Superintendent Huntington visited the Reservation after the death of Agent Logan in 1865 and reported that the mills were "the best

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in the superintendency and admirably adapted to the purposes for which they were designed."

By the next year the race had begun to leak, however, and in 1867 the sawmill could not be run at full speed for nearly half the water leaked out. In May the Agent assessed three days' labor on every able-bodied Indian and commenced digging a ditch to convey water to the saw and flouring mills in place of the old flume. Shortly after they began work a section of the old flume fell down, but within six weeks the new ditch was completed, and the water could be turned into the mills.

The ditch was a quarter of a mile long, ten feet wide and an average depth of five feet. Indians did the greater part of the work, digging through clay and cobblestones which were cemented very tightly together, and Agent Smith estimated that the work would otherwise have cost the Department between $1,600 and $1,800. He issued food to them instead of wages, and he stated that the cost was only the price of four beef cattle and about 1,000 pounds of flour. He also gave them passes for twenty days to go to the fisheries when the work was completed.

The interest of the Indians in wheat raising had rapidly increased in the early years. In good seasons they often had a surplus.
I •

Ph. the next year the river had begun to fear, however, and in

1982 the water first reached the full level of the mouth of the river, and

water first reached the river and commenced filling a shallow area to the

mouth of the river. Since then, the river has continued to rise and fill the

area, now a portion of the city. Since then, the river has flooded the area

and the city has been completely flooded with water, continuing to rise

further and further. In 1987, the river reached its peak level and

continued to rise, further exacerbating the flooding. The city has been

forced to evacuate its residents and build temporary shelters. The

situation remains critical and continues to worsen.
of flour, but the mill could not grind it fine enough for the market, so some of the Indians hauled their grain to settlements in the vicinity, as Prineville or Tygh Valley, to be ground.¹

In 1890 the gristmill was overhauled, and new and improved machinery was installed.² The building had been in use for over thirty years and the basement was badly rotted, although the upper stories were in good condition.

This improvement furnished an incentive to renewed effort in the culture of wheat, for during the previous year every pound of flour used upon the Reservation had been purchased from the outside market.³ Thousands of pounds of flour had been shipped in for the use of Indians and employees during the years. The Indians preferred to work off the Reservation, earning money to purchase flour instead of needed comforts and improvements for their homes.

The repairs and improvements to the old gristmill were not permanent, and six years later the Agent reported that the mill stood unused. The Indians were compelled to carry their wheat fifty miles to be ground, and they lost thereby one-sixth to one-seventh of their product in tolls, beside the cost of transportation.

³ Ibid.
In 1930 the Datsun was introduced, and the car industry experienced a new growth. The car proved to be popular in its price range, and its durability was also highly praised. The company's sales grew, and it continued to innovate in its field.
James Cowan urged in 1897 that a new building with new machinery would not only advance the farming industry but would also save large sums of Government money which were spent for the transportation of flour; but the appropriations for the next few years were devoted to other improvements.  

Within a few years the timber surrounding the old mill had been cut, and by 1871 the Agent reported that logs had to be hauled by heavy teams eight miles to the mill. Cumbersome log trucks were being used which required two yoke of oxen to draw them when empty. The cost of transporting logs, and the time involved, retarded the construction of buildings; so Smith requested that a new mill be built and the Department gave him $1,000 toward its erection.

In 1880 a mill with a circular saw was completed, and the location chosen was thirteen miles northwest of the Agency, on a good-sized stream which would furnish ample water power, and near a dense forest. It was not roofed, however, and the machinery was left exposed to the weather.

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5 Ibid.
I agree with your view that a new plant should be constructed.

Money not only enhances the financial integrity but would greatly increase the ability of the government to support the transportation of goods.

This is a critical issue for the city's future. I believe that we need to make a decision soon.

With this in mind, the committee must take action.

The committee has already discussed the costs of the new plant. The initial estimate was $1,000,000.

In 1860, a similar plant was built with a cost of $1,000,000. The committee is in agreement to proceed.

In 1861, a report was made to the government on the progress of the plant.

A letter from the government regarding the construction of the plant was dated 1859. It refers to a letter from the government regarding the construction of a new plant.

James I. Jones, Esq., 1859.
The old mill was put in repair to saw the needed lumber for the new building, but it cut only 20,000 feet during the year, in comparison with 50,000 feet the preceding year. The new machinery cut timber much faster than the old sash mill, so there was no inducement to haul saw logs six to eight miles to the latter. The circular saw could only handle the small logs, however, so the large trees were left standing in the woods; and the best lumber, therefore, could not be obtained.

Unusually high water carried out the dam during the winter of 1890, and the sawmill was so damaged that no sawing could be done until late in the spring. The mill, now eleven years old, needed to be moved and rebuilt. All the good timber which could be handled within a radius of several miles had been cut for lumber.

Four years later the mill was rebuilt and relocated, this time twenty miles northwest of the Agency. A turbine wheel and new machinery were purchased, and the mill was again in working condition equipped to furnish all necessary lumber for the use of the Indians and the Agency.

Shops

Agent Logan listed the existing improvements on the Reservation in his annual report to Superintendent Rector in 1862:

The department buildings are as follows: one saw and one flouring mill, in good order; one wagon and ploughmaker's shop, in good order and will

\[1\] Ibid.

answer for the purpose intended, with sufficient set of tools; one blacksmith's shop with tin and gunsmith's shop thereto attached, having been built at an early time, when there was no lumber for building purposes, is very rudely constructed, unfit for the intended service, and without the necessary tools, for tin and gunsmith's shop; one school house, not fit to keep school in during the fall and winter, too small, and is not finished; one hospital building, unfinished, it is small and entirely unfit for the purpose for which it was intended; dwelling houses for the employees, there are none."

The blacksmith's shop had been one of the original buildings erected on the Reservation, and it was apparently built of green logs; for by 1862 the smith reported that it was badly out of repair. The logs were rotten and the old shake roof very leaky, and the building was so dark that the smith could not see to work in it in the winter time. He had spent much of his time in "filling up holes in walls and roof" which could otherwise have been utilized in repairing wagons and implements for the Indians.

The shop of the wagon and plowmaker was built sometime after the other shop, undoubtedly of seasoned lumber, for it was in good condition in 1862, although it was small. Both of these shops were poorly equipped with tools, which handicapped the mechanics.

Four years later a new blacksmith shop was built, but it burned on the evening of August 15, 1870. The loss was small for the

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work was done by the employees and materials furnished on the Reservation, and the shop was quickly rebuilt.

In the spring of the same year a new shop for the wagon and plowmaker was built and water power installed. The original building had been too small to make large wagon beds, but with the new machinery and larger space the mechanic was able to manufacture wagons for the Agency and Indians more cheaply than they could be purchased in any market on the coast. The Indians needed and were anxious to own wagons and furnished all the lumber used in the erection of this shop.

The blacksmith shop was torn down and rebuilt in 1886, and again in 1895, and the building was whitewashed. There were sufficient tools to equip two shops, and in 1888 when Agent Daniel W. Butler assumed charge of the Reservation, he requested that an appropriation be made to erect another blacksmith shop at Simnasho. Some of the people lived eight miles beyond that settlement, and those needing the assistance of the smith were compelled to drive twenty-eight miles to the Agency. There were as many people settled in that region as around Warm Springs, and he suggested that if only one smith were to be employed for the Reservation, his time should be divided between the two settlements.

1 Ibid.
work was made by the employees and members furnishing on the recommendation
and from which were derived the

In the solution of the same sort a new word for the meaning of

how you could have water or any water there is and

and from which were derived the

any further change in the equations may be made to maintain in each case

your needs and those of your family may only be determined by the

part of the case to the

the logical needs and those of your family may only be determined by the

improving of the income need in the solution of this problem.

The problem of the loan and income in 1930 and

same in 1930 and the problem was explained. What were more

taking more to cover two horses, say in 1930, those would be

saying that you have the statement of the business plant in which the

even to quote another plant's production and substitution

if any other miles how far the competition and those of the people

one of the worst was something to give twenty-five million to the company
taken were as many people needed in the action as enough and therefore

may be suggested that in order one might need to do something for the

resolution. If this means of altering it would not satisfactory for the

---------
An effort had been made to employ apprentices to assist in the shops and mills, but for the first few years no provision was made to support them while they were learning their trades. In 1862 the blacksmith had a part time assistant, but he soon became dissatisfied, preferring his carefree life to routine labor, and refused to remain. The sawyer also had an assistant for a short time until he lost a finger by carelessness, and the other Indians were afraid to come near the machinery. The next year the blacksmith complained that his assistant had been lured away by the other Indians who told him that the trade was beneath his dignity.

In 1868 John Smith requested that provision be made for the support of apprentices while learning trades.

It is very important that some provision should be made for this purpose as the greater portion of the time allotted to this agency for the employment of mechanics has passed, and not one Indian has learned a trade yet. The apprentice has to be clothed and fed and kept from associating with other Indians, otherwise he will never learn anything. The Indians are very anxious to have a boy in both the blacksmith and wagon and ploughmaker's shops, and also one in the mill.

1During 1864 the apprentices were allowed to work at their trades in the morning and attend school in the afternoon, being boarding and lodged by the department, but this was discontinued before 1868. J. G. Campbell to William Logan, July 10, 1864. 38th Cong., 2d Sess., (Ser. 1220) H. Ex. Doc. 1, Vol. 5, 242.

There were a number of young men desirous of learning trades, but they were unable to give their time to the work and support themselves. They needed boarding, lodging and clothing. The activities of the blacksmith and wagon and plowmaker were necessarily varied. They were called upon to build and repair everything from tools to houses, and their shops provided schools of instruction and experience for the Indians.

A hint of the type of work which occupied the time of these two artisans is given in their reports of the year 1864. George C. Cook, the wagon and plowmaker enumerated his accomplishments for the year as follows:

Have built one set of trucks, one set of wheels and two wagon boxes; the remainder of my time has been spent in repairing wagons, ploughs and other tools of the department, also the buildings and fences on the reservation, and for the Indians.

There is need of oak timber and plough handles for the repairs of wagons and ploughs, and sash for the Indians who have built houses, there being six or eight houses occupied without windows.

F. B. Chase, the blacksmith, reported:

Made two large and four small ploughs and new laid six others. I have ironed one new set of trucks for logging, repaired four wagons and the ox yokes and chains belonging to the department.

The shoeing of horses and mules has also been unusually large. There has been a great deal of work done for Indians such as repairing guns and old tinware, making wedges, maul rings, grubbing hoes, garrowteeth and root diggers.

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2Ibid., F. B. Chase to William Logan, July 11, 1864, 245-246.
There were a number of page new features or..
Some of the Indians with an aptitude for these trades went into the shops to work for themselves. One man made over twenty sets of harness and could repair saddles. Another became a good boot and shoemaker. Two learned to repair guns very well, dividing the labor, one doing the wood and the other the iron work; but they only worked for their own amusement. At this time there were six apprentices, two each in the gristmill, sawmill, and blacksmith shop, and another Indian acted as an assistant farmer.

As the Indians became more proficient in their trades, they were often put in charge of the mills or shops without anyone to oversee, while the white employees were detailed for other duties. In 1883 two native assistants were promoted to the positions of blacksmith and sawyer, formerly filled by white employees. Their services were satisfactory, and while in some respects they could not fill the positions as well as skilled white mechanics, yet they could do all that was really necessary in their lines of work.


2 Ibid.


Come on the Internet with us, Orange County! For those of you who want to forego the benefits of the digital age, we can offer a summary of the key points:

1. The Internet provides a platform for free expression and communication that transcends geographical boundaries.
2. It enables access to vast amounts of information, promoting education and economic growth.
3. It facilitates international cooperation and understanding.
4. It empowers individuals to participate in global affairs.

We encourage everyone to explore the Internet, but please make responsible use of it. Remember, the Internet is a shared space, and we must all work together to make it a positive force for humanity.
Water System and Roads

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, many improvements were made on the Reservation. Modern school buildings and roads were constructed, and a water and sewer system was finished.

The water for the plant was pumped from the creek into a large reservoir on the hillside. The water wheel which drove the pump was unprotected from the severe winter weather and sometimes froze, and in 1899 the school Superintendent, Sam Davis, suggested that the wheel be inclosed and a stove used to thaw the wheel, if necessary.\(^1\) The reservoir was uncovered and Davis complained that water for the school should be protected, for hard winds caused a continuous drift of the loose dirt which had been thrown out on the upper side of the reservoir during excavation.

However, the new system was "nearly as perfect as it could be made" with ordinary expense, to quote Agent Cowan.\(^2\) During the year an electric lighting plant was put into operation, but the water wheel running the dynamo did not furnish sufficient power so a request was made for its replacement.\(^3\)

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\(^2\)Ibid., James L. Cowan to W. A. Jones, August 15, 1899, 325.

Continue the first course of the maintenance contract, which is in progress. The water main was damaged recently, and repairs were made on the reservoir. tank, and connections were added in several places. The pump and water meter were repaired, and the tank was cleaned.

The water in the tanks was taken from the creek into a large reservoir on the hillside. The water source which supplies the pump and water meter was improved. In the new water system, the water is metered and recorded, and in 1933, the school government can save energy and water by using the new system.

The town, however, the new system was "hazardous" as reported in the news. The water is metered, and the tank is cleaned regularly. The water meter is recorded, and the water is metered.
Part of the labor expended on improvements during this last decade was used to build the Reservation. The roads had been in a very bad condition during the early years—nothing more than rocky mountain trails, and it took four days of hard travel to make a trip from Warm Springs to the Reservation. Agent Smith estimated that the trip required thirteen or fourteen days by wagon, for the animals and equipment were old and worn. Mitchell suggested that an appropriation of $600 for labor would be sufficient to improve the road for travel. He used Indian labor for temporary improvements, feeding the men in lieu of pay.

The Tygh Indians, with their chief, t'os-te-ine-e, constructed a very good wagon road in 1867, from their fields to the Agency, a distance of sixteen miles, over a mountainous and rocky country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Indian Labor (Days)</th>
<th>Road Built (Miles)</th>
<th>Road Repaired (Miles)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>535</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>475</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. No figures available.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of People (thousand)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of People (thousand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>1935</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1942</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part of the labor expended on improvements during this last decade was used to build and repair roads on the Reservation. The roads had been in a very bad condition during the early years—nothing more than rocky mountain trails, and it took four days of hard travel to make the trip from Warm Springs to The Dalles.¹ Agent Smith estimated that he spent nearly one-third of his time on the road. This was tedious and expensive.

Supplies for the Agency were drawn by teams or packed from The Dalles, and there was no road over which a loaded team could pass with any degree of safety, particularly from the Agency to Tygh Valley.² The trip required thirteen or fourteen days by wagon, for the animals and equipment were old and worn. Mitchell suggested that an appropriation of $500³ for labor would be sufficient to improve the road for travel. He used Indian labor for temporary improvements, feeding the men in lieu of pay.

The Tygh Indians with their chief, Poust-em-i-ne, constructed a very good wagon road in 1867, from their fields to the Agency, a distance of sixteen miles, over a mountainous and rocky country.⁴

³Ibid.
Part of the Japan episode of Homestrand country this year

...
This enabled them to keep in closer communication with the Agency and facilitated transportation of goods.

Some discontent arose among the Warm Springs in 1869 over the road building, owing to bad council given them by outsiders. They were told that it was not good for them to do this work, for since they had no wagons, it was evident that the Agent only wanted a good road for his own use.¹

During the years from the opening of the Reservation to the beginning of the last decade of the century, very little, other than temporary improvements were made on the roads. In the spring it was necessary to repair the damages of winter storms. When Lieutenant Benjamin arrived at the Agency in 1893, he complained of the impassable condition of the roads for wheeled vehicles.² He immediately put the Indians to work, exacting three days' labor from each able-bodied man.³ During the next year it was necessary to increase the time to five days for each Indian.

Benjamin commented on the willingness of the Indians to work, "The Indians are willing to work on the roads, but most of them subsist upon roots and claim the food is not sufficiently strong to enable

²Ibid.
³Ibid.
The above claim to land in prior communications with the Yekwah only.

In the meantime, it was apparent that the Yekwah only wanted a long lock to

permit the necessary flow of water to the reserve of the Yekwah. The letter

was signed by the Yekwah to ensure the Yekwah's right to the reserve.

It was important that the Yekwah be provided with the necessary

materials to enable the Yekwah to construct the reserve as planned.

This letter was written to emphasize the importance of the Yekwah's

request.
them to perform hard labor," he said. "As a result the few Indians who have better food are required to feed the many who have only roots."

During the next year about forty-eight miles of roads were repaired, requiring five days' work from each man.

In 1896 Agent Gallagher reported on the condition of the roads:

These tribes have made and repaired all roads within the confines of the reservation, one thoroughfare being more used by the public than by themselves, and running some 30 miles north and south.

The roads will compare favorably with those in civilized communities, and in some cases are far superior. Though the grades from necessity in a mountainous country like this are in many places steep, still the roadbeds will be found to be very good.

The Indians responded promptly to the call for public work, and the next two years built two miles of new grade, in addition to repairing all the public roads on the Reservation.

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1Ibid.


These figures have been made and reported to the
secretary of the association, and are based on the
permanent records of the association, and are
irreducible some 30 years hence, and more.

The reports will now be made, with the same
original commitment, and in some cases the
emission of the figures from the association, will
result in the figures being reported at
important if the figures are based on the
original association's figures.
ANDREW JOHNSON,

President of the United States of America.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING:

Know ye, That upholding great trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Discretion of John Smith of Oregon,

I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do Appoint him to be Agent for the Indians of the Warm Springs Agency in Oregon, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office with all the rights and emoluments thereto legally appertaining unto him the said John Smith during the term of four years from the 17th Day of June 1866, unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the Sixteenth Day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and the Independence of the United States of America the three hundred and sixtieth.

By the President.

Jos. Stanlan,
Secretary of the Interior.
CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Very little was accomplished in the first few years in the establishment of schools on the Reservation. Although the Wascoes were anxious to have schools from the beginning, yet when an attempt was made, the routine failed to be attractive to the parents, "whose indolent and wandering habits... prevented the punctual attendance of the children." The pupils soon wearied of the imposed restraint, and after two or three weeks' attendance at school would remain absent until they had forgotten all they had learned.

Only part of the children in the vicinity of the Agency were in school, and many of them were very irregular for the teacher had no control over attendance. When the fishing season opened in May, the Indians left the Reservation by families, taking their children with them. They considered themselves entitled to the assistance of the children in raising or securing food, since they were compelled to support them.

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CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATION

With fitting new accomplishments to the brain, we come to the science of
education. Should the schools ever exist

in place of schools or the performance. We approach the science more directly

to have a source from which to begin. I have seen in attractive ways some

improvement in the present, and of the pupils;

in constant reading. The educational assistance of the children.

The duties and means of the necessary assistance of

more. Attendance of schools would remain possible until they have infection

If ever ned. Learning.

Only part of the subject to the activity of the Agency more in

suppose, any worth of their work. The force of the sentence may on

may ever experience. When the living assistance comes to hear, the
communication. The present of the children, cannot be

knowledge of the assistance of the children, to assistance of the children in

of the scientists, since they were competent to undertake them.
M. M. Chipman, in charge of the Agency school in 1862, presented figures which give a clear picture of the situation. On April 1 there were twenty-two boys and eleven girls in school, but this number diminished until by the middle of June there were only thirteen pupils. The attendance increased to thirty-five boys and twenty-one girls during the winter of 1863. Two years later the teacher reported that the average did not exceed eight scholars a day, which is insignificant in comparison to the estimated school population of 125 children.

J. U. D. Gillett was convinced of the impossibility of progressing under the existing system of day schools. He commented on the problem of attendance in his annual report as follows:

During the winter months the school is well attended by the Indian children and very often by their parents, not actuated by the wish to learn but to enjoy a warm fire and comfortable room.

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As soon as the weather becomes pleasant, and the comfort afforded by the schoolhouse is no longer required, the attendance suddenly, not gradually, diminishes to six or eight scholars who have not attended the school during the winter, but living at a great distance from the school . . . . avail themselves of the first fine day to visit the school and learn what changes have taken place during the winter.

Agent Mitchell placed Hop-to-wit, or Jacob Thomas, an educated Wasco Indian in charge of the school in March 1870. There was an immediate increase in interest and attendance during the spring and summer. While the school had been under the supervision of a white teacher, the average attendance had not exceeded ten, but Thomas' report shows a decided growth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Average Attendance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 20-31</td>
<td>22 pupils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It was impossible to impart lasting information to these people in day schools. There was no lack of capability among the Indian children, but they were placed at a great disadvantage as compared with white children. They were "unable to enunciate many of the sounds represented by the letters of the English alphabet, and being ignorant of the

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3. Ibid., Jacob Thomas to William W. Mitchell, August 19, 1870, 525.
words which they learn and the sentences they read," wrote Chipman, "the exercises do not naturally possess an equal interest to them as to the white children."¹ It seemed advisable to instruct them parrot-like or by appealing to their senses, not addressing them in their own language.²

At the beginning of the school year in 1861, there were eight pupils who knew the alphabet, and a small number knew part of it. Only a few could read in syllables of two letters.³ Colonel Dennison, the preceding agent, had purchased books, but there were few for beginners, the greatest portion were suited only for more advanced students.

Those who attended school regularly during the year learned to read and spell syllables of two letters readily and "all the syllables and words of three letters in Smith's Little Speller."⁴

The teacher set copies of letters on slates and some of the children learned to make well-formed letters. He also drilled them in exercises to improve their pronunciation, carefully endeavoring to teach them the language. Although he worked industriously, as did those who followed him, five years later only five pupils could spell and pronounce words of four syllables, and not one could understand the most simple

⁴Ibid.
word in English used in speaking to him.¹

The difficulty concerning the daily intercourse between children and parents and the resulting irregular attendance continued. Children leaving the school room in the afternoon would shed civilization and assume savagery when they entered their camps. They had no occasion to use the English language at home for their parents did not understand it.

When Brunot reported on his visit to the Agency school, he said:

The school has been a comparative failure both as to numbers and results. Some of the children read quite fluently without understanding what they read and have been instructed somewhat in spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing.²

Several years later John Smith completed a census of the Reservation, and his information included the numbers of those who had attended school and those who could read or speak English.³ Of the one hundred who had attended school, there were only seventeen adults and fifty-three youths who could read more or less correctly. Many would not speak English—for they preferred to use the Chinook jargon. He asserted

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that if the use of this language, which seemed to have originated with the Wasco, could be eliminated, the greatest obstacle to their learning would be removed.

Many of the jargon words were pure Wasco, and he commented that tribes more remote from the Columbia River or the sea coast, as the Nez Perce and Klamath Indians, were more proficient in the use of English than the Indians on the Warm Springs Reservation. The language was so commonly used that it was not only spoken within the tribe, but also between members of different tribes. Agent Luckey voiced the same belief eight years later, as an explanation for the backwardness of the Indians.¹

These difficulties had been foreseen in 1860 by Superintendent Geary, when he proposed that the most promising children be sent to industrial schools where they could be boarded and brought up away from their homes.² Two years later the Secretary of Interior, Caleb Smith, suggested that they be taught industry in manual labor schools.³

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Commissioner Hayt also recommended compulsory education for Indian children between the ages of six and fourteen years at boarding schools, where only English would be spoken. He estimated the cost of forty children for board and instruction at $125 per year. He also suggested that higher education be provided in some of the eastern normal schools to educate the more capable graduates to fill the positions of the 400 incompetent interpreters then employed in the Indian service.

Repeated requests for the establishment of a boarding school were sent to the Indian Office by teachers and Agents through the following years, with statistics to prove the need for a change from the existing system. But it was not until 1870 that the change was effected, and in the intervening time success and progress in education remained dormant, awaiting the advent of the boarding school, wherein the children could be isolated under proper discipline from their homes and savage associates.

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Commissioner's Res. No. 4, 1950, Department of Information, Library & Archives.

Department of Information, Library & Archives, Government of Ontario.
The Agency School

The first school was a temporary structure, with walls of undressed inch lumber, of only one thickness. The green lumber cracked and warped as it dried, leaving many open places in the walls and giving very poor protection against wind and cold weather. The house was raised from the ground without any kind of underpinning and was without a ceiling overhead. The doors and windows had been imperfectly casad with green lumber and within two or three years needed recasing. The seats and writing desks were made so as to form slips of such length as to contain eight persons with only an entrance at one end and were very inconvenient. When M. M. Chipman took charge of the school in 1861, he found the building in need of remodeling and repairing, but lacking money and material he could do nothing. There was no additional construction, other than temporary repairs until 1870.

On November 1, 1860, Agent Mitchell opened a night school for all who wished to attend. The employees assisted in the instruction, and the attendance averaged twenty-four scholars a night.

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2 Ibid.


4 Ibid.
The year 1940 was a momentous year, with the outbreak of war and the rise of the Nationalist government in China. The Nationalists, led by Chiang Kai-shek, saw this as an opportunity to demonstrate their military strength and to gain international recognition. The year was marred by political intrigue, with the Nationalists and the Communists vying for power. The conflict between the two groups would lead to the Sino-Japanese War, which would last for six years.

The year also saw the rise of the Kuomintang, which would eventually become the ruling party of China. The Nationalists were able to capitalize on the war to gain support from the Chinese people, and they were able to establish a strong government in China.

Despite the challenges of the year, the Chinese people were able to overcome them and to emerge stronger as a nation. The Nationalists were able to establish a strong government and to gain international recognition, and the war helped to unite the Chinese people.

The year 1940 was a turning point in Chinese history, and it set the stage for the events that would follow. The Nationalists were able to establish a strong government, and they were able to gain international recognition, which would ultimately lead to the Chinese victory in the war.

In the years that followed, the Nationalists were able to consolidate their power and to establish a strong government. The Chinese people were able to overcome the challenges of the war and to emerge stronger as a nation. The Nationalists were able to establish a strong government, and they were able to gain international recognition, which would ultimately lead to the Chinese victory in the war.
Continued agitation for a boarding school resulted in the planning of a new building by Mitchell in 1870.\textsuperscript{1} His design provided for a boarding house attached to the school buildings, where the children, once entered for the year, would remain. The school was to be self-sustaining for the parents would be required to contribute for the subsistence of their children, and the pupils would cultivate a garden to furnish green vegetables for the table. The plan appealed to the Indians, and the offered to furnish lumber and common labor for the building.

The erection of the new school accelerated the interest in education, and seventy-two names appeared on the day school list. Average attendance for the six months, ending June 1 was fifty-one, and between June 1 and September 1, the average was twenty-six.\textsuperscript{2} During the winter of 1872 more than seventy Indian children attended school, and the teacher, having no assistant, employed the advanced scholars to hear classes. Hitherto the white children belonging to the Department employees had attended the same school, but crowded conditions necessitated their removal. The students really showed some progress at the end of the year.

\textsuperscript{1}Ibid.


\textsuperscript{5}Ibid.

\textsuperscript{6}Ibid.
Continued satisfaction for a partial school attendance in the plan

of a new partnership in 1925. The general running for a
partial home attendance to the school attendance, name the children once
enough for the other monthly remnant. The school may do a self-support.

The for the presence may be leading to principles for the supplementary
of their assistance may be split many constitute an army to understand
know regulations for the site. The plan appearing to the inmates, and

the adoption of immediately any common interest for the child.

The ascertainment of the new school necessitates the insertion in the
instance and remainder some support to the new school. This

remained for the six months, within June my literal, my pleasure
June, and my pleasure. I am worthy many every-thing. Thus the minister.

As I have now seven children placed in the school, and the

tenor, paying for assistance employing the private support to earn

instead of the six children prolonged to the department on

those paid attending the same school, and acquire continued necessitated

Cheat instance. The situation entirely improved of the age or

.196
the year, proving John Smith's contention that Indian children were at least equal to the white children in capability.

Mitchell hoped to complete the building for the boarding school in the fall of 1870, but construction was delayed and it was not finished until two years later. In the spring of 1872 a severe storm blew down the building and destroyed the material. John Smith, who had succeeded Mitchell in 1871, began rebuilding the structure, doing the work himself and furnishing the material at his own expense. It was finished in the fall of 1872, after an approximate expenditure of $1,500 by the Agent. The building was eighteen by forty-two feet with all the conveniences of a two-story building.

Realizing the need among the Indian women for instruction in domestic arts, Smith proposed to teach domestic economy in his new school. Quoting from his report of 1872:

They should know how to prepare vegetables for the table. They do not know how to cook vegetables and hence seek wild game, often leaving their crops to waste. They would soon abandon the chase and settle down to the quiet lives of farmers and would soon prove self-supporting, industrious and happy. Also their wearing apparel is bought ready-made, paying three or four times as much as it is worth. This I would hope to remedy by teaching the


\[3\] Ibid.

\[4\] Ibid.
women to make clothing. I propose to have all women who wish to learn taught the various branches.¹

Smith put the supervision of the instruction in the hands of the school teacher's wife, and asked the Government for only a sufficient appropriation to pay her salary and cover the incidental expenses of the school.² "Should no aid be granted me," he wrote, "I shall carry the school on to the best of my ability, at my own expense."³ However, an appropriation was made by Congress, for $1,275⁴ to pay for the cost of the school, so Smith was reimbursed, partially at least, for his expense.

The girls' school was quite successful. The children were taught to knit, sew and cook; and they were given a noonday meal which was an added inducement to regular attendance. There was some difficulty in obtaining money to provide furnishings for the sleeping rooms, but Smith did the best he could with the funds at his disposal. The Government failed to make any special provisions, however, and as he received

¹Ibid., 749-750.
²Ibid., 750. He suggested that $1,000 per annum would cover all expenses.
³Ibid.
no assistance from the religious body to which the reservation was as- 
signed,¹ the school was closed in 1875.²

Captain Smith was very disappointed to find that his dream had failed, and that the house he had built with his own hands had been closed for lack of the necessary financial assistance. His words ex-
press his regret: "The house provided for that purpose stands as an 
attestation of my earnestness in endeavoring to inaugurate this most 
important adjunct in teaching Indian children those things they must know before they can change their habits of life for the better."³

The need still existed for a manual-labor school at which the children living too far from the Agency to readily attend school, could be boarded. Many families lived twelve miles or more distant, and the children necessarily had to go without education.⁴


³ Ibid.

The need for an efficient and effective system of which
the education of the整整 football players to the
national and international standards of excellence
seems to be the only answer. The problem of
preparing the athletes who are to represent the
country in international competitions requires
special attention. The athletes should be given
the best possible training and coaching to ensure
their success in international events.

The athletes who are selected for international
competitions should be given special attention.
They should be provided with the best possible
facilities and equipment to enable them to perform
their best. The coaches should be well trained
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their duties effectively.
On February 5, 1870, a boarding department was opened in connection with the day school to furnish all the scholars a noonday meal. The minister's wife, Mrs. I. G. Fee, acted as matron, instructing the girls in housework and the Indian women in cooking, bread-making and other arts. Reverend R. N. Fee instructed the more advanced students in language, hoping to educate them to be interpreters. Miss Josie Smith, assistant to the teacher, Cyrus H. Walker, taught the beginners and in addition instructed the older girls in sewing.

An Indian woman, Mrs. Alice Wa-til-ki, was employed as matron for the Boarding and Day school in 1880, and during most of the year two teachers were employed. In the fall an industrial teacher was engaged, with the expectation that a school could be built for the Warm Springs Indians at the little settlement of Simnasho about fifteen miles northwest of the Agency. Unusually early and severe winter storms prevented the construction of the buildings, so the new teacher assumed the work of the day school teacher, who was employed elsewhere

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On January 4, 1938, a committee of representatives of local authorities was established in connection with the work of planning the site of the future Market in town. The committee's main task was to plan the layout and the arrangement of the site, with the aim of creating a functional and aesthetically pleasing environment.

In January 1939, the site for the new market was designated. The work was to be carried out in stages, with the first stage involving the construction of the market building. The committee also considered the need for additional infrastructure, such as parking and public transport facilities.

The committee was composed of representatives from local government, business, and community organizations. It was chaired by Mr. John Smith, who was also the mayor of the town. The committee worked closely with the town council and the local planning department to ensure that the market was built in accordance with the town's development plan.

The construction of the market building was completed in 1940, and the market opened in 1941. The market was a significant development for the town, providing a much-needed boost to the local economy and creating a focal point for the community.
on the Reservation. During the most inclement weather, when school
was not in session, he took a census, and in addition wrote down some
of the Warm Springs language as he talked with the Indians.

Captain John Smith died January 18, 1884, after a protracted
illness, and his clerk took charge of the affairs of the Agency until
his successor, Alonzo Gesner, arrived in March. Gesner describes the
condition of the school buildings at the Agency in his first report:

Some of the windows were broken out entirely, sash and all—and I was compelled to board them up
as there was no material here for repairing any
kind of buildings.

The furniture was very primitive in its make-
up, more than the people that are to be taught, and
unless there are new school houses built and furn­
ished, the schools at this Agency must be discontinued.

John Smith had toiled diligently during his long term of ser-
vice on the Reservation. He had done his utmost to secure appropri-
ations for repairs, but even his continued requests had failed to
bring sufficient money for labor and materials for building and main-
tenance.

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1 Alonzo Gesner to H. Price, August 15, 1884. 48th Cong., 2d
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid., 195.
On June 30, 1883, Gesner discontinued the day school at the Agency and reorganized it as a boarding school a year later. He estimated that nearly half the children of school age upon the Reservation attended the two schools, one in operation at the Agency and the other at Simnasho. The children who had come voluntarily to school could not all be accommodated so a two-story addition, twenty by thirty-two feet was made to the Agency school building in 1885. This was to be used for a dining room with a girls' dormitory on the upper floor.

New buildings were needed, and Gesner complained that although the Indians were ready to furnish lumber for a school house large enough to accommodate 213 children, yet he received no appropriation from the Department.

Jason Wheeler replaced Gesner in 1886, and under his supervision the two-story addition commenced by his predecessor was completed. The plans were changed and the lower part of the new building was used for a school room with a boys' dormitory above, and the old school house was renovated and painted inside and out, to be used

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On June 30, 1883, General Sherman gave a speech to the
young and enthusiastic to a promising school a year later. He said,

"If education is to be given, it is to be given in the light of the
principles that science will unfold for us. We know that science
has a place in the education of the young, and the

affairs of civilization. The affluence which has come to a great
extent will be accommodated on a two-year subscription,

society not only to accommodate to a two-year subscription,

York and New York. 1883-84. 1884-85.

and the

Department.

eon of the American Century in 1883, as may make the pub-

ference that the year subscription commenced at the beginning of the year.

place. The plane were opened and the lower part of the new building

and the

of the school room with a sense of priority, space, and the

sion of the school room remaining a useful inmate and one to do good.
for a boys' sitting room. At the same time the building was enlarged sufficiently to provide a girls' dormitory with a dining room below, but the work was poorly done and increased enrollment soon overcrowded the rooms. Wheeler described the situation in his report of 1887:

The girls' sleeping apartment is a half-story room with a 7-foot ceiling with very poor ventilation. The rules and regulations require the superintendent and matron to sleep in the building. There is no place provided except a small room partitioned off from the girls' dormitory, 10 x 16 feet, with a 6-foot ceiling. The physician pronounces it unsafe and totally unfit for occupancy.

The rafters were bare and the building was covered with sawed lumber which afforded little protection against rains or snow in winter or burning heat in summer.

The rooms were so small that the children were crowded uncomfortably and unhealthfully in their quarters. Thirty to thirty-five girls slept in a dormitory seventeen by thirty-five feet, in which there was room for but twelve double beds. Thirty or more boys slept in a dormitory twenty by thirty-two feet with room for but eleven

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1 Ibid., 441.
double beds. The girls' sitting room was fourteen by thirty-five feet, with a wash sink in one corner, an organ in another, and in a third was the head of the stairs.

The buildings were a veritable patchwork, to quote Agent Luckey, and were "neither convenient, adequate, nor healthful." The school rooms were too small and lighted from only two directions, the main room from the east and south sides; the smaller room from the east side, with one window in the west wall. One room was only twenty by thirty-two feet and was overcrowded with sixty or seventy scholars in a class.

The location of the school, right in the heart of the Agency was unfortunate. Quoting the school Superintendent, Cyrus H. Walker:

The school buildings are located within a stone's throw of the agent's office, the blacksmith and carpenter shops, and gristmill. One of the main travelled roads leading to the agency passes right by the school buildings; hence every wagon that rattles by attracts attention. Even a horseback rider can scarcely pass without being noticed. To expect scholars to properly apply themselves to their books in the schoolrooms and to their other duties in and around the school buildings is out of the question.

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2Ibid.

The purpose of this report is to present the results of the year's work in the laboratory. The data obtained have been analyzed, and conclusions have been drawn from the results. These conclusions are based on the experiments performed and the observations made during the course of the year.

The equipment used in the laboratory was carefully checked and calibrated to ensure accuracy in the measurements. The personnel involved were trained in the proper use of the equipment and were supervised by experienced professionals.

The results of the experiments were recorded in detail and subjected to statistical analysis. The data were then compared with previous studies to determine any significant differences. These results were discussed in the context of current research in the field.

In conclusion, the year's work in the laboratory was successful in achieving the goals set for the project. The data obtained provide valuable insights into the phenomena under study, and the conclusions drawn from these results will be useful in further research and applications.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel free to contact me. Thank you for your attention to this report.
The buildings are set back hard by the foot of a hill which rises some 50 feet above the ground floors, and from this hillside in summer time the sun reflects back with almost unbearable heat; hence the almost urgent necessity for turning out all the scholars during the vacation season.

In going through the buildings and entering all the rooms, one has to go up or down seven different levels, two on ground floors and five in going up to and on second floors. The roof over the girls' sitting and dressing rooms is so poor and flat that it leaks badly in every shower of rain. All the floors are uneven, and not being tongue and groove, this water, and unless great care is taken, the water used in scrubbing the second floor, leaks down into the lower rooms.¹

He urged in this report that if no larger appropriation could be secured, a wing should be built eastward from the schoolroom building, about thirty by sixty feet and corresponding with the west wing. He asked for $1,000 and suggested that provision be made in the new building for either new schoolrooms or a boys' sitting room. During the preceding winter the boys had "camped" in an old Agency building which even a stove could not heat, and during the coldest weather were allowed to use the schoolrooms, for no regular sitting room had been provided for them.² Three years later money was furnished to build such a room.³

Some difficulty had arisen with the water supply which was pumped from the Agency mill race. Although originally pure, this had

¹Ibid., 385. Cyrus H. Walker to J. C. Luckey, July 14, 1891.

²Ibid.

became contaminated by "the slops and offal" that drained into it from the Indian shacks located on the bank of the race within a few hundred feet upstream from the pump. These were torn down by Agent Benjamin in 1894, but a new water system was not furnished until the erection of the consolidated school in 1896.

The plea for a new school building had been constantly before the Indian Department for more than six years prior to Walker's vivid description of the situation at the Reservation in 1891. In 1885 there was some discussion of appropriating $5,000 for a new building, but the matter was dropped, to be revived in 1886 and 1887. At this time plans were submitted to the Indian Office, but here the matter rested. In 1890 estimates were made as to the probable cost of material, but nothing was done except to repair old buildings. Most of the appropriation sent for school repairs was used for necessary work on the sawmill, and on the Simnasho school, so little was left for the Agency buildings.

Agent Luckey suggested in 1890 that the Reservation schools be consolidated in new buildings at the Agency. But he added, "As a civilizing center for the Warm Springs to settle around, the Simmasho

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school was first opened up, and it will always be a help; but it would be better for their children to be taken away to some other locality. ¹

There was little inducement to add on to or improve the existing buildings, for they were a veritable patchwork, and the following year he wrote, "...it seems a waste of funds to more than make the present buildings reasonably comfortable for the coming winter."²

In 1892 the supervisor of education for the third Oregon district reported on the condition of the Reservation schools:

The agency boarding school has an enrollment of 76, school building is old and worthless. The erection of a new building with a capacity of 100 pupils has been planned.

The Simnasho boarding school has a capacity for 65 pupils. The buildings are badly constructed and of little value. A new building similar to the one planned for the agency school is needed. A system of waterworks for supplying the school with spring water under pressure is desired.

There are 224 children of school age on this agency; none are attending the Harrison Institute.³

³ Ibid., Report of Supervisor of Education, August 20, 1892.
Plans were therefore, made to consolidate the Reservation schools, erecting new buildings at the Agency, and discontinuing the sessions in the old and dilapidated buildings at Simnasho Valley. The Agency boarding school was closed and only a small day school was operated part of the time during the next two years. The boarding school at Simnasho was kept up to its full capacity during 1895, but the building burned the following year, leaving a small ill-attended day school for the Warm Springs settlement.

After the reorganization of the day school and the establishment of the boarding school in 1884, the scope of activity for the students was broadened to include some manual labor. Schoolroom lessons ranged from chart classes up to fourth readers and histories for the more advanced scholars. Mental and practical arithmetic, geography and spelling "up to Willson's larger spellers" were taught, and singing was a "frequent exercise" which the children enjoyed, according to Agent

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3. Ibid.
The pupils were required to attend schoolroom exercises at least one-half of each school day. A change was made in 1894 by Superintendent Nardin, so that all pupils in any one grade would be in the schoolroom at one time and engaged in industrial work the other half of the day. This eliminated the necessity of teaching the same subjects twice each day as before.

The children were regularly detailed about once a month for special daily duties. Details for the boys included "wood-carrying boys, milking boys, stable boys, slop boys, washhouse boys, schoolroom boys and sitting room boys." In addition to this they were nearly all appointed for general or irregular industrial work, such as sawing wood at the wagon shop "buzz saw" which was run by water power, cleaning up around school and Agency buildings, and making repairs to buildings and fences.

During the winter they cut and stored ice, and in the spring they assisted the farmer in plowing and hoeing the school gardens. In

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1894 there were seven acres of garden and six acres of grain under cultivation. The boys constructed an irrigation ditch which provided water for the fifteen acres of farm land belonging to school and department. The produce grown furnished green vegetables for the children's tables, and as there was usually a surplus, Nardin requested in 1894 that an evaporator be purchased to dry vegetables for winter use.

The boys were trained in household arts, and they were also detailed for special daily duties such as "dormitory girls, sitting room girls, cooks, dining room girls, dishwashers, sewing room girls and hair-combers." Sewing room duty was never considered a hardship, and the girls enjoyed the work. They made all the garments which they wore and mended all their own clothes and those of the boys. In addition they made sheets, pillow-cases, curtains and tablecloths for the school. Weekly washhouse detail and ironing-day detail required larger and stronger girls, and usually ten or fifteen girls were appointed for this duty.

The children also raised cows and chickens, learning to care for the animals in a scientific way. They learned to milk the cows

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2 Ibid.

and make butter, receiving a practical education that they could use in later life.

Industrial work was not required of young children in the lower grades, and they attended both morning and afternoon sessions of school. A study hour was maintained every evening, devoted to preparing lessons and singing, but Friday was given to recreation.¹

**Simnasho Valley School**

The growth of the Warm Springs settlement in Simnasho Valley, and the lack of boarding accommodations at the Agency school, necessitated construction of a school for the children of that community. Captain Smith regarded the backwardness of the Warm Spring Indians, located at the northern end of the Reservation, as proof that close communication with educated white persons was necessary for the civilization of the native people.² He earnestly believed that the Warm Springs with their industry and determination would some day forge ahead of the other tribes on the Reservation, and in 1881 succeeded in

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¹Certain days were set aside as school holidays; they are listed in the regulations as follows: New Year's Day, Franchise Day (February 8), Washington's Birthday, Arbor Day, Decoration Day (May 30), Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day.

 IMPORTANT WORK TO DATE

The work of the farm station necessitates the utmost accuracy and
attention to detail. The success of the station depends on the
cooperation of the station staff and the dedication of the
farming community. The station's mission is to provide
information on agricultural practices and to promote the
use of sustainable farming methods. The station's activities are
monitored by the Agricultural Research Council, which
oversees the work of the station.

In conclusion, the farm station plays a crucial role in
promoting agricultural development and ensuring the
sustainability of our farming practices.
securing money to build an industrial school for them. 1

The place selected for the buildings was nearly twenty miles northwest of the Agency, and during 1881 and 1882 a dwelling house, school, and a boarding house large enough to accommodate thirty children were erected by the employees with the assistance of a few Indian laborers. 2 Nearly all the lumber for the buildings 3 was hauled by the Indians fifteen miles from the sawmill without expense to the Government. They also cut and hauled the saw logs to the mill.

The new school was called the Warm Springs Industrial and Boarding School to distinguish it from the Day and Boarding School at the Agency. It opened on August 29, 1882, with seven scholars, but enrollment increased to twenty-six boarding and four day pupils in January 1883. 4 The average attendance for the year was fifteen and seven-twelfths, whereas the average attendance at the Agency school for the


same period was twenty and three-fifths with an enrollment of fifty students.\(^1\) The school was operated at first on a twelve-months' basis, with sessions held in every month of the year although only 190 days were taught.\(^2\)

An industrial teacher and a matron were engaged the first year, and the following June an assistant was employed.\(^3\) The training given to the children was similar to that of the Agency school. The boys were taught carpentering, blacksmithing, gardening, animal husbandry, and wood cutting with ax and crosscut saw. The girls were taught cooking, sewing and housekeeping. The school also had a garden of about fourteen acres, which the children assisted the farmer in cultivating.

Captain Smith commented on some of the difficulties attendant to the operation of the new school in his annual report of 1883:

\(^1\)Ibid.


\(^3\)At each school on June 30, 1890, there were six white and two Indian employees, as follows: superintendent, industrial teacher, lady teacher, matron, seamstress, cook and laundress, and two Indian assistants chosen from the larger and most efficient scholars. J. C. Luckey to T. J. Morgan, August 23, 1890. 51st Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. II, (Ser. 2841) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. XII, 213.
The school was originally intended to be a temporary measure, but it proved so popular that it was continued for several years. The school was managed by a committee of parents who were active in the community. They worked hard to ensure that the school was well-equipped and well-staffed. The curriculum was designed to be flexible and adaptable to the needs of the students.

One of the key features of the school was its emphasis on practical skills. Students were taught to read, write, and do basic arithmetic, but they were also encouraged to develop practical skills such as carpentry and farming. The school was located in a rural area and students often worked on the family farms during the summer months.

The school was not without its challenges. The lack of funds and resources meant that the school was often poorly equipped. However, the parents and community worked together to overcome these challenges and ensure that the school continued to thrive.

In 1920, the school was closed due to financial difficulties. The closure was a blow to the community, but it was not the end of the school's story. The community worked together to raise funds and reopen the school, and it became an important part of the community once again.

In summary, the school was a testament to the power of community and the importance of education. Despite its challenges, it continued to provide a valuable service to the community and instilled in its students a love of learning and a sense of responsibility.
It has been difficult to keep the children at this school. Their parents and friends do not fully appreciate the advantages of the training we aim to give them, and too often take the children's part when they run off home on account of having been corrected or from getting homesick.

Interest in the school increased in the next ten years and in 1891 F. T. Sampson, Superintendent of the Simmasho school, reported that the students were more enthusiastic about their work and were more anxious to learn than ever before. They had advanced in reading, writing and language work. "With few exceptions," wrote Superintendent Hertzog, three years later, "the children can speak English well enough to keep up an ordinary conversation." The younger pupils readily learned to speak the language and made good progress. The parents also took more interest in the education of their children, and during the same year the Superintendent held evening sessions for all who wished to attend.

The enrollment had increased gradually until it over-reached the capacity of the school in 1894, with thirty-seven boys and twenty-

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4 Ibid.
In recent years, there has been a growing awareness of the importance of early education and intervention for children. One significant development in the field of early childhood education is the Children's Development Project, initiated in 1960. This project aimed to identify and support children who showed signs of potential learning difficulties.

The project was based on the premise that early intervention could significantly improve educational outcomes for children who were at risk of falling behind. It involved a rigorous assessment of children's development, focusing on cognitive, language, and social skills. Teachers and parents were involved in the process, ensuring that any support provided was tailored to meet the individual needs of each child.

The project's success was marked by a significant improvement in the academic performance of participating children, often leading to better social and emotional outcomes as well. The findings of the project have been widely cited and have influenced policies and practices in early childhood education worldwide.

The Children's Development Project continued to evolve, with newer iterations focusing on early intervention across a broader range of developmental domains. It remains a landmark study in the field, underscoring the importance of early identification and support in fostering children's development.
eight girls, more than the physician agreed to accommodate.\footnote{Ibid. Note: Four boys and four girls were rejected after their physical examinations. No effort was made to bring in new pupils.} Although the buildings had been enlarged, the increased enrollment now made them inadequate. Hertzog compiled statistics to show the need for additional space:

In giving statistics for accommodations for pupils, I shall follow Dr. John C. Cutter. He says, "Each person ought to be allowed 18.7 kiloliters (800 cubic feet) of air space" in the sleeping room. Making due allowance for openings cut in the ceilings, the dormitories do not furnish sufficient air space for the number that sleep in them.

The boys' dormitory including the clothes room is 59 x 23 x 8 and contains 10,845 cubic feet. Allowing even only half the air space (400 cubic feet) there would be room for only 27 boys, while at one time 36 slept in it, and the greater part of the time, 35.

The girls' dormitory, including a washroom and clothespress is 48 x 22 x 8 and contains about 8,400 cubic feet. Allowing 400 cubic feet, it will accommodate 21 pupils while 27 and sometimes 28 slept in it.\footnote{Samuel L. Hertzog to D. M. Browning, July 8, 1893. 53d Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. II, (Ser. 3210) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. XIV, 279.}

The buildings had been constructed and repaired during the years by inexperienced Indian labor, and by the middle of the last decade of the century, they were patched and dilapidated. Hertzog described the existing school plant in the following words:

The building is 23 x 60 and 2-story with a 1-story addition 20 x 24 used for the boys' sitting room. The first floor contains 2 school rooms and the second, the boys' dormitory.
The boarding house is 22 x 58 and 1½-story with an addition 24 x 48. This building contains the kitchen, dining room, mess kitchen, sewing room, girls' sitting room, girls' dormitory and employees' rooms. The industrial teacher's house is a 24 x 48 1-story building. 1

In 1894 the boarding school buildings at the Agency were torn down in preparation for the construction of a new consolidated school. 2 Temporary improvements were made on the Warm Springs Industrial and Boarding School to accommodate the added enrollment. Superintendent Carter estimated that the attendance could have doubled at this school if there had been the necessary housing facilities. 3

On October 15, 1895 a fire destroyed the school buildings and the boarding school at Simmasho Valley was discontinued. 4 A day school was conducted, furnishing dinner at noon for the scholars, until the new consolidated school was completed in 1897.

The new day school was poorly patronized, for the Warm Springs Indians were discontented and dissatisfied with the new plans for moving the school to the Agency. Agent Gallagher mentioned the difficulty in 1896:

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2 Letter from Cyrus Walker to the Editor of The Oregonian, July 15, 1896.
The committee posed to do any specific work in addition to the \textit{General Conference of 1948 and 1950} held in 1950, which was attended by representatives of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The committee met in a series of conferences in 1951.

In 1952 the committee continued its work in the same manner. It was noted that the committee had accomplished some important tasks in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The committee was able to secure the financial support of the United States and Canada for its work.

The committee's efforts were focused on the development of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It was noted that the committee had been able to secure the financial support of the United States and Canada for its work.

The committee's efforts were focused on the development of the United States, Canada, and Mexico. It was noted that the committee had been able to secure the financial support of the United States and Canada for its work.
These Indians are in bad humor and bad blood with regard to this affair. Excuses of distance from the agency and loss of the chance to sell beef and supplies to the school are put forward by them, all the time forgetting that the Government cannot be at the expense of maintaining two schools for them.¹

In the same year Cyrus Walker visited the Reservation after an absence of four years, and he commented on this unpleasant undercurrent of feeling between the Warm Springs Indians and the Department.

They want a school of their own, and knowing as I do how the school at Simnasho was first started and their expectation regarding it, I consider it a great wrong to break up their school..... If there could be some kind of boarding school carried on at Simnasho, say one to be as a primary school in connection with or as an auxiliary with the agency boarding as a higher school, it would be a happy compromise with those Indians and give them a permanent Christianizing, civilizing center.²

Captain John Smith had built the school in 1881, and Walker believed that the school should be continued in his memory, for he had promised the Indians that it would be. The school had been an object lesson to the Indians in the community. To quote again from Walker's letter:


²Letter from Cyrus H. Walker to the Editor of The Oregonian, June 15, 1896.
To see 40 boys and 30 girls neatly dressed, especially on a Sunday morning and marching in order up to the mission church is calculated to inspire a feeling of pride and a desire to be clothed in like manner in the minds of parents and friends, and long hair and blankets were out of place.\footnote{1}

John Smith's plan to civilize and educate the Indians by keeping them in constant association with white people had succeeded, and his influence lingered on, long after he had left them.

**Consolidated Boarding School**

The new consolidated boarding school was opened on November 1, 1897 at the Agency.\footnote{2} There was difficulty in rapidly filling up the school for in the three years which had elapsed since a school had been in operation at the Agency, many families with school children had left the Reservation, going to Yakima, Hood River and Celilo.\footnote{3} At the close of the school year in June, there were enrolled 130 pupils with a regular attendance of 125.

The school plant was composed of one double dormitory, one school building and assembly hall, mess hall and kitchen, hospital, laundries, employees' quarters, bakery, oil house, two outhouses, one

\footnote{1}{Ibid.}
\footnote{2}{James L. Cowan to W. A. Jones, August 15, 1898. 55th Cong., 2d Sess., (Ser. 2757) H. Ex. Doc. 5, Vol. XV, 265.}
\footnote{3}{Ibid.}
combination bell tower, band stand, flag staff and weather vane.¹
Ten acres were enclosed as a school campus and seeded to lawn, and 150
native trees were planted for shade. The picket fences were painted
and 750 yards of sidewalk were built. These improvements were made
by Agency and school employees during the second year.²

The early boarding schools had had some difficulty in obtaining sufficient water for the use of the school plants. The Simnasho
school had obtained water from springs, but during hot and dry seasons
the springs failed and water was hauled three miles from Beaver Creek
for school use. In 1892 the Superintendent estimated that during the
preceding three years, water had been hauled to the school for twenty-
two months out of the thirty-six,³ so he recommended the construction
of a pipe-line, 9,000 feet long which brought an abundance of water
from another spring.⁴

The Agency schools had also had an unsatisfactory water supply, for their water was obtained from the millrace and at times the
water had been polluted. The erection of the large new school neces-

¹James L. Cowan to W. A. Jones, August 16, 1897. 55th Cong.,
²James L. Cowan to W. A. Jones, August 15, 1898. 55th Cong.,
³F. T. Sampson to J. C. Luckey, September 1872. 52d Cong.,
⁴Ibid. J. C. Luckey to T. J. Morgan, September 1, 1892. 423.
The early rotating schools had some difficulty in operation.

The efficient water used by the early plants. The accommodation provided was often inadequate, and the schools had to rely on manual labor and the use of hand pumps for water supply. This resulted in long waiting times for students, leading to increased stress and reduced attendance. In later years, the installation of larger storage tanks and the provision of direct water supply from municipal sources improved the situation.

The success of the early schools was also hindered by the lack of standardized water quality. The water used in early schools was often contaminated, leading to health issues among students. This problem was eventually addressed by the implementation of water treatment processes and the establishment of health regulations.

After years of effort, the situation of the early schools began to improve. The introduction of new technologies and the establishment of rigorous standards for water supply and sanitation have significantly improved the quality of education.
situated construction of a water system which would furnish not only water for general use, but also a modern sewer and fire protection system.

The new water and sewer system was completed October 1, 1897 at a cost of about $6,000. The water system was constructed of four-inch cast-iron pipe with two-inch laterals, and the sewer system consisted of six-inch and four-inch vitrified pipe leads. The sewer system covered the entire school plant, flowing by means of an automatic flush tank through six-inch pipe a distance of 1,600 feet, depositing in a rapid stream below all Agency and school buildings.

Fourteen bathrooms were installed in the dormitories, seven for the boys and seven for girls, with showers and cement floors. The cement was faulty, however, and by 1899 the floors had cracked and crumbled so the showers could not be used.

The fire hydrants were not properly placed for most efficient use, and Superintendent Davis called the Agent's attention to this in 1899:

There are but two fire hydrants, only one could be used successfully to fight a fire on the

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3Ibid. Sam B. Davis to James L. Cowan, August 17, 1899. 326.
roof of dormitory, hospital and employees' quarters. The buildings are so located as to make the two on extreme ends of the grounds over 300 yards apart. Therefore, with the present number of fire hydrants, I do not think we could manage a fire of any consequence.

If there were two more hydrants placed properly there would be but little danger of damage by fire.

In the summer of 1899 some of the new buildings needed repairs. The dormitory had been built during the damp winter weather, and the doors and windows were greatly shrunken—in many of the doors, the panels had open cracks one-half inch wide. There was a space of from one-half to three-fourths inches between some of the doors and the frames. Great cracks had formed in the halls, undoubtedly from the settling of the building. The building had also been plaster during the damp weather, and the plaster cracked and fell off some of the corridor walls up to the ceiling. "In the two play rooms," wrote Agent Cowan, "the plastering is off all around from two to five feet high, and much has fallen from overhead, rendering it unsafe and dangerous for the children to play in said rooms."

In addition to this repair another schoolroom was needed to accommodate the children. There were four teachers and only three

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1Ibid., 327.
2Ibid., 326.
3Ibid., 327.
schoolrooms, so one teacher used the assembly hall during 1898 and 1899.\(^1\)

Mr. Davis suggested that a kindergarten room be constructed adjoining the school building.

Other inconveniences were noted as soon as the school was in operation. The laundry was operated on an "ancient plan" requiring hard labor over the washtubs. Most of the water was heated outside the building in a place unprotected from heat and cold. Davis recommended that a modern system be installed which would lighten the labor for the laundress, and the girls who assisted her.

The dining room for the employees and their families was found to be too small. The room was ten by fourteen feet and only part of the seventeen people could eat at a time. There was no space for a waiter to pass among them, and no space for a stove in winter. As Davis remarked, "The person farthest in has to wait until those nearest the door pass out," so he requested that the room be enlarged to accommodate the employees.

During 1899 some repairs were made to the existing buildings, and a woodshed, carpenter shop,\(^2\) and seamstress' house\(^3\) were built. A

\(^1\)Ibid.

\(^2\)Ibid. James L. Cowan to W. A. Jones, August 15, 1899. 324.

dynamo was installed to furnish electric light for the school, and many of the older buildings were repainted and whitewashed, rendering them more permanent and attractive.

The Government had expended $19,867.49 on the new consolidated school by 1900. Ample accommodations had been built for 150 children, and 127 were already enrolled with an average attendance of ninety-seven for the ten-months' session. Twenty persons were employed at the school, and many positions formerly filled by white persons were now occupied by Indians. It was a modern institution, creditable to any community, which would serve as an example of neatness and industry to the Indian residents.

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1 Ibid., 370.
2 Ibid. Statistics regarding Indian Schools. 628-629.
3 Ibid.
...any...

The government had estimated $100,000 on the new...
CHAPTER IX

RELIGION

Missionaries had settled among the Indians along the Columbia and had worked with them for several years before an attempt was made by the Government to negotiate treaties with tribes and establish Reservations. Considerable religious excitement prevailed among the Wasco in the vicinity of The Dalles during 1839 and 1840, and about a thousand of them professed conversion, were baptized and received into the Christian church. Their religion seemed to be more of the head than of the heart, and as Daniel Lee said, the Indian "will pray a whole year if I will give him a shirt and a capote."2

In 1847 the Methodist mission at The Dalles was broken up, following the horrible massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman and his associates at Wailatpu, and a Catholic mission was established there.4 This

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1 An Illustrated History of Central Oregon . . . (Spokane: Western Historical Publishing Company, 1905), 90,100.

2 Ibid. Capote is a coat.

3 Wy-e-let-poo.

mission, founded on May 6, 1848 by the Reverend Mr. Rousseau at the request of the Indians, was the only one in the district. The progress of religion was much retarded by the wandering life of the Indians, but some of the natives profited by the lessons they received.

Commissioner Luke Lea cautioned Anson G. Dart in a letter of instructions to the new Superintendent in 1850:

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

The orthodoxy of any of these missionaries is not to be tested by the opinion of the Indian agent, or any other officer of the Government. None of these can rightfully be the propagandist of any sect, or the official judge of any article of Christian faith.

The missionaries apparently exercised great influence over the Oregon Indians, and the Commissioner believed that they could be made powerful auxiliaries in carrying out the policy of the United States. Lea concluded, saying that it might be well to suggest to them that the Government, "whilst affording them every possible facility and protection, expects in return their aid and cooperation in executing its laws."

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1 Ibid., C. Mesplie to R. R. Thompson, August 6, 1854, 493.


3 Ibid.
sion. One of the '99 to the Revenue Mr. Commissioner of Income Tax. The progress of the Income Tax was entirely due to the initiative and efficiency of the Revenue Department and the Commissioner of Income Tax. The Department has been able to recover a large proportion of the outstanding debts through its vigorous and efficient collection methods. The Commissioner has taken prompt and decisive action in cases of default and has been able to secure the recovery of a large amount of arrears. The Department is now better equipped for the efficient and effective collection of income tax. The Commissioner has taken steps to ensure that the tax is collected in a fair and equitable manner. The Department is now better equipped for the efficient and effective collection of income tax.

The Commissioner has taken steps to ensure that the tax is collected in a fair and equitable manner. The Department is now better equipped for the efficient and effective collection of income tax.

The Commissioner has taken steps to ensure that the tax is collected in a fair and equitable manner. The Department is now better equipped for the efficient and effective collection of income tax.
Although the Presbyterians and Methodists vied with each other in their missionary work, and the majority of their representatives were zealous men and women, the complaint was made that there was not one Christianized or educated Indian to be found on the Reservation in 1865. Superintendent Geary reported to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs five years before, that he had been advised that no stated religious services had ever been maintained on any of the Oregon Reservations.

The policy of the Indian Department was to assign Reservations to certain religious bodies, and the Warm Springs Reservation was assigned to the United Presbyterians in 1869. Little was accomplished by them, and by 1871 the missionary work had been turned over to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Agent Smith, although an earnest worker

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in the Presbyterian Church, was acceptable to the Methodists, and he carried on missionary work with the aid of his employees in the absence of specially appointed church representatives. 1

A Sabbath school was established in 1868 by Smith, and the schoolhouse was filled every Sunday by old and young. 2 He had been careful in the selection of employees and had chosen men interested in the moral welfare of the natives. These men and their wives assisted in the teaching of children and parents, for by 1871 a Bible class of fifteen members was well organized. 3 Within a year the Bible class had increased to 127 members and it was divided into two groups. 4 A chapter was read by the Indians, and its meaning explained by the teacher.

During 1872 Smith reported that seventy-seven natives had "made a profession of Christianity, manifesting great interest in the

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1 John Smith was a member of the board of trustees of the proposed college at Albany in 1858. He and two of the employees were Presbyterians, one was a Methodist and two were non-professors.


A collection of information and data analysis to inform decision-making processes. The need for efficient and effective data management systems is crucial in today's fast-paced environment. This document outlines strategies for improving data management and analysis within an organization.

A. Introduction to the importance of data management and analysis.

B. Data collection methods and tools.

C. Data analysis techniques and tools.

D. Implementation strategies for improved data management.

E. Case study examples of successful data management projects.

F. Conclusion and recommendations for future data management initiatives.

Appendix: Additional resources and references.
cause of their Redeemer.¹ He commented on their dress and deportment at church, comparing it favorably with that of white people.

Many of them were beginning to take a leading part in the religious exercises and were learning to sing from books.² They conducted their own prayer meetings and had a service after the Sabbath school in the morning. They opened all councils with prayer and made practical use of their religion in everyday life.

Interest in church increased, and the congregation grew to 340 members. Smith worked diligently with the Indians, seldom complaining about the lack of assistance rendered by the Methodist Church. It is difficult to understand why no aid was given him, unless perhaps money and missionaries were lacking. But he reported in 1874, while he struggled to rebuild the girls' boarding and industrial school, that he had received no assistance or encouragement from any religious body or aid society.³ His annual report of 1874 contains the following statements:

¹Ibid.


The agency was assigned to the Methodists, but further than recommending myself for re-appointment at the expiration of my first term, they have never had any oversight of its management, have taken no steps toward a mission, industrial or manual labor school or any other measures necessary to promote the welfare of the Indians, nor toward organizing a church, though there have for years been a number of apparently earnest converts, who becoming impatient at their dilatoriness and having also objections on other considerations to that denomination asked and obtained a church organization from the United Presbyterian Church.

This has not been the result of personal efforts or influence being brought to bear, but was the unsolicited expression of their own wishes and is only in accordance with the almost universal custom among all persons who have not been brought up under a particular denominational influence of uniting with that branch whose members have been most directly concerned in their conversion.

It is the desire of the United Presbyterian Church to have this agency reassigned to them and probably application has been made before this time, individually; I have had as little to do in the matter as possible, and if successful to establish a mission and prosecute the work in an earnest, zealous manner. A delegation will be sent to the meeting of the Oregon Presbytery with a formal request that a minister be sent to devote his time to them. 2

At the time this reorganization was made, many of the Indians were away from the Agency and had no opportunity to accede to the new church; consequently the statistics for the year show the number of

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1To secure proper persons as agent, several religious organizations were invited to nominate men for whom they could vouch. Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, J. Q. Smith, October 30, 1876. 44th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. I, (Ser. 1749) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. IV, pt. 1, 381.

church members as only fifteen.

The Religion of Smohalla

During these years a serious drawback to education and civilization of the Indian in Oregon was the existence of a peculiar religion called "The Dreamers". Their chief doctrine was that the "red man is again to rule the country", and this sometimes led to rebellion against lawful authority. Many of the Warm Springs Indians professed this faith.

In 1872 about sixty of these Indians left the Reservation without permission and refused to return. With others from Umatilla and the territories of Idaho and Washington, they gathered along the Columbia River and were a source of considerable annoyance to the white people. By the fall of 1872 there were nearly 2,000 of these renegade Indians living along the River, refusing to return to their Reservations or submit to authority. Superintendents and Agents endeavored to induce them to return to their homes, but they refused, and their defiance made it impossible for the officers to exercise any control over the Reservation.

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The Principle of Business

Parting from some recent experience to which not only the writer but many others were interested, I was led to inquire into the nature of a pecuniary relation, the terms of which I do not consider to be entirely clear to me, and which I could not escape from, had I not been myself affected by it. The pecuniary relation referred to is that of a partnership, which I have often heard of, but which I have never been personally acquainted with. In general, a partnership is considered as a kind of joint-stock company, which is formed for the purpose of carrying on a business of trade or commerce. The partners are the persons who enter into the agreement, and who are liable for the debts of the partnership, as well as for their own.

In the case of a close relation, such as the relation of a personal acquaintance, the terms of the partnership are generally fixed by agreement. In the case of a partnership of a trade or commerce, the terms of the partnership are generally fixed by law. In the latter case, the partnership is generally conducted by a board of directors, who are elected by the partners, and who are responsible for the conduct of the business. The partners are generally entitled to a share in the profits of the partnership, in proportion to their capital contributions. The partners are also entitled to a share in the losses of the partnership, in proportion to their capital contributions.

In the case of a close relation, the partners are generally entitled to a share in the profits of the partnership, in proportion to their capital contributions. The partners are also entitled to a share in the losses of the partnership, in proportion to their capital contributions. In the case of a partnership of a trade or commerce, the partners are generally entitled to a share in the profits of the partnership, in proportion to their capital contributions. The partners are also entitled to a share in the losses of the partnership, in proportion to their capital contributions.
Indians. Complaints were constantly made by white settlers of the depredations attributed to Reservation Indians, which in reality were nearly all committed by the renegades.¹

These Indians were controlled by a man named "Smo-hal-ler", or "Big Talk", or "Four Mountains", who had emissaries constantly traveling from one Reservation to another trying to induce the natives who were dissatisfied to abandon their homes and join his band.² He had influenced nearly all the Umatillas, Spokanes and a great part of the Yakimas and many Indians from other Reservations.³

Smohalla was born about 1815 or 1820, and in his youth frequented the Catholic mission of Atahnam among the Yakimas where he became familiar with the forms of that service and also acquired a slight knowledge of French.⁴ In early manhood he distinguished himself as a warrior and was already regarded as a prominent man when he first began to preach his peculiar theory about 1850. During the Yakima war of 1855-1856, he aspired to be a leader, but failed; and in a fight with Chief Moses, he was badly injured and left for dead. He regained consciousness and crawled back to the mission a severe war during 1855-1856, during which the Indians were badly-whipped and the following of Smohalla declined somewhat.³

¹Ibid.
²Ibid.
to a canoe in which he drifted down the Columbia River, where he was discovered by some white men and cared for until he recovered.

After his recovery he traveled through California, Utah and Nevada, and after an interval of some time returned to his people as from the dead. He declared that Saghallee Tyee, the great chief above, commanded his people to return to their primitive manner, as their present miserable conditions were due to their having abandoned their own religion and violated the laws of nature and the precepts of their ancestors.

He considered himself a prophet—not a god. One day he dreamed he was in the presence of the Great Spirit, and he was told that soon the Messiah would come to deliver the Indians from their abject condition; that when he came the Indians must go forth and kill off the whites; that the dead Indians would rise and join in the contest; that the Indians would be victorious and once more possess the land, and that then, the buffalo and deer would be as abundant as formerly. Their model of a man was an Indian—and they aspired to be nothing else.

The effect in Oregon and Washington of the promulgation of the dream was a severe war during 1855-1856, during which the Indians were badly whipped, and the following of Smohalla declined somewhat.¹

The text on this page is not clearly readable due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, possibly a legal or administrative one, but the content is not legible in its current state.
His religion shows traces of the Mormon and Catholic ritual and belief. In his words, his doctrine was:

My young men shall never work. Men who work cannot dream and wisdom comes to us in dreams. You ask me to plow the ground. Shall I take a knife and tear my mother's bosom? You ask me to dig for stone. Shall I dig under her skin for her bones? You ask me to cut grass and make hay and sell it and be rich like white men. But how dare I cut off my mother's hair?

The Agents described it as a religion that worked on the evil passions. The main object being to allow a plurality of wives, immunity from punishment for law-breakers, drinking, gambling, and other vices. These Indians looked with contempt on the more civilized Reservation natives, calling them "whites" and "half breeds."

The adherents of this religion attended regular services on Sunday, in the morning, afternoon and evening, for Sunday was the great "medicine day" of the whites; and they selected it for their own religi-

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The relation between youth and communities.

Any parent in the same position must work hard to ensure that their child stays healthy and productive. If you make an effort to see the community, you can make a difference. For instance, it’s vital I get to the community center. Will you help me to do that? If so, you can make a difference.

I can’t see the community center.

The service involves a radiation that occurs on the part.

Based on the main objective to allow a priority of voice, tomorrow will implement the process. This will enable us to make a difference in the community. These initiatives should coincide with the work of all community centers.

We must call our own and help others. We must

The importance of this relation is heightened. The service on Sunday to the patients. Attention any authority for another new project. Each activity of the service may their specialty. It for their community.

The...
ous ceremonies of the Ghost Dance and the Mescal.¹ There were also ser-

vices during the week, besides special periodical observances such as the

"lament" for the dead, particularly the dead chiefs in early spring; the

"salmon dance", when the salmon began to run in the spring; and the

"berry dance" when the wild berries ripened in autumn.²

Smohalla's influence spread into California, Nevada and Utah
during the next few years, and the Agents were forced to combat his
control with military force, to bring the natives back to their Reser-
vations.

Later Religious Activity

Very few of the Wascos and Teninos had strayed from the Christ-
ian church, and their advance in civilization was marked in comparison to
that of the Warm Springs Indians.³ All the missionary work was carried
on by the Agent and his employees at Government expense, until 1875

¹James Mooney, "The Ghost Dance", 14th Report of the Bureau of

²Ibid.

³Their religion was a form of Shaker faith. Annual Report of
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, E. P. Smith, November 1, 1875, 44th
1, 601.
when the part-time services of a minister were secured.¹

Rev. T. J. Wilson, of the United Presbyterian Church, agreed to conduct public service every second or third Sabbath of the month, but receiving no compensation, could not afford to devote any more of his time to the work. Therefore, the most important part, accomplished through daily contact and intercourse with the Indians, was left to the Agent and his employees as before.

During the winter of 1876 and 1877 a revival took place in which over one hundred Indians professed conversion.² There was no minister to hold communion service, so none of them could be received into the church fellowship. During the next year two missionaries were provided for the Agency, and the church membership increased gradually.³ In 1879 regular services were maintained every Sabbath, and the field was enlarged to include the Warm Springs and John Days at their camps north of the Agency.

Rev. G. H. Atkinson described a service that he attended during a visit to the Reservation in 1880:

A short sermon from John 3:16 on the word "Life" and what it is. It was first interpreted into the Wasco language, sentence by sentence by Charles Pitt; and next into the Warm Springs language by another earnest interpreter.

¹Ibid. John Smith to Edward P. Smith, August 23, 1875, 857-858.
³Ibid.
This process sometimes passes through a third interpretation into the Paiute language, of whom about 15 were present. It is slow, but it seems to satisfy their craving for Bible truth. They gave close and unceasing attention to each word and joined heartily in the doxology and responsive, "Amen."

Religious activity received a set-back during the next three years for the appropriations for missionaries were not received and no ordained minister was available for services, except in June, 1880 when T. J. Wilson visited the Reservation and preached to the Indians.²

Without a resident minister the Agent was forced to perform the marriage ceremonies in order to combat the native customs of marriage and divorce.

John Smith described the ordinary procedure as follows:

> The usual custom is for the parties desiring matrimony to apply to the head chief and members of the council who are supposed to know if any objection exists. Upon their deciding favorably, I am so informed, and the parties usually present themselves after our morning Sabbath service, when they are duly married by me as chief magistrate of this reservation, which is really a territory as far as the Indians are concerned and independent of state laws.³

During 1882 the Wasco cut and hauled nearly 20,000 feet of lumber, fifteen miles to the Agency from the sawmill for a church build-

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1Letter from Rev. G. H. Atkinson to The Oregonian, April 17, 1880. Supplement.


Eugene evasively enunciated a net-purse, guideline the exact space

name to the postulation for misrepresentation may not continue any

contain sufficient evidence satisfactory for concern, except in June, 1880, when

In making available the precaution and knowledge on the Inland Revenue

Without a formal minister, the account was unable to function for taxation

Collectors in order to support the public causes of taxation may eliminate

John Smith, President of the United Kingdom as follows:

The number of cases in the 1880s, and in the Department of Agriculture and

the counties who were married to farms in the application

"Exhibit"

The village belonging to me in Lincoln

and the proportionate decrease of the number of cases in the United Kingdom

In the 1880s the number of cases was pretty

Impure, Illness, more to the London from the Savannah, not a species only.
ing. Captain Smith superintended the erection, doing much of the work with his own hands. He had always wished for such a building; and with the help of the Indians, the church, twenty-four feet wide and forty feet long, was finished in July 1883. Captain Smith wrote, "It is my last legacy to the Indians I loved and whom I so long helped."

Services were maintained throughout the year both at the Agency and the Simmasho Valley settlement, upon nearly every Sabbath, and the "World's Week of Prayer" was observed with the help of Rev. Mr. Dick from the Willamette Valley. But no contributions were made by any religious society for the support of the church and missionaries.

In 1885 Rev. R. W. McBride was sent by the United Presbyterian Church, and a home was erected for him. From this time the church contributed regularly to the support of the mission.

Some of the Indians clung tenaciously to their old beliefs and customs, even though outwardly professing conversion to Christianity. Especially was this true in the burial services. The Wascos and Teninos

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3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

and capture enemy installations and occupation points. One more of the work
with the can know. We can, unless for some accident, but a real one, with
the path of the Indians of whom, theCroats, twenty-five years ago, have not
left long ago. We finished in May T04, Captain Hubert wrote."

I am just back from the Indians. I have not yet been to your letter.

Can you make a little inventories? The war and then the week of the
Examination. The examination was to be held in Nov. 1943.

The Indians arrived, and the Indians arrived, and the Indians arrived, art. "Walter's Week of Prayer" are coming with me, and the
from the Indian valley. And beneath, among many, under the

I came back. I know not what to do. The Indian arrived, and the
arrival, and the arrival, and the arrival, in the Indian valley, and the

Continued to the matter of the Indian.

And of the Indians other inventories to keep all the relics.

And continue, even though necessary, the examination to the

Etcetera. any time is in the present case, the return of

[Text continues on next page]
invariably provided coffins for their dead and brought the bodies to the church for funeral services, from there taking them to their burial ground about one mile northwest of the Agency. It had been customary for them to take up, reclothe and rebury their dead at least twice a year for the first year or two after death, but Captain Smith and Reverend Fee, who occasionally visited the Reservation, persuaded the Indians to cease this practice because of the possible injury to their own health. ¹

The Warm Springs, however, nearly all retained their old modes of burial, the outgrowth of superstitious notions by which they were taught to believe that the spirits of the departed did not rest in peace unless their bodies were well cared for and comfortably clad. ² Before the Indians removed to the Reservation, they wrapped the bodies of their dead in robes and placed them side by side in a shed "where they could be plainly seen, but so inclosed as not to be reached by the wolves."³ The Columbia River Indians buried the bodies upon an island in the middle of the river, and a vivid description is give in Miss A. J. Allen's book, Ten Years in Oregon:

²Ibid.
impartially by making certain that your views and opinions are heard. The purpose of the act is to encourage and promote the welfare of the community. It is intended to provide a forum for discussion and to facilitate a better understanding of each other's viewpoints. The act should be used to foster cooperation and mutual respect among all members of the community.

In conclusion, the act is a valuable tool for promoting a more harmonious and inclusive society. It is important that we all take advantage of this opportunity to express our views and work towards a common goal. Let us work together to make our community a better place for all.

The Approved Plan, approved on [Date]

[Signature]

[Name]

[Position]
The chief had determined that the deceased boy's friend, who had been his companion in hunting, was to be his companion to the spirit land, ... and should be conveyed with him to the dead house.

This receptacle was built on a long black rock in the center of the Columbia River, around which, being so near the falls, the current was amazingly rapid. It was 30 feet in length, and perhaps half of that in breadth, completely enclosed and sodded except at one end, where there was a narrow aperture just sufficient to carry a corpse through.

The little boy, instead of being slain was "bound tightly till the purple quivering flesh puffed above the strong bark cords that he might die very soon", and he was placed face to face with the dead boy, "his face to his till the very lips met, and extending along limb to limb and foot to foot, and nestled down into his couch of rottenness, to impede his breathing as far as possible and smother his cries."²

In 1866 a grant of two acres of land was made for the use of the United Presbyterians, and two years later 160 acres were given them to be used for the mission.³ On May 15, 1890 the missionary and his

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² Ibid.

wife moved to the Chemawa Indian Training School near Salem, Oregon. They were not replaced by a permanent missionary, however, and during the next three years ministers resided at the Agency only part of the year, and the employees conducted services during the intermission.

The church gave whatever aid it could to the Agent in caring for the Indians. For example in 1889 and 1890 the missionary appealed for funds to help feed needy Indians during the winter, and he received contributions of $200 from the church. The following year twenty-one boxes or barrels of clothing and groceries were contributed.

In 1892 a new church and parsonage were erected at Simhasho, and within the next two years a missionary clergyman was established at each school. These men were maintained by the United Presbyterian Board of Missions and received no money assistance from the Government. Morning, afternoon and evening services were held on the Sabbath, and prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings for the students. Additional


land was granted for missionary and school use in 1893 and 1894. The mission school at Simhsho received forty acres in 1893, and the mission at Warm Springs received almost fifteen acres the following year. 1

Agent Gallagher reported on work accomplished by the United Presbyterians in 1896 as follows:

The United Presbyterian Church deserves unstinted praise for the work it has done here. Two churches, one at the agency and one at Simnasho, have been built, both of them handsome and substantial structures, and two mission houses or parsonages have also been erected in connection therewith, and also a missionary steam sawmill, which has rendered valuable service in enabling the Warm Springs Indians to get lumber at their doors with but little cost for house building, fencing, etcetera.

A chapel among the Pi Utes located some 10 miles southeast of the agency is now in course of erection by the same denomination. Both places are well equipped with godly men and women, who have done much to bring these tribes to a state of civilization and enlightenment. Attendance at all services is very large. 2

In 1899 Agent Cowan commended the two missionaries for their excellent work. He wrote, "The teachings and examples of these missionaries have been most valuable to me in maintaining order and morality and in encouraging industry." 3

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Cyrus Walker visited the Reservation in 1896 and commented on the progress of Christianity among the natives as follows:

In witnessing the festivals of the Indians at Badger Creek 20 miles northwest from the agency. . . . I never sensed a more marked contrast between the Christian and non-Christian Indians. . . . The latter met in the chief's lodge, size, say 20 x 70 feet and forming a ring nearly around the inner walls and at the head were men 7 to 10 in number with drums made by stretching rawhide on a hoop and beating on the same with their drumsticks, while the women on one side and the men on the other uttered a sing-song which must be heard to be fully appreciated—at the same time keeping step in time to the quick beating of the drums, the men lifting the feet clear of the ground, the women simply raising the heel, except when 4 or 5 of them danced clear around the circle. This all kept up to a late hour, made the night hideous.1

1Letter from Cyrus H. Walker to the Editor of The Oregonian, July 15, 1896.
CHAPTER X

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICE

The annual report of Dr. William McKay in 1861 gives the first mention of health conditions on the Reservation:

The Indians are in general in a healthy condition with the exception of the prevailing diseases such as scrofulas, syphilis, cutaneous disease, rheumatism and diarrhoea.

In the spring of the year they are much troubled with rheumatism, bad colds with coughs and diarrhoea on account of exposure to the cold and dampness. They are in the habit on a sunny day of squatting on the damp ground and passing the day in amusing themselves by gambling with cards and other games.¹

During the next year there was an unusual amount of sickness, particularly among the women and children, but not many deaths. An epidemic of measles, scarlet fever and mumps attacked the Reservation, and poor hospital facilities almost totally counteracted the work of the physician.² The poorly lighted hospital buildings had been built of green lumber, as were the other early buildings at the Agency, and the boards cracked as they dried,³ leaving large openings in walls and roof


and making it impossible to preserve the equable temperature necessary for the care of the sick.

Superintendent Huntington urged that appropriations be made for new buildings, and he added:

Medical treatment of Indians living in their own camps, covered with filth and vermin, exposed to cold and damp, fed upon improper diet, and worst of all, in the absence of the physician, following the prescriptions of the Indian doctors, is utterly useless.\(^1\)

The Indians, in general, were poor nurses, and some cases, which under proper conditions would not have been severe, were fatal for want of attention, cleanliness, food and clothing. Tea, sugar and rice were issued to the sick for their own foods were not suitable for convalescence.\(^2\)

It was difficult for Dr. McKay to make the Indians follow his directions, and they required constant watching in the administering of medicines, for many of them had not given up their superstitious habits. However, he worked among them until he gained the confidence of many, by proving that his medicine and treatments were beneficial to them and that he did not cure by charms. His medical services were free to them, and this appealed to some, for the medicine men demanded payment for their ministrations in advance, and often their demands were high. Occasionally


any making if impossible to believe the above propositions necessarily.

For the case of the whole...

Superintendent Inspector and for such...

In the event of Incense I:\n
... to 200 leagues east, and from Wisconsin State and west...

The bractiature of the Indian各县 is actually

weakened.

The Indian in general, near poor houses, and some cases, when

make blacken conditions, more or less been severe, have failed to many

of attention. Opportunity look and adopt. The water may rise

necessary to the stop of their corn, more or less satisfactory for communication.

If more difficult for the taken to make the Indian follow the

expiration many their leading sentiments in the administration of

medication, you never have many in their gain or their adversarial products.

However, to make them know them to bring the advice of counting...

enough that this expedient and accommodation, must necessarily to them and...

by this not once or twice. He shall not even once take to them and...

this submission to some, for the satisfaction was necessary because for their

ministration in advance, any other part
government were still constitution
the medicine man took everything from a dying person who had no family or
friends. However, if the patient did not live, the native doctor usually
restored the fee, so he would not be marked for revenge by the dead man’s
family.

The medicine man was not only a doctor but also a priest, and re-
tained his hold on the ignorant Indians through fear and superstition. It
was the custom for the medicine men at the dancing festivals to lacerate
their own flesh with sharp knives, making deep cuts. They would scoop up
the blood that gushed out, drinking it to appease their blood-thirsty "Te-
man-i-mus" or "familiar spirit" that raged within them.1 The power of "Te-
man-i-mus" was not confined to men alone, for some women also possessed it.
As Alonzo Gesner expressed it, this power was "free to all who could catch
it."2

Although many of the more educated Indians in later years re-
quested the removal of the Indian "doctor" from the Reservation,3 yet
through innate fear of his power, they dared not refuse his request for
food or other articles.4 He was a hindrance to the elevation of his people,
for he was extremely conservative and opposed civilization and education.

1Daniel Lee and J. H. Frost, Ten Years in Oregon, (New York: J.
Colford, Printer, 1844), p. 163.
2Alonzo Gesner to J. D. C. Atkins, August 28, 1885. 49th Cong.,
3Dr. George E. Houck to J. C. Luckey, June 30, 1892. 52d Cong.,
4Ibid.
He hated progress, and he tried to keep his people ignorant and blindly submissive to him. He made his people believe that he could cast the evil spirit of disease out of a person's body and make it enter the object of his displeasure.

The sweathouse was generally used among these tribes, in addition to magic rites and trances of the medicine men. It was a mound-shaped structure about four feet high and five feet in diameter, constructed on the bank of a cold, swift stream. It was made of willow branches and daubed with clay to make the walls solid. A number of large stones were heated red hot, and a naked Indian would crawl in the hut with a vessel of water and the hot stones. He closed the door tightly and poured water on the stones until he was "nearly parboiled" by the hot steam. Then, crawling outside, he would plunge into the cold stream. This treatment was taken for every kind of affliction and would either kill or cure the patient.

In 1868 William McKay was transferred to the Umatilla Reservation as Agency physician, and Captain Mitchell found it difficult to secure the services of another physician because the salary was low. He reported this to the Superintendent in 1869:

1Fred Lockley, History of the Columbia Valley, I, (Chicago: The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1928), 100

2Ibid., p. 74.
For the salary now allowed, no physician of even ordinary ability can be had, shut out as they would be here from all outside practice; removed from that which is most desirable to a gentleman of education and ability—society.

It is not to be presumed that the service of a competent man can be obtained for $1,000 per annum, in view of these facts, and the necessity for the presence here of a man with at least a reasonable knowledge of his profession, I would earnestly urge that such means as may be necessary be taken to render it possible that this agency be assured of the presence of a physician of reasonable ability.\(^1\)

No additional appropriations were made to augment the salary, and in 1885 Gesner complained that the Agency needed a competent doctor for white employees, as well as Indian residents.\(^2\) Two years later, Agent Wheeler estimated that it cost the physician $400 a year to live on the Reservation, so it was apparent that his salary should be increased.\(^3\)

Confidence in the white physician increased, and more and more of the Indians applied for medicine or treatment for themselves and their families. In 1875 the physician reported that he had treated 1,135 cases,

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To the Editor

The recent news of skyrocketing healthcare costs has drawn much attention. Many are questioning the value of our current healthcare system and calling for reform.

In response, a coalition of medical professionals and advocates has formed to push for comprehensive change. They argue that the current system is broken and must be overhauled to ensure access to care for all.

While some may see this as an overreaction, the coalition believes that the status quo is unacceptable. They point to stories of people going bankrupt due to medical bills and families struggling to make ends meet.

As a citizen and a concerned member of our community, I urge you to support these efforts for change. Together, we can create a healthcare system that is fair, affordable, and accessible to all.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Letterhead]

[Address]

[City, State ZIP Code]

[Date]
nearly double the number of Indians known to be on the Reservation. ¹
Most of the cases treated were of the Wasco or Tenino tribes, for the
Warm Springs and John Days were farther from the Agency, and it was sel-
dom convenient to call for the physician. These people frequently pro-
cured medicines for the more common ills, but in severe cases invariably
called in their Indian doctors.²

An unusual mortality, both from violence and disease, during
1876 seemed to frighten many of the natives, and some of them were in-
clined to relapse into their old superstitions, calling upon medicine
men to cure their ills.³ The physician's successful treatment of scro-
fulous troubles, diseases of the eye, ear and skin, and malarial disease,
however, turned many of them again away from the incantations of their
priests within the next few years.⁴

During the summer of 1877 an epidemic of a typho-malarial char-
acter struck the Reservation, attacking both whites and Indians. The
Agent and several of the employees became seriously ill, and some of the

Indians were panic-stricken and fled to the mountains.\textsuperscript{1} At one time there were not enough white persons to nurse those who were sick. The supply of necessary medicines was soon exhausted, and the Agent was compelled to purchase a supply for immediate use.\textsuperscript{2}

No other serious epidemics attacked the Reservation for several years. In January 1890, however, an epidemic of la grippe spread through the Indian settlements, and although there were no deaths, only a few school children escaped.\textsuperscript{3} Since there were no hospital facilities at the Agency, sick children were confined to the dormitories of the school, and their recovery was retarded by the constant noise in and around the buildings.\textsuperscript{4}

Dr. George E. Houck, Agency physician in 1892, in reporting conditions at the Reservation, urged that a hospital be erected, in which patients could be confined for treatment, away from the evil influences of their medicine men.\textsuperscript{5} Quoting from his report:

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{2}Ibid., p. 576. The supply invoiced to them the preceding February had not arrived.
\item \textsuperscript{3}J. C. Luckey to T. J. Morgan, August 23, 1890. 51st Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. II, (Ser. 2841) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. XII, 211.
\item \textsuperscript{5}George E. Houck to J. C. Luckey, June 30, 1892. 52d Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. II, (Ser. 3088) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. XIII, 424. Dr. Houck believed that much could be accomplished in the practice of surgery and gynaecology among the natives.
\end{itemize}
Inferences and predictions may lead to the conclusion that the future trends for the next decade may be more stable. The study of long-term predictions may now be expanded and the long-term one-

basing to maintain a supply for immediate use.

To offer sufficient supplies, the government of the United States has been working closely with the Italian government and the Italian military, and through these efforts, a supply of critical equipment has been made available to the armed forces.

Since these efforts were conducted, the United States has been able to supply arms and military equipment to the United Nations, and various nations have been able to procure the necessary equipment to maintain their military forces.

b) Know the facts.

The necessity of a quick decision in 1943, in accordance with the regulations of the Executive Committee, made that a supply of equipment, to which the United States has committed itself, must be obtained from the available sources of supply.

The supply is now available, and the facts from the reports.

The supply facing the future is promising.
The prevalence of serofulous diseases among these Indians is great and this disease cannot be successfully treated at their homes. Eye troubles are difficult to cure and many are blind through not being able to receive proper care. Infant mortality could be diminished and many lives saved, could the patient be cared for properly, which is now absolutely impossible.1

In this same report he attacked the method of slaughtering beeves for the schools. The wild animals were killed on the range, often after they had run until over-heated and were then dressed on the hide. Dirt and filth often adhered to the meat. He requested that a slaughterhouse be built for each school wherein all meats could be properly killed and dressed.2

There was a great deal of sickness among the children at the Simnasho school during the winter months of 1892. Nearly all the students had measles, and many were ill with pneumonia and la grippe. One child, Josie O-huo-ox-ly, died from pneumonia.3 An epidemic of measles spread through the Agency school also, and at one time twenty-three girls out of thirty-three were in bed.4 Those who did not recover rapidly were allowed to go home, and one of these, a little girl, died.5

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1 Ibid.
2 Ibid.
3 Ibid., F. T. Sampson to J. C. Luckey, September 1892, 425.
4 Ibid., C. H. Walker to J. C. Luckey, July 1, 1892, 425.
5 Ibid.
During 1893 there were several deaths among the school children, eight of the pupils succumbing to consumption. Superintendent Mann of the Agency boarding school believed that the unusual amount of illness justified some explanation in his annual communication to the commissioner.

About five-sevenths of the pupils enrolled are representatives of the Wasco tribe, and there are comparatively few of those who do not either have scrofulous sores or bear evidence of having had such in the past. Seven of the nine who died were Wascos. Very little scrofulous trouble manifests itself among either the Pi Ute or Warm Spring pupils of the school.

I have also reason to believe that the measles epidemic of March and April 1892 is in a measure responsible for the weakly constitutions of many of the pupils. The crowded and poorly ventilated dormitories, schoolrooms, and sitting rooms are another disease breeding source. A lack of hospital accommodations or quarters where sick pupils could have been isolated during the epidemic of la grippe and pneumonia of last January has, no doubt, cost the lives of several pupils as a result of infection.

In 1897 the new consolidated school was built and a hospital building was provided for the Agency school. It was poorly equipped at first, and no nurse was employed, so the building was used for other purposes, seemingly more important at the time, and the children were

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2 Ibid.

3 The building was used during the year for a sewing room and Indian employees' quarters. Sam B. Davis to James L. Cowan, August 17, 1899. 56th Cong., 1st Sess., pt. 1, (Ser. 3915) H. Ex. Doc. 5, Vol. XVIII, 326.
again confined to dormitories or sent home to recover from illness, until proper hospital equipment could be installed.

The Census

One of the duties which rather naturally befell the Reservation physician, was the enumerating of the Indian population as he made his rounds during the year. Early figures were obtained by the Agent from chiefs of each tribe, and in most cases were hardly more than rough estimates. There was some aversion, too, among the Indians at first to a census, for some said that Dr. Marcus Whitman had taken one and immediately a great number of the Indians sickened and died.¹

Figures are given for the year 1858, which show a total of 1,300 Indians apportioned among the various tribes as follows:²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasco</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigh</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Day</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,300</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


²There is a discrepancy in early census reports regarding the allocation of the Reservation Indians to various tribes. This is attributable to absenteeism and the difficulties encountered by employees in contacting each family during the year. Some reports show no Warm Springs Indians, for the lines are not sharply drawn between some of these tribes.
The Diagram

One of the factors which may materially affect the reservation

physiology, was the commencement of the Indian hospitalization as far more the

number annually of these people. That is necessarily more apparent at the point from

articles of each type, and to some degree were entirely more than once in a

time. These were some wastes, too, money the Inmates and last one and twelve-

amount for some large fact. The Inmates and one and twelve-

which a large number of the Inmates were one and twelve-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>iPod</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>iPhone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>iPad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>MAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All these Indians, however, did not come on the Reservation.

In 1862 a statement was prepared by the Agent showing the population and wealth of the tribes on the Reservation for the previous year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Individual Wealth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasco</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>$14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deschutes</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Day</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tygh</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>11,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a great discrepancy between the census for 1862 and that for 1870, which shows only 654 persons on the Reservation. This is partly attributable to absenteeism at the time of enumeration.

Four years later, in 1874, the physician endeavored to make another actual count, supplementing his information with that obtainable from head men and others. His report shows:

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Initial Amount</th>
<th>Report Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nice</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MP</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a great discrepancy between the numbers for the years 1985 and 1990. For 1980, there were only 545 reports on the recommendation. This may be partly attributable to the nature of the recommendations. The report also notes that due to feasibility studies, the recommendation was modified. Further investigation is required to determine the impact of these changes.

Upon receipt of the report, the Board of Directors should:
- Receive the report.
- Review the recommendations.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasco</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tenino</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm Springs</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>680</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These were divided into 256 males, 209 females and 215 children, a total of 680. So far there were but few half-breeds among the Indians, and these could all be accounted for by marriage.

In 1879 John Smith reported that increase was noticeable in the Wasco and Tenino tribes, and two years later he mentioned that although the Warm Springs numbered nearly as many as the Wascos, yet they still barely held their own. They were less civilized and were not inclined to avail themselves of the physician's service, seeming to prefer their own doctors, and "hence losing numbers that might otherwise be saved." He added, "Diseases brought by white men can be successfully treated only by white men."
These were given in the 1926 Senate, 2928 Senate, and the Appropriations Committee.

In the House of Representatives, these figures were not taken in senatorial data collection.

In the Senate, these figures were not taken in the committee's data collection.

The figures shown in the Senate were not taken in any House data collection.

In the Senate, these figures were not taken in any Senate data collection.

The figures shown in the Senate were not taken in any House data collection.

In the Senate, these figures were not taken in any Senate data collection.

The figures shown in the Senate were not taken in any House data collection.

In the Senate, these figures were not taken in any Senate data collection.

The figures shown in the Senate were not taken in any House data collection.

In the Senate, these figures were not taken in any Senate data collection.
In 1882 the population of the Reservation had increased to 835.\(^1\) Many of the Indians who had been absent from the Agency, living along the river with the renegades, had returned. This gain of 270 over the census report of the preceding year,\(^2\) was principally among the Warm Springs tribe. The following year fifteen Paiutes left the Reservation, either removing to Yakima Reservation or running off to their former country.\(^3\)

The population statistics in the appendix show a steady increase, with some few exceptions, during the years, and at the turn of the century the native population had grown to 963.

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In 1882, the deposits of the Keswick Iron had increased to
300,000 tons, and the mine was opened and worked. The town of
Keswick grew with the deposits, and iron manufacturing
became a major industry. The town of Keswick expanded over
the years, becoming a major iron manufacturing center.

The iron deposits in Keswick are rich and extensive, and the
ore is of high quality. The iron is extracted by a combination of
mining and smelting techniques, and the process is highly
sophisticated. The iron is then refined and processed into a
variety of forms, including pigs, bars, and slabs.

The iron deposits in Keswick are a major source of wealth for
the town, and the industry is a significant contributor to the
economy. The iron deposits are located in the Keswick area,
and the industry is a major employer in the region.

The iron deposits in Keswick are of great importance, and
the town is well known for its iron production. The iron is
exported to many countries around the world, and the
industry is a major contributor to the global economy.
CHAPTER XI

LAW AND IT'S ENFORCEMENT

The lack of control over the Indians, especially during fishing seasons, was a never-failing source of difficulty for the Warm Springs Agents. Until the supplementary treaty of 1865 was negotiated, wherein the Indians pledged themselves not to leave the Reservation without passes, the natives could leave the Agency at will, remaining away as long as they desired. During fishing seasons there was a general exodus of families to villages along the Columbia River, where they were thrown into constant association with white people of the lower type.

Father Mesplie of The Dalles' Catholic Mission described an evil effect of this mingling of whites and natives, in a letter to the Indian Agent in 1854. He wrote:

Within the last two years, the worst of all has been liquor. This has cast these unfortunate people into a deplorable condition and without being a witness no one can form an idea of the Indian when intoxicated. There are scenes most horrible to behold and capable of exciting pity in the most hard-hearted.¹

This menace was unfortunately not confined to the area around The Dalles. Discoveries of gold in the vicinity of the Reservation brought in many enterprising individuals with limited capital who estab-

CHAPTER II
THE MEXICO-AMERICAN QUESTION

...
lished themselves at trading posts. They contended that the Agent could not interfere with them since they were not on the Reservation, yet
"the evil consequence which results from their presence is as keenly felt," wrote Superintendent Rector in 1861, "as if the traders were firmly established in the Agent's house and acting under authority of law."\(^1\)

Other men came in under the pretense of taking claims, and located at convenient points from where they could sell whiskey to the Indians.\(^2\) This evil was to prove a serious influence in the lives of the people, for among these adventurers were "many bad men and a great deal of bad whiskey,"\(^3\) neither of which would promote the well being of the Indian, or his advancement in civilization.

Article VIII of the treaty of 1855 attempted to prevent intemperance providing:

... 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.\(^4\)

---

1William H. Rector to William P. Dole, September 25, 1861. 37th Cong., 2d Sess., (Ser. 1117) S. Ex. Doc. 1, Vol. I, 765. Note: The law only provided that it was an offense to dispose of whiskey or other liquor "in the Indian country", and a person could legally vend his liquor within a few yards from the boundary of the Reservation.


4Stats. XII, Art. 8, 963.
This did not entirely cover the situation, for the Indians in most cases procured their liquor from white persons. Commissioner Edward P. Smith commented in some detail on this condition in his annual report to the Secretary of Interior in 1874, as follows:

The only statutes under which Indians are mentioned and controlled are substantially those enacted in 1834 known as the Trade and Intercourse Laws, whose main purpose was to regulate traffic in furs and prevent sale of ammunitions and intoxicating liquors and intrusion upon an Indian Reservation.¹

The theory prevailed at that time that the Indian tribes were related to the American Government as independent nations which would naturally provide their own laws, and that it was only necessary to keep them as far as possible from all white settlements, where they might obtain whiskey and gunpowder, and to keep them peaceable through distribution of annuities in cash and blankets.² Indians in the Indian country were not punishable by any law for crimes committed against the persons or property of each other; these were left to penalties of tribal usage, generally involving personal vengeances or pecuniary satisfaction for wrongs committed. Sometimes flagrantly troublesome offenders who may have been guilty of the grossest crimes were subjected to the farce of


²Tbid.
The Indian law providing for the estate of the Indian chiefs more

technical than mere Indian law, and that it is mere

materially proving that it now exists, more than absolute, more than

above all, it being possible that it is a form of

It is therefore necessary in case some measure of

In the Indian code, there are no prohibitions or limits to

a few weeks' or months' arbitrary imprisonment in an Agency guard-
house or military fort. 1

But although he might not be punished for the commission up-
on his countrymen of any of the higher classes of crimes, yet the laws
related to forgery, bigamy and other offences against public justice and
morality were expressly extended over him. He might kill an Indian wo-
man without excuse or provocation and he thereby violated no Federal law;
but if he married her instead of killing her--having a former wife liv-
ing, he was subject to arraignment, trial and punishment by the courts
of the United States for bigamy. 2

The only means of enforcing law and order among the tribes was
in the use of the "bayonet" by the military or by some force which the
Agent might have at his command. All Indian tribal government had
broken down, and the chiefs only held a nominal headship, depending for
its continuance upon the consent of the tribes. Quoting from Commission-
er Smith's report of 1874:

1"Statement Showing the Methods of Conducting Business in the
Office of Indian Affairs. The Land Division: Law." 45th Cong., 3d

2Ibid.
In my judgment whatever of failure has attended the management of Indian affairs in the past has been largely attributable to this fundamental failure to recognize and treat the Indian as a man capable of civilization and therefore a proper subject of the Government and amenable to its laws.

No penalties were provided for depredations committed by white men upon Indians, other than that of putting them out of the country. Nor was there any provision whereby an Indian could become an American citizen without obtaining consent of both his tribe and the American Government. As a result many Indians who would otherwise have gone out to work for themselves, stayed with the mass of their tribes.

By Article VII of the treaty, the tribes promised not to commit any depredations on citizens of the United States, nor to make war on other Indians except in self defence, and to submit all differences to the Government of the United States or its Agent, for decision and to abide thereby.


2By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875. Indians who have abandoned or may hereafter abandon their tribal relations are authorized to enter Homesteads and may receive patents for the lands so entered with a restriction upon the power of alienation. Stats. XVIII, 420.

3Stats. XII, Art. 7, 963.
No provision was made for the protection of the native-born.

The United States, after years of building their power at the expense of the Indians, now stood at the threshold of expansion. The Indian country was in the grip of the white man's hand, and the treaties were written to fit the needs of the time. The government chose to ignore the Indian's rights and to impose its will upon them. The United States now stood at the threshold of expansion, and the treaties were written to fit the needs of the white man's hand.
A council of head men investigated cases arising on the Reservation; and their decisions were presented to the Agent for approval. Fines usually required payment of horses for damages. Laws were passed to govern the tribes, although there was a clannish antipathy against submitting to the guidance or rules established by another band. By 1879, however, the laws passed had practical application to the whole Reservation for during the winter the Warm Springs agreed to be governed thereby. The three great vices of the Indians on the Reservation were drinking, gambling and polygamy, and the Agents and their employees worked through the years to effect a cure. A law was passed before 1872 prohibiting polygamy, as well as forbidding gambling and other vices, but there were always some lawbreakers among the residents. The desire to purchase whiskey led inevitably to stealing and murder, and during 1861 some white men were killed in the vicinity of Barlow's Gate and Tygh Valley.


Agent Dennison of The Dalles began an immediate investigation of the affair which resulted in the discovery of three bodies and information that other murders had been committed in the vicinity and the bodies secreted.¹ He reported the facts to Captain Whittlesey of Fort Dalles, who detailed a detachment of dragoons to accompany Agents Logan and Dennison in their search for the murderers.² They called upon the chiefs, obtaining information which implicated several Indians, one of whom was shot while endeavoring to escape. Some of the others escaped, but two were arrested by soldiers and employees at the Reservation. Demand was made upon Chief Huckup for the arrest and delivery of the Indians who had escaped, and he complied, producing all those who were in any way connected with the outrages.³ In their confession the Indians said that they had committed the murders for the purpose of securing money to buy whiskey.

¹Ibid., p. 764.

²Ibid. Note: Two of the victims were Jarvis Briggs and his seventeen year old son who had camped at Barlow Gate on their return trip from the gold mines of eastern Oregon. It was discovered that the Indians had been instigated in this crime by some unscrupulous whites who knew that Briggs had driven a herd of beef cattle to the mines for sale and would undoubtedly have a quantity of gold dust with him. Deputy Sheriff John M. Marden and a posse from The Dalles set out after the four suspected Indians. One of them hid in a tepee and was shot by Marden when he refused to come out. The other three were tried and hung "from the limb of a tree in the west end of the city." Lulu D. Crandall Collection, Scrapbook, XXV, 3, Fort Dalles Historical Society, The Dalles Oregon.

Superintendent Rector directed Agent Logan to make Chief Huck-up a present of a horse and some clothing for his service in discovering, arresting and delivering these criminals to justice. ¹ He had been robbed of all his property by the Snakes during their raids upon the Reservation and was very poor.

On July 30, 1865 Agent Logan was drowned when the Steamer Brother Johathan, overloaded with gold, struck a rock and foundered near Crescent City, California. ² John Smith was appointed on June 11, 1866 to succeed him, and he immediately assumed charge of the Agency.

Smith and his employees struggled to break down existing customs and beliefs in their endeavor to raise the standards of the natives. Within the first two years polygamy, which had been practiced by the confederated tribes without limit, was almost entirely abandoned, and gambling was limited. ³ The Indians seemed anxious to imitate the manners

¹Ibid., p. 764.


and customs of the white people, and many of them assisted the Agent in eradicating these vices from all the different tribes.\footnote{John Smith to J. W. P. Huntington, July 20, 1869. 40th Cong., 2d Sess., (Ser. 1326) H. Ex. Doc. 1, Vol. III. Also John Smith to A. E. Meacham, July 1, 1869. 41st Cong., 2d Sess., (Ser. 1414) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 3, Vol. III, 763-764.}

**Polygamy**

The practice of polygamy was a vice not alone confined to this Reservation, and in 1879 Commissioner Hayt recommended that proper marriage laws be passed for Indian tribes. He specified that the Agent should be required to marry all Indians living together upon his Reservation, giving them a certificate of such marriage. He also urged that after the beginning of the following year no Indian be permitted to marry more than one wife, also that white men living with Indian women should be compelled to marry them or to quit the Reservation.\footnote{E. A. Hayt to Carl Schurz, November 1, 1879. 46th Cong., 2d Sess., Vol. I, (Ser. 1910) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 5, Vol. 9, 77.}

As chief magistrate the Agent performed the ceremonies, after the parties had first applied to the head chief and council for permission.\footnote{Ibid., John Smith to E. A. Hayt, August 22, 1879, 241.} The old system of buying and selling wives was slowly out-
any outcome of the White House, and many of these expenses for the year in
achieving these aims from all the different funds.

Foreword

The purpose of this paper was to raise some concern over the
recessionary wave in 1979/80. The Commission's new recommendation for lower wages
was made to prevent inflation. Inflation, in turn, was seen as fostering a climate of poor
morale. The Federal Reserve, on the other hand, was the main force
against inflation, and a strong, uncorrelated program was recommended.

The problem is to explain how the proposed editorial program for
the recession was supposed to lead to a reduction in inflation. If inflation could be reduced, the
Federal Reserve would need to act to prevent any further rise in inflation.

One way of doing this might involve raising money supply to some
point before which the Federal Reserve would act to prevent further
rise in prices. The only way of doing this could be through the
Federal Reserve.

The only extension of the demand and supply for money was shown to
be inflation. The only way of expanding any contract in money was through
the Federal Reserve.

________________________________________________________________________


lawed and the abandoning of wives in distress and sometimes even to 
starvation was prevented.¹

Alonzo Gesner spoke of the prevalence of polygamy among the 
Warm Springs tribe as late as 1885. By that time it had been somewhat 
checked, but there was seemingly no veneration for the marriage relation­
ship. He required the people to get a divorce in a regular way, by 
court trial, and when the divorce was granted, a just proportion of 
either real or personal property was given to the woman. "Men are not 
so eager to put away their old wives and take younger ones," he said, 
"if a division of the property must take place before the divorce can 
be granted."²

It is interesting to note the comments made by A. O. Wright, 
Supervisor in Charge of the Reservation in 1900, upon this subject.

The Indians are learning to have a higher stand­
ard of sexual morality than they had . . . . Most 
of the married couples have been licensed by the agent 
and married by the missionary. A few near the agency and 
more at Warm Springs are married by the old Indian method. 
The difference is that in the old way they part 
when they cannot agree, while after marriage by the auth­
orities, they must get a divorce from the court, which 
inquires as closely and is as slow to grant a divorce as 
most white courts."³

¹John Smith to T. B. Odeneal, September 1, 1872. 42d Cong., 
750. Also John Smith to Board of Indian Commissioners, January 31, 1872.

²Alonzo Gesner to J. D. C. Atkins, August 28, 1885. 49th 
401.

³A. O. Wright to W. A. Jones, August 6, 1900. 56th Cong., 
He continued:

Girls are generally married early and seem to be pretty well guarded by their parents. There are scarcely any half-breeds, and these can all be accounted for by marriages. There is no such prostitution of Indian women here as in some places, and as far as the men are concerned, they are virtuous, notwithstanding the opportunities when they are off the Reservation.

**Gambling**

The problem of gambling was not so easily stamped out. In 1886 Jason Wheeler reported that the Indians, particularly the Warm Springs, raced horses on Sabbath afternoons after religious services. The Indians had apparently received the idea from some members of a certain religious sect with whom they were more or less associated in the earlier years of missionary work. These people believed that the Sabbath ended at the conclusion of the religious services, and the balance of the day was to be given up to amusements. The Agent had tried to induce them to give up this practice, but some declared they would not attend church if they were not permitted to race horses afterwards. Horse racing was not limited to Sunday afternoons, however. The Indians loved the sport, and for a time white men were permitted to bring in horses to race, but this was soon abolished.

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1. Ibid.
The track was three-quarters of a mile up a hill and three-quarters of a mile back to the Agency. Those who had bet on horses, often lined the road, whipping their animals to spur them on to win as they passed on the return.

Gambling was not limited to horse racing, for the Indians were inveterate gamblers, using cards or other gambling devices. Agent Cowan complained of the prevalence of gambling in 1899, saying that most of the younger men show a mania for it. He made an order that any tangible property won at cards or other gambling methods was to be returned to the rightful owner, and this suppressed the evil to some degree. The greatest difficulty, however, was with young men who had acquired cash, for, he said, they would "seek the brush and indulge in the practice", and he was unable to entirely stop it.

Indian Police

During 1869 and 1870 civilian Agents in Oregon were suspended and military officers replaced them in charge of Reservations. The

1 Their favorite game was the "Stick Game". The Indians, men or women, lined up on two sides, chanting and singing to confuse those who tried to guess the whereabouts of the stick with the silver ring. Bets often ran as high as saddles and animals.


The Indian were frequently of a mile or two apart.

The presence of a mile or two to the Amana. These had not far to go.

After lunch the young Akimta's went estimate to own place on to win me

from behind on my return.

Campfire were wood felled to make feeding for the Indian was

Invitations Campfire. wood taken at other campfire ground. I

Campfire were wood felled to make feeding for the Indian was

Camwood campfire was taken at the presence of campfire in 1857, saying that most

of the council men show a sense for it. He make no other what can.

Eight hundred now of others at other campfire grounds were to be. In

The absence of timber, however, with warm sun now had

soon, for no sale with many" seen the plains and Indian in the time

This is my to was made to criticize wind its

Indian nation

Some 1858 and 1859 materials were in Oregon were unexpected

any winch often discovered there in police or clearance of the.

The Indian, now it is seen the "Gosh Camp." The Indian, now

I don't know. I think my can

must call on some of his friends and things to count on. Again

were heard to hear the presence of the plains with the other, which

more often now as higher as railroad and minute.

Some I came to W. A. Jones, nearest is 1890. Bemporad.

for same, Mr. (Oct. 1952) H. X., D. C., Vol. XXII, 229.

A. C. Beamer to E. C. Pavillion, September 1849. T. C. G."
changes created some embarrassment to the officials for the Indians "stampeded" on every Reservation within the Oregon Superintendency.¹

John Smith explained the dissatisfaction of his Indians regarding the transfer in the following words:

The soldiers heretofore stationed at this agency were volunteers and meaner than the meanest Indian that ever trod this ground, and they believe that all soldiers are like those with whom they have had to associate. Many of the Indians are therefore stealing away, and it will take considerable time and expense to return them.²

Through the change of policy Captain John Smith was temporarily replaced by Brevet Captain William W. Mitchell of the United States Army,³ but in 1871 Smith returned to his Reservation,⁴ where he re-

¹Ibid.
³Ibid., A. B. Meacham to E. S. Parker, September 20, 1869, 596. Note: V. President Calhoun created a Bureau of Indian Affairs in the War Department, March 11, 1824. When the Department of Interior was created in 1849, the Indian Office was transferred to it. Between 1860 and 1870 agitation arose for its retransfer to the War Department, and many of the military Agents replaced civilians. Criticisms and insinuations concerning the honesty and efficiency of civilian Agents aroused this agitation. Counterclaims were made that the methods used by the army were responsible for much of the irritation existing between Indians and whites. A. B. Meacham to E. S. Parker, September 21, 1870. 41st Cong., 3d Sess., Vol. I, (Ser. 1449) H. Ex. Doc. 1, pt. 4, Vol. IV, pt. 1, 512.
Throughout the opening of the Imperial Conference, both the Secretary of the British Empire and the delegates expressed their desire to remain firm in their adherence to the resolutions of the previous year.

[Signature]

[Date]
mained until his death on January 18, 1884. In the first winter after his return, Smith established a Temperance Society of seventy Indians, the first Indian W. C. T. U. in Oregon, and the group held weekly meetings in the mission church. Although this zealous group grew slowly, and the members worked with serious intent to eliminate the curse of liquor from their tribes, yet the few gross crimes committed during the last quarter of the century, were all an outgrowth of drunkenness.

In 1874 a homicide occurred, which although not "wholly attributable to whisky", wrote the Agent, "certainly would never have occurred without it." The case was not tried until the following year, and the evidence, which was principally Indian, was so manipulated that the murderer was acquitted. The dying statement of the victim and the attending circumstances had rendered it morally certain that the murderer could have been no other person.

3 Letter from Cyrus H. Walker to the Editor of The Oregonian, July 15, 1896.
No text is visible on this page.
Also in 1880 a man was found dead under circumstances which made it seem probable that he had been poisoned with drugged liquor, dying from the effect of it and exposure to cold. The man whom it was thought sold him the liquor was punished by the United States' District Court, for he had sold liquor to this same Indian previously.

The following year the problem of liquor again arose, and Agent Smith devoted part of his annual report to a discussion of the evil. One Indian complained that another Indian had beaten him severely over the head. When the parties were summoned before the council, it was found that both were drunk at the time. They had procured three bottles of whiskey at The Dalles, and going out into the hills near town, had become beastly drunk—the stronger and least intoxicated, committing the assault. He was fined a good horse for his crime, and the former an ordinary horse, for being drunk, with the provision that the fine would be remitted if he informed on the parties furnishing the liquor. The matter was turned over to the United States' Marshall and District Attorney. The head chief, who was also captain of the newly formed Indian police force, was sent with the two witnesses to The Dalles to point out the guilty party. They were also required to go to Portland, Oregon for the trial, for which they were each paid $22.50 as mileage and expenses, much more than the fine was. The white man pleaded guilty and


was fined ten dollars and liberated after one night's imprisonment.

During 1882 there was a great deal of drunkenness among the Indians at the fisheries, but Smith was unable to have a single liquor dealer arrested. Persons at The Dalles said that they could inform on the parties, but it would not pay them to do so, for after they had paid their expenses to Portland and back as witnesses, they were always "out" at least ten dollars more than they had received.\(^1\)

Agent Smith complained that the punishment was not sufficient for a man could plead guilty to such charges every few months and still make money from his illicit traffic. He was informed that only a nominal fine was imposed for the first offense--but it seemed that it was hardly worth the time and money involved to hunt offenders and have them punished.\(^2\)

Smith concluded his remarks with the following:

> I have more hopes in the furnishing to each Indian agent a set of Sewell's plate of the human stomach and showing the terrible effects of intoxicating liquors upon the human system.

A somewhat noted temperance lecturer, Hon. Levi Lealand, exhibited these plates to a number of Indians at this agency, and it seemed to strike them with a kind of superstitious dread. They realized for the first time what the internal effects of such liquors were.\(^3\)


\(^3\) Ibid.
were next to collect and impressed after the eight’s initiative.

During the eight’s absence was a group of ROMAN guards who live
in a state of insolvency, and with some attempt to place a single
incident to the palace, since their taxes could not be
arrested. Forces of the palace sent their taxes to go to the local garrison
by their own expense to Constantine and earn an immunity that made times
more amiable.

"our" at least to gather some clean and fresh

You will find a copy of the first article of the palace and
still
want more the initial article. He new information that only a moment
of the time as responsible for the larger articles—part it became clear that
partly works like this may perhaps lead to more information and

200 miles with the following:

First article the remarks with the following:

I have come home in the listening to some

In the course of small sections of the

Somewhere may throw the curiosity of it

As the result of a particular decision, "the

A decision which for purposes of

And to number of particular decision to add

In the case of small sections, one is allowed to add some
In the case of this moment, and it seemed to strike that

For the larger scale, the information of such

Tlme.
In 1890 Agent Luckey echoed the remarks made by John Smith nine years earlier when he said, regarding two cases of selling liquor to Indians in The Dalles:

One of the parties has often been arrested for the same offense. This time he was fined $100. It is getting to be a matter of common remark, and is even published in the newspapers that it costs an average of $125 to prosecute a whisky case, and the party convicted is either fined a nominal sum (usually $10) or else reprimanded and told to go home and do so no more.

The parties most benefitted in such cases seem to be the deputy marshals, who get mileage, et cetera, hence the more cases the better for them, while the traffic goes on. The laws may be sufficient, but their administration may well be considered a farce.

The contest between officers of the law and evil white persons continued through the years, but before the end of the seventies reinforcements entered the combat in the newly formed native police.

In 1877 Commissioner Hayt recommended the establishment of Indian police, which had been tried with success in Canada. He also suggested that competent Indians be promoted to command as reward for faithful service. Although organization of the new force was begun after the commissioner's recommendation in 1877, instructions were not

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In 1950 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was given

the power to make grants to states and localities for

relief during the depression. This power was used by

the states to provide assistance to unemployed workers,

and the results were mixed. Some states were

able to provide adequate relief, while others were

unable to do so.

The contrast between the success of the states and the

failure of the federal government to provide adequate

relief was striking. In some states, like New York,

the relief program was well organized and effective.

In other states, like Texas, the program was

chaotic and ineffec-

tive.

The contrast between the two programs was

striking, and it highlighted the importance of

local control over relief programs.

In response to the criticism of the federal

relief program, the administration

suggested that

the

state

should

be

given

more

control

over

the

relief

program.

However, the federal government was

unwilling to give up its

control over

relief

programs,

and

the

issue

remained

unresolved.

After the conclusion of the Emergency

Relief Administration in 1957, the federal government

never

took

back

its

power

over

relief

programs.
received at the Agency until January 1, 1879. Initial instructions authorized a force of three members, but this was increased to ten within the first eight months.

There was some difficulty in finding efficient and dependable men, for Congress provided a salary of only five dollars a month for privates and eight dollars for officers, and the class of men needed, would, if not so employed, earn a much greater amount by working for themselves. Their salaries were to be augmented by donations of rations, but the Warm Springs' police did not receive full rations, and part of the time, the Agents reported that they received nothing at all.

During the first year the police were not often called to active service. However, early in the winter the military raided the renegade camps along the Columbia River, and the police, with additional volunteers from the Agency, assisted in returning a number of the John Day Indians with their chief, He-ha-mey, who had left the Reservation about nine years before. There was some insubordination among the John

\[1\text{Ibid., John Smith to E. A. Hayt, August 22, 1879, 241.}\]
\[2\text{Ibid.}\]
\[3\text{Ibid., Annual Report of the Secretary of Interior, 13.}\]
There were some difficulties in filling out and returning the form. However, some students did return the forms, and some notes were taken. The notes were later transcribed into the form.

The note-taking was done by the students themselves, and the forms were filled out accordingly. The forms were then transcribed into the proper format.

The forms were then submitted to the appropriate department for processing.

In conclusion, the process of filling out and returning the forms was successful, and the forms were processed in a timely manner.
Days shortly after this, but it was promptly quelled by the police and
the volunteer assistants.

The return of these renegades was only temporary, for in the
spring, He-ha-ney left, taking most of the John Days and some of the
Warm Springs with him, going across the Columbia River, ostensibly to
make a home on the Yakima Reservation.¹

During 1880 there were two suicides of Indian women arising
out of domestic troubles. Of the twenty crimes punished by the Indian
council during the year, most of them arose from domestic disputes.²

In the decade of the eighties there were two murders of Indian
medicine men on the Reservation. In 1883 a drunken native doctor was
strangled by the son of a man whom he had boasted of killing.³ Three
years later another tragedy occurred.⁴ In June 1886 a medicine man was
called in to "make medicine" over a sick child, whom it was said he
had "shot" with his medicine, and he alone could cure. The father was
led to believe that the doctor was not trying to cure his child, and
that the child was going to die. During the night the Indian doctor

¹Ibid.
²John Smith to E. A. Marble, August 16, 1880. 46th Cong., 3d
³John Smith to H. Price, August 14, 1883. 48th Cong., 1st
⁴Jason Wheeler to J. D. C. Atkins, August 18, 1886. 49th
441.
The assault on the Bureau of the Census by the Bureau of the Corporation of the United States of America's间的

Paragraph 1800 found much resistance to Indian demands, which

considered critical to the course and scope of future American expansion. In the course of the struggle, there were no means of obtaining

witnesses who could corroborate the facts. In 1887 an American writer quoted

from a newspaper account of the event: "The testimony of witnesses is not

sufficient to sustain the allegations made in this case."

The following is a brief summary of the events:

1874:

- John Walsh, a newspaper editor, was killed in Chicago.
- The coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder.

1875:

- Walsh's widow sued for negligence.
- The case went to trial, but no evidence was presented.
- The jury found in favor of the defendant.

1876:

- Walsh's family filed an appeal.
- The appeal was denied.

1877:

- The family continued to press for justice.
- The case was reopened, but no new evidence was presented.
- The case was closed.

1878:

- Walsh's family sought compensation from the government.
- The government denied liability.
- The family appealed to the courts.
- The appeal was denied.

1879:

- The family sought help from Congress.
- Congress denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1880:

- Walsh's family sought justice through the courts.
- The case was closed.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1881:

- Walsh's family sought help from the President.
- The President denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1882:

- Walsh's family sought help from the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1883:

- Walsh's family sought help from the Congress.
- Congress denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1884:

- Walsh's family sought help from the President.
- The President denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1885:

- Walsh's family sought help from the courts.
- The case was closed.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1886:

- Walsh's family sought help from the government.
- The government denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1887:

- Walsh's family sought help from the President.
- The President denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1888:

- Walsh's family sought help from the Congress.
- Congress denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1889:

- Walsh's family sought help from the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1890:

- Walsh's family sought help from the President.
- The President denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1891:

- Walsh's family sought help from the courts.
- The case was closed.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1892:

- Walsh's family sought help from the government.
- The government denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1893:

- Walsh's family sought help from the President.
- The President denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1894:

- Walsh's family sought help from the Congress.
- Congress denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1895:

- Walsh's family sought help from the Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1896:

- Walsh's family sought help from the President.
- The President denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1897:

- Walsh's family sought help from the courts.
- The case was closed.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1898:

- Walsh's family sought help from the government.
- The government denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1899:

- Walsh's family sought help from the President.
- The President denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.

1900:

- Walsh's family sought help from the Congress.
- Congress denied the request.
- The family continued to press for justice.
was killed, and he was found the following morning with his throat cut from ear to ear. Nearly four days were spent investigating the crime and the suspects, and during this investigation the firm belief of the Indians in the power of the medicine men was clearly shown.

**Indian Court of Offenses**

An Indian Court of Offenses was instituted in 1885. It consisted of three members appointed by the Indian Office for a term of one year, subject to removal at any time. Polygamists were not eligible to appointment, and members of the court received no compensation.

The court held at least two regular sessions each month, and special sessions were held when requested by three reputable members of the tribe and approved by the Agent. The regulations enumerated the following offenses as cognizable and punishable:

- The "Sun Dance", the "Scalp Dance", the "War Dance", and all other so-called feasts assimilating thereto;
- Plural marriages, hereafter contracted or entered into by any member of the Indian tribe under the supervision of an Indian agent;
- The usual practices of so-called "medicine men";
- Stealing and wilfully abusing property;
- The sale of women; the sale or use of liquors.

The three judges chosen were the captain and two non-commissioned officers of the police force. Generally their decisions were

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2Ibid., Regulations, Nos. 494-499, 117.

well-rendered and satisfactory to their people. It was difficult, however, to secure the respect and confidence of the people for the judges at first, because they were accustomed to a head chief and councilmen.

The court was difficult to maintain at the outset, for the Indians mixed up rules and regulations with the old time laws and codes of Oregon. Jason Wheeler complained in 1887 that the court had become a farce and should be dispensed with, unless the laws of the State of Oregon could be made the code for governing.¹

Agent Luckey described the procedure for a trial, at which the Agent was usually present:

The charge is preferred and the accused given an opportunity to defend themselves. Witnesses are examined for and against, the questions usually being put by the judges as there are no so-called lawyers to appear in behalf of accused or State.

At the conclusion of the trial the judges render their decision which is referred to the agent for approval or otherwise. It is the aim to have records kept but it is not always practicable.²

He also urged that salaries be paid to judges to enable them to devote more time and thought to their duties. At this time the police were issued no rations, and the salary paid them was not sufficient to enable them to support themselves and their families and devote the necessary time outside of their police duties to sit upon a court of


offenses. He recommended that a regularly organized court be developed, and a paid secretary be employed.\(^1\)

Lt. E. E. Benjamin found no established court when he took charge of the Agency in 1894, so he constituted himself a summary court and administered justice after informal hearings.\(^2\) He mentioned the previously existing court as a Police Court, for it was formed of the three principal officers of the police force. Records had not been kept by the Agents or judges of cases coming before the body, and Benjamin urged that a regularly established court be formed.\(^3\) The following year a new court was organized, and "three good and painstaking Indians" were chosen as judges. They were respected men who could devote their time to court work.

Agent Gallagher who succeeded Benjamin, commented on the excellence of the new court, as "the best I have seen in an experience of ten years."\(^4\) He continued:

They do not hesitate to punish severely when it is necessary, in which respect they are unlike Indian courts encountered in the past. Attention is given to their duties and they afford no trouble to the agent.

\(^1\)Ibid.
\(^3\)Ibid., 272.
The decisions of the court are binding and are abided by, as but one appeal from a decision has been made to me since my arrival.1

A year later James Cowan reiterated the comments made by Gallagher concerning the efficiency of the court. He added that the men were entirely familiar with their duties and that in deciding cases they were governed by justice and right.2

The police and the court worked harmoniously together, both organizations endeavoring to preserve and maintain order upon the Reservation. The police were well trained, efficient and obedient.3 They were all young men, except the captain, and with one or two exceptions spoke English fluently.

In 1894 an accident brought up the problem of providing for the widow and children of a policeman killed in line of duty.4 Beside the routine work, it had been necessary for the men to patrol the northern boundary of the Reservation for sheep and cattle were trespassing upon the Indian lands. This portion of the Reservation had been a resort for horse thieves and other outlaws from the neighboring

1Ibid.


counties, for it was mountainous, wooded country.

In an attempt to arrest two outlaws camped on the Reservation, Private Carpolis was wounded. The criminals were delivered to civil authorities, but Carpolis died, leaving a wife and several minor children. Lieutenant Benjamin brought this matter to the attention of the Indian Department, asking that some provision be made to care for such families.

The inauguration of Indian control over matters of law and order seemed to have a beneficial effect upon the natives of the Reservation. In 1900 Supervisor Wright praised the Indians for their advance in civilization and understanding of proper conduct. He wrote:

These Indians are quite law abiding, as far as they know what the law is. They do not fight. There have been no complaints of assaults and no worse results of some quarrels than a crop of lawsuits. When a wild people have got to the point that they take their revenge in annoying law suits, it shows that they do not take it in worse ways. . . .

There is little theft, but no more than is usually found on Indian reservations. The free issue of some small articles by the agents seems to have made them think there was some sort of common property in them, and the old freedom in using one another's horses and other property still survives, as the cases in court show.¹

¹A. O. Wright to W. A. Jones, August 6, 1900, 56th Cong., 2d Sess., (Ser. 4101) H. Ex. Doc. 5, Vol. XXVII, 368.
CHAPTER XII

CONCLUSION

It is evident from a study of the history of these Indians, that the Warm Springs, together with other Oregon tribes, did not benefit greatly from the Government system of colonizing and reservations. It is true that they received the advantages of education and medical service furnished by the Government in accordance with treaty stipulations, and some protection from their enemies; but the value of these advantages may be questioned.

There was no real security, for the two great disputes that affected the daily lives of these Indians—that of fishing rights and Reservation boundaries—remain unsettled. In June 1940 both cases are scheduled for a hearing in the Federal Court at Washington, D. C.

Many changes and improvements have been made on the Reservation since 1900. Modern brick buildings have replaced the old school buildings; neat modern frame houses have been built for all employees; a brick building is being constructed to replace the old office; and good roads have been made across the Reservation. These are not hard surfaced roads, but they are kept in good repair. The highway from Madras to Warm Springs, however, is an excellent paved road so the Reservation is now easily accessible.

The periodic visitation of the Mormon crickets continues. During the spring of 1941 the Government endeavored to destroy these
pests by dusting poison over the infected areas from an autogyro plane. The effectiveness of this method had not been determined, however, at the time this was written.

But in spite of the improvements the Reservation remains almost the same. The Indians reside part of the year on their land and are free to leave the Reservation to work or fish. A visitor does not see the old tepees or lodges now, for all residents are living in houses; and the natives have all assumed modern dress. Some of the older women cling to their shawls and long, full, printed skirts; but the younger Indians dress as our own young people do—in the latest mode. Automobiles have replaced wagons and modern farming machinery has replaced the primitive methods in use before 1900. So, perhaps, the savages have been satisfactorily civilized and the great desire and aim of our Government has been realized.
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July 17, 1877.
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November 26, 1895.
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JAMES BUCHANAN,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded at Wasco, near the Dalles of the Columbia river, in Oregon Territory, on the twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, between Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for the said territory, on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and headmen of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians residing in Middle Oregon, they being authorized thereto by their respective bands, to wit: Symtustus, Locks-quis-sa, Shick-a-me, and Kuck-up, chiefs of the Ta-ih or Upper De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Stocket-ly and Iso, chiefs of Wyam or Lower De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Alexis and Talk-ish, chiefs of the Tenino band of Walla-Wallas; Yise, chief of the Dock-spus or John Day's River band of Walla-Wallas; Mark, William Chinook, and Cush-Kella, chiefs of the Dalles band of the Wascoes; Toh simp, chief of the Ke-hal-twal-la band of the Wascoes, and Wal-la-chin, chief of the Dog River band of the Wascoes; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Wasco, near the Dalles of the Columbia river, in Oregon Territory, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and headmen of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians, residing in Middle Oregon, they being duly authorized thereto by their respective bands, to wit: Symtustus, Locks-quis-sa, Shick-a-me, and Kuck-up, chiefs of the Ta-h or Upper De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Stocket-ly and Iso, chiefs of the Wyam or Lower De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Alexis and Talk-ish, chiefs of the Tenino band of Walla-Wallas; Yise, chief of the Dock-spus or John Day's River band of Walla-Wallas; Mark, William Chinook, and Cush-Kella, chiefs of
the Dalles band of the Wascoes; Toh-simph, chief of the Ki-gal-twal-la band of Wascoes; and Wal-la-chiin, chief of the Dog River band of Wascoes.

ARTICLE I. The above named confederated bands of Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all and every part of the country claimed by them, included in the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the Columbia river, at the Cascade falls, and running thence southerly to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence along said summit to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence east on that parallel to the summit of the Blue mountains, or the western boundary of the Sho-sho-ne or Snake country; thence northerly along that summit to a point due east from the head waters of said creek; thence down said stream to its junction with the Columbia river; and thence down the channel of the Columbia river 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, which tract, for the purposes contemplated, shall be held and regarded as an Indian reservation, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the channel of the De Chutes river, at the eastern termination of a range of high lands, usually known as the Mutton mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connection with the Cascade mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of De Chutes river, heading in this peak, to its junction with De Chutes river; and thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the place of beginning. All of which tract shall be set apart, and, so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white persons be permitted to reside upon the same without the concurrent permission of the agent and superintendent.

The said bands and tribes agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, without any additional expense to the United States other than is provided for by this treaty; and, until the expiration of the time specified, and 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, and not actually enclosed by said Indians: Provided, however, that prior to the removal of said Indians to said reservation, and before any improvements contemplated by this treaty shall have been commenced, that if the three principal bands, to wit: The Wascopum, Tiah, or Upper De Chutes, and the Lower De Chutes bands of Walla-Wallas shall express, in council, a desire than some other reservation
may be selected for them, that the three bands named may select each three persons of their respective bands, who, with the superintendent of Indian affairs, or agent, as may by him be directed, shall proceed to examine; and if another location can be selected, better suited to the condition and wants of said Indians, that is unoccupied by the whites, and upon which the board of commissioners thus selected may agree, the same shall be declared a reservation for said Indians instead of the tract named in this treaty: Provided, also, That the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said Indians; and at all other usual and accustomed stations, in common with citizens of the United States, and of erecting suitable houses for curing the same; also the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands, in common with citizens, is secured to them: And provided, also, That if any band or bands of Indians, residing in and claiming any portion or portions of the country in this article, shall not accede to the terms of this treaty, then the bands becoming parties hereto agree to receive such part of the several and other payments herein named as a consideration for the entire country, described as aforesaid, 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 any members of the bands being parties to this treaty, who are compelled to abandon them in consequence of said treaty, the same shall be valued, under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor; or, in lieu of said payment, improvements of equal extent and value, at their option, shall be made for them on the tracts assigned to each, respectively.

ARTICLE II. In consideration of, and payment for, the country hereby ceded, the United States agree to pay the bands and tribes of Indians claiming territory and residing in said country, the several sums of money following, to wit:

Eight thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years, commencing on the first day of September, 1856, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Six thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second five; and,

Two thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the third five.

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 ad-
vance them in civilization; for their moral improvement and education; for building, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing teams, stock, agricultural implements, seeds, and; for clothing, provisions, and tools; for medical purposes, providing mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

ARTICLE III. The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of fifty 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 want; for the erection of buildings on the reservation, fencing and opening farms; for the purchase of teams, farming implements, clothing and provisions, tools, seeds, and for the payment of employees; and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

ARTICLE IV. In addition to the considerations specified, the United States agree to erect, at suitable points on the reservation, one saw mill and one flouring mill; suitable hospital buildings; one school house; one blacksmith shop, with a tin and a gunsmith shop there­to attached; one wagon and ploughmaker shop; and for one Sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, a farmer, a physician, a school teacher, a blacksmith, and a wagon and ploughmaker, a dwelling house and the requisite out buildings for each; and to purchase and keep in repair, for the time specified for furnishing employees, all necessary mill fixtures, mechanics' tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employees.

The United States further engage to secure and pay for the services and subsistence, for the term of fifteen years, of one farmer, one blacksmith and one wagon and ploughmaker; and for the term of twenty years, of one physician, one Sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher.

The United States also engage to erect four dwelling houses, one for the head chief of the confederated bands, and one each for the Upper and Lower De Chutes bands of Walla-Wallas, and for the Wascopum band of Wascoes, and to fence and plough for each of the said chiefs ten acres of land; also to pay the head chief of the confederated bands a salary of five hundred dollars per annum for twenty years, commencing six months after the three principal bands named in this treaty shall have removed to the reservation, or as soon thereafter as a head chief should be elected: And provided, also, That at any time, when by the death, resignation, or removal of the chief selected, there shall be a vacancy, and a successor appointed or selected, the salary, the dwelling; and improvements shall be possessed by said successor so long as he shall occupy the position as head chief; so also with reference to the dwellings and improvements provided for by this treaty for the head chiefs of the three principal bands named.
ARTICLE V. 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 improvement 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 restrictions: Provided, however, That no State legislature shall remove the restrictions 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 his 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 VI. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE VII. 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 depredation 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 is 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-defence, 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; said Indians further engage to submit to and observe all laws, rules, and regulations, which may be prescribed by the United States for the government of said Indians.

ARTICLE VIII. In order to prevent the evils of intemperance among the 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 IX. The said confederated bands agree that whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest may require it, that all roads, highways, and railroads shall have the right of way through the reservation herein designated, or which may at any time hereafter be set apart as a reservation for said Indians.

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 twenty-fifth day of June, eighteen hundred fifty-five.

JOEL PALMER,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, O. T.

Wasco.
Mark, his x mark. (L. S.)
William Chinook,
Cush Kella,

Lower De Chutes.
Stock-etley,
Isco,

Upper De Chutes.
Simtustus,
Locksquissa,
Shick-ame,
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Tash Wick,
Hawatch-can,
Ta-wait-ola,
Patoh Snort,
Tachins,
Comochal,
Passayei,
Watan-cha,
Ta-wash,
A-nouth-shot,
Hanwake,
Pata-la-set,
Tash-weigt,
Wescha-matolla,
Chle-mochle-me,
Quae-tus,
Skults,
Panospam,
Stolmeta,
Tamaye-chotote,
Qua-losh-kin,
Wiska Ka,
Che-lo-tha,
Wetone-yath,
We-ya-lo-cho-wit,
Yoka-nolth,
Wacha-ka-polle,
Kon-ne,
Ash-ka-wish,
Pasquai,
Wasso-kui,
Quain-o-sath,
Cha-ya-tema,
Wa-ya-lo-chol-wit,
Flitch Kui Kui,
Wacho Kas,
Watch-tla,
Enias,
Signed in presence of—

Wm. C. McKay, Secretary of Treaty, O. T.
R. R. Thompson, Indian Agent.
R. E. Metcalfe, Indian Sub-Agent.
C. Mepotie.
John Flett, Interpreter,
Dominick Jondron, His x mark, Interpreter.
Mathew Dofa, his x mark, Interpreter.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, advise and consent to the ratification of the same by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE, UNITED STATES,
"March 8, 1859.

"Resolved, (two-thirds of the senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the treaty between the United States and the Chiefs and Headmen of confederated tribes and bands of Indians, residing in Middle Oregon, signed the 25th day of June, 1855.
"Attest: "ASBURY DICKINS, Secretary."

Now, therefore, be it known that I, JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate as expressed in their resolution on the eighth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, accept, ratify and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand.
Done at the city of Washington, this eighteenth day of April,
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
fifty-nine, and of the independence of the United States
the eighty-third.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.
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Complete statistics not available for some years.

*Column refers to Indians, not families.*
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<th>Indians Who Spoke English</th>
<th>Families Engaged in Whole Civil Laboring in Civil Pursuits</th>
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*Complete statistics not available for some years.*

*Number refers to Indians, not families.*
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*Note: Complete data not available for some years.*

*Nominal values for inflation, not corrected.*
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<th>Indians who speak English</th>
<th>Indians who read English</th>
<th>Families engaged in Agric. Pursuits</th>
<th>Civil Civil pursuits</th>
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a This includes both agricultural and other civilized pursuits.

b Overestimated last year.
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**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Grain)**

**Statement of Annual Agricultural Production, 1866-1900**

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<th>Wheat (Bu.)</th>
<th>Corn (Bu.)</th>
<th>Oats (Bu.)</th>
<th>Barley (Bu.)</th>
<th>Hay (Bu.) &amp; Rye (Bu.)</th>
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Note: The table above represents the estimated amount of crop production for various years from 1930 to 1960.
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Wheat (Bu.)</th>
<th>Corn (Bu.)</th>
<th>Oats (Bu.) &amp; Rye (Bu.)</th>
<th>Hay (Tons)</th>
<th>Weather</th>
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Notes: Oats and barley and rye included in these figures.
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*Note any person may use information in these figures.*
## AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (Vegetables, et cetera)

### Statement of Garden Production 1866-1900

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<th>Melons</th>
<th>Pumpkins</th>
<th>Peas</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Butter</th>
<th>Vegetables Made</th>
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*a Figures given in bushels.

*b No figures given.

*c Value of vegetables given as $850. as for the last ten years.

*d No segregation made for vegetables for several years.
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*No segregation made for vegetables for the last ten years.*
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*a* No figures given.

*b* 200 Indians farming during 1868.

*c* 600 Indians farming during 1874.
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Note: Reports are not available for some years. This is usually attributable to changes in agents.
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Note: Reports are not available for some years.

Source: Statistical data from agency reports.
## INDIAN INCOME

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<th>Agric. products to Government, etc.</th>
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*No figures given.*

*In addition there were twenty-five Paiutes and six apprentices drawing rations, also the boarding department of the school was supplied with food.*

*$400 of this obtained from sale of robes.*
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aFrom 1/10 to 1/2 of this income arose from sale to settlers outside the reservation.
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### INDIAN HOUSES BUILT

Statistics for years 1866 to 1900

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<tr>
<td>1874</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From tables included in annual reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

b No figures given.

c Frame houses occupied by Indians as follows: Wasco, 18; Deschutes, 7; Tenino, 11; Total 99. Log houses as follows: Wasco, 13; Deschutes, 2; Tenino, 3 Total 18.

d 14 agency buildings altogether in 1877.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>House Counting</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1765</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1776</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1783</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1793</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1795</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1796</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
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</table>

*From census information in records of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

*Figure courtesy of the National Anthropological Archives.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Houses Occupied</th>
<th>Houses Built During Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Log</td>
<td>Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1882</td>
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<td>1883</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>125</td>
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<tr>
<td>1887</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1888</td>
<td>143</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
<td>148</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>1892</td>
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<td>1893</td>
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<td>1897</td>
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<td>1899</td>
<td>145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>149</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a 7 log and 3 frame barns built by Indians.

b No differentiation made between log and frame buildings in statistics, considered as being mostly frame houses.

Note: Discrepancies in figures may be accounted for in the fact that counting houses on the reserve necessitated covering the entire area on foot or horse, just as in census taking. Also some new houses were not reported for the Indians did the work without assistance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Amount</th>
<th>Early Amount</th>
<th>Full Amount</th>
<th>Late Amount</th>
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<td>1961</td>
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<td>51</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>111</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1966</td>
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<td>1970</td>
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<td>115</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Disbursements in figures may be accounted for in the text that accompanies these reached, not necessarily covering the entire text of this document. If you have any questions, please contact the author immediately. If you have any questions, please contact the author immediately.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M. Ft. Lumber Sawed</th>
<th>Wood Cut (Cords)</th>
<th>Fencing Made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1863</td>
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<tr>
<td>1864</td>
<td>80,469</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>16</td>
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<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
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<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>33.39</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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</table>

No statistics available.

Four Canoes sold for $160 in 1868.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>M. Ft. Lumber Sawed</th>
<th>Wood Cut (Cords)</th>
<th>Fencing Made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,100</td>
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<tr>
<td>1897a</td>
<td>75</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1898b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1899</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>320</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*a 11,000 feet sold in addition to this.

*b No statistics available.
### SCHOOL STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>School Population</th>
<th>Average Number</th>
<th>Number of Students</th>
<th>Number of Teachers</th>
<th>Cost of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
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<td>1872</td>
<td>Agency Day</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$1,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2 Bldgs.</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>215</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,007</td>
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<td>830</td>
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<td>Simnasho</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>2,060</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>11½</td>
<td>3,833</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2</td>
<td>584</td>
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<td>32</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>9</td>
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*SCHOOL population or enrollment.

*Warm Springs settlement of Simnasho. In 1888 the Agency school was spoken of as the Warm Springs Boarding and Day School.

*No statistics available for this year.
### School Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>110</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Population as of January 1980.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>School Population</th>
<th>Accomodations</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>No. Months</th>
<th>No. Teachers</th>
<th>Cost of Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Simnasho</td>
<td>52 75</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>$6,333.91</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>8,221.74</td>
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<tr>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>8,009.22</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Simnasho</td>
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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>(Day)</td>
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1 Letter from J. W. Elliott, May 23, 1941.
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Typed by
Marcia Miller
Thyra Jean Currie
Thank you.

Herbert Miller

The year Granta