

**J. W. Perit Huntington to Hon. N. S. Taylor, Umatilla Reservation,
December 22, 1868**



J. W. Perit Huntington

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DOCUMENTS

[The document which is reproduced in the following pages comes from The National Archives of the United States, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The document is a letter to the Hon. N. S. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from J. W. Perit Huntington, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon (1863-1869), written from the Umatilla Indian Agency in northeastern Oregon on December 22, 1868, and detailing the first extensive trip undertaken by an Oregon Superintendent into the Northern Paiute Indian country of central Oregon.¹ Huntington's original letter is now in the National Archives, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Oregon Superintendency. Letters Received, H-18. A copy of it is also in the microfilm publication issued by the National Archives, "Oregon Superintendency of Indian Affairs, 1848-73. Register of letters sent, April 1866-December 1872; and copies of letters sent, April 1866-December 1872, Microcopy No. 2, Roll 10," pp. 257-266. — EWV]

Umatilla Indian Agency

Oregon, December 22nd, 1868.

Sir,

I have the honor to report to your office the following account of the progress and results of an expedition which I have recently made among the Indians in that part of Oregon which lies East of the Cascade range of mountains.

I left Salem on the 29th of October last, arrived at Dalles on the 2nd November, left there on the 4th Nov., arrived at Warm Springs Agency, on the 6th November, at Klamath Agency on the 20th of November, at Fort Warner on the 2nd December, at Fort Harney on the 9th December, at Carson City on the 14th December, and at this place on 20th December. The distances are as follows, to wit:

From Salem	To Portland	55 miles
" Portland	" Dalles	119 "
" Dalles	" Warm Springs	80 "
" Warm Springs	" Klamath Agency	195 "
" Klamath	" Fort Warner	135 "
" Fort Warner	" Fort Harney	175 "
" Fort Harney	" Carson City	80 "
" Carson City	" Umatilla Agency	198 "
" Umatilla	" Salem	316 "
	Total Distance	1353 Miles

Of these distances, all except those between Dalles and Portland, and between Umatilla and Salem, have been performed on horseback, over an uninhabited region, at an intensely cold, and a very inclement season, and for long distances over mountains deeply covered with snow.

The region traversed is vast in extent, and the hostile character of the fierce Indian Tribes who have inhabited it has hitherto prevented any but a most partial and imperfect exploration.

It has been the field in which all the Indian depredations have been committed in the last twelve years. The labor and hardship of such a journey, under so unfavorable circumstances, would have deterred me from undertaking it, had not the peculiar condition of the Snake Tribe appeared to imperatively demand it. But what I learned, and what I have accomplished compensate me for the fatigue.

The agencies which I visited, to-wit, Warm Springs, Klamath, and Umatilla, are all in quiet and prosperous condition, and I shall defer any report concerning them until my return home.

The chief object of the expedition was to visit the Snake Indian tribes, ascertain by personal inspection their precise condition, and take such measures as were in my power to secure a continuance of the peace recently inaugurated.

A reference to the map³ will show that the three Agencies

named are upon the borders—the outskirts of the vast interior region traversed, and they have all been subject, as well as white settlements, to occasional predatory raids of the hostile Snakes, in some of which large numbers of horses and cattle have been stolen from the friendly Indians, and many of their lives taken.

In order to properly understand the present condition of these Indians, it is necessary to refer to their circumstances and history of a few years past. Reference to them, accounts of them and statements concerning them are to be found in reports of Superintendents and Agents in this Superintendency published with annual reports of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dates and pages as follows to wit

Annual Report 1860	E. R. Geary, Supt.	page 173 et. seq.
" "	1861 W. H. Rector "	" 155 " "
" "	1862 W. H. Rector "	" 260 " "
" "	1862 J. M. Kirkpatrick Special Agent	" 264 " "
" "	1863 J. W. P. Huntington Supt.	" 49,56" "
" "	1864 J. W. P. Huntington "	" 84, 112 "
" "	1864 E. Steele "	" 120 " "
" "	1865 J. W. P. Huntington "	" 101, 466, 472 et. seq.
" "	*1866 J. W. P. Huntington "	

(*No copies of the report for this year were received in this Superintendency, Annual Report 1867 J. W. P. Huntington Supt.) page 72, 91, 95 et. seq. There are other printed accounts of these Indians in former reports of Indian Affairs, and in the military reports of the various officers who have had command in that region of country, but as I have not at this remote point, access to them, I cannot cite them accurately.

Their intercourse with whites, dates back to the earliest occupation of the country. As long ago as 1834 the Hudson's Bay Company had a post known as Fort Boise, established for the purpose of trading with these Tribes. It was occupied by them con-

stantly down to the year 1855 and produced a large revenue in furs &c. The emigrants of 1842 and 1843 passed through the country having the most amicable intercourse with the Indians, not only suffering no molestation, but often receiving valuable assistance from them. In 1844 some emigrants—for very slight causes it is alleged—killed several of the Indians on the Snake Fork of the Columbia River, about one hundred miles from Fort Boise. Since that time they have always been hostile to whites, and have been a terror to emigrants and miners. A complete account of their depredations and crimes can probably never be made, but the partial compilations which I have made and cited in the reports above mentioned, show an appalling record. They have destroyed and captured property worth millions of dollars, and the lives of the whites they have taken may be counted by thousands. With the Indians on the South and East of their country they have been—so far as I am able to learn—uniformly friendly. They are in fact almost the same tribe as the "Pah-utes" of Nevada and Utah. They always mingle in friendly intercourse with the Klamaths,⁴ Modocs, Pitt Rivers, and the tribes of Utah and Nevada. The celebrated Chief "Winnemucca" of Nevada, was the same Indian known as "How-lark" among the Snakes.⁵ He was friendly and peaceable in Nevada, and most determinedly hostile in Oregon. He was the leader in some of the most important raids of the Snakes upon the whites and friendly Indians. The Cayuses, Umatilla, Walla-Walla and Nez Perces tribes were their hereditary enemies. Tradition does not go back to the time when they were not at war.⁶ These tribes occupied the northern boundary of the Snake country, and lived along the Columbia River. Their country affords fine grazing and they possessed numerous herds of cattle and horses, which of course invited the raids of their hostile neighbors. They often went in force against the Snakes, and being usually better armed and better provided, were generally victorious. The "Confederated Tribes and Bands of Middle Oregon"—that is the Wasco, Deschutes, Tenino and other tribes located at Warm Springs—were formerly friendly with the Snakes, often intermarried with them

and annually met at Tygh Valley in summer for festivals of horse racing, gambling &c. In the winter of 1855, some Deschutes Indians, visiting the Snakes on the main fork of John Day's river, were treacherously murdered by the Snakes, their horses stolen and their women and children enslaved. From that date they were bitter enemies, and both being warlike tribes, their warfare was disastrous to both. The Warm Springs Agency was once (1859) captured by them, the whites driven out, many friendly Indians killed, all the Government stock stolen, the principal building at the Agency burned, and a large number of horses belonging to friendly Indians driven off.⁷ Troops were sent into their country, at various times, the first of which I have any knowledge being in 1849. In that year a detachment under command of Major Casey left Sutter's Fort in Sacramento Valley, intending to explore the country to Fort Hall, and meet the Regiment of mounted Rifles then coming from Missouri under command of Col. Loring. At Lake Warner (the same lake designated in Fremont's journal of 1843 as Christmas Lake) they were attacked by Indians, Capt. Warner, Pattatoo, a half breed (the guide) and several soldiers killed, and the command so demoralized that they were compelled to return to Sacramento.⁸ At the same time a detachment under the command of Lieut. Hawkins, left Oregon City, passed through Umpqua, Rogue River by way of Goose lake to Fort Hall. They were attacked by Indians near the same locality, a citizen named Garrison killed and several others wounded. The expedition was not broken up however, but proceeded to Fort Hall.

In 1858 Capt Wallen with a strong detachment from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia river penetrated the Snake country, passed near where Fort Harney now stands and reached Salt Lake. His force was strong enough to deter hostile demonstrations on the part of the Snakes. He had with him as guides the chiefs "Pau-linee" and "We-you-we-wa", who have since become so celebrated as leaders of the war parties. They had been taken prisoners by late Agent A. P. Dennison at Warm Springs and turned over to the military for safe keeping. Appearing to be well disposed, they

were employed as guides, but when in the vicinity of Harney Lake they decamped, taking with them several horses and two good rifles which doubtless were afterwards the instruments of death to many a white man.⁹

In 1860, Major Stein made a similar expedition, following nearly the same route, beyond Harney Lake to the mountain range since called by his name, returning thence to Fort Vancouver. He had some unimportant skirmishes with the Indians, but no friendly intercourse with them. Hon. E. R. Geary, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, accompanied the expedition, but failed to get into communication with any of the Snakes.¹⁰ An account of the expedition is found in the Report of late Supt. Geary (see report Commissioner Indian Affairs 1860, pages 174 and 175.)

In 1862 and 1863 several detachments of Oregon volunteer troops penetrated the Snake country and waged war upon the Indians, with various results. A part of these troops started from Fort Dalles, a part from Fort Walla-Walla, some from Fort Klamath and others from Fort Bidwell. At the same time Col. Connor with a strong force was operating against the same tribes a little further East, in the vicinity of Bear river and the Salmon Falls of Snake River. These Troops were usually victorious when the Indians could be brought to battle, but that was seldom done. The Indians carried on a guerrilla warfare to which our troops were quite unaccustomed, and the facility with which they moved over their vast country, their intimate knowledge of all its strongholds and hiding places, with their ability to endure long marches without food or clothing, gave them enormous advantage. In the years following 1863 the plan was adopted of erecting small military posts at short distances through the country—twenty-three in all were built. Although there were troops enough in the country to harass the Indians greatly, and partially protect the white population, yet there were not sufficient to subdue the savages, nor compel a peace. The Snakes were defiant, bold and rendered desperate by the necessity of murder and robbery to procure means of subsistence and ammunition. Systematic and vigorous war can hardly be said to have begun until 1865,¹¹

when a large addition was made to the forces in the field supplies of forage for winter provided and in 1866 Majr. Genl. George Crook placed in command.¹² General Crook had much experience with Indians in northern California and Southern Oregon from 1855 to 1860 and is an officer of great energy and determination. With ample forces and supplies, the Indians were pursued almost literally night and day, summer and winter. The war was relentless, cruel and bloody. Two thirds or more of the entire Tribe were killed or perished of starvation. Men, women and children perished alike. In June 1868 a few of them gave themselves up to General Crook,¹³ upon promise of protection and food, more have since come in and are coming, and the war may be said practically to be at an end. No hostilities have been committed since last June and if the Indians are properly cared for and protected there need be none. Too great praise cannot be given to General Crook and the officers and men under his command for their gallantry and efficiency.

The Indians as fast as they have given themselves up, have been located near the military posts, and kept under surveillance. One pound of Beef a day has been issued to them by the orders of General Crook since the 1st December. No other food of any sort has been given to them.

They are now temporarily located as follows, to-wit:

1st. At Warm Springs Agency¹⁴ (about) 50 souls. These were prisoners who were captured by the enlisted friendly Indians during the war, and taken to the Agency for safe keeping. Subsistence is provided for them by the Agent in charge, and they will be comfortable enough during the winter. The friendly Indians attempted to make slaves of them, according to the old Indian custom, but I forbid it. Measures will be taken to remove them to their own people in the spring.

2nd. At "Yi-nax," on Sprague River¹⁵ (about) 130 souls. This place is about 55 miles East of Klamath Agency and Fort Klamath, and 80 miles west of Fort Warner. These Indians are in deplorably destitute condition, both as regards food and clothing. They are absolutely without clothing. At the time of my visit to

them there were not in the entire camp enough garments of all descriptions—including blankets, dressed skins &c. to equal the amount of clothing two adult whites would ordinarily wear. Although the weather was intensely cold, ice freezing every night thick enough to bear our horses, nearly all of the children were entirely naked, and all of the adults nearly so. As to food, their only resource was a little store of roots and seeds which they had gathered in autumn, after the troops had ceased to harass them. I do not think it could possibly keep them alive longer than the middle of January. Capt. Hall, in command at Fort Warner, refused to issue them beef as he did those encamped in the vicinity of the Fort, unless they removed to it. This they cannot do, without abandoning all of their supplies of roots &c.

3rd. At Fort Warner¹⁶ (about) 250 souls. These are quite deficient as to clothing, though not so totally destitute as the band at Yi-nax. They are camped near the Fort and under the immediate supervision of the Commanding Officer. They receive since Decr. 1st rations of beef from the Commissary, one pound each per day. Their supply of roots and seeds is very small. "O-tsche-ho" the Chief of this band¹⁷ professes to be very anxious to become peaceable and alleges that he has avoided war whenever he could for more than two years past. He acknowledges "We-you-we-wa" as his principal chief since the reported death of "Pau-li-nee". In fact I find this to be true of all the bands I have met.

4th. At Fort Harney¹⁸ (about) 700 souls. This band is supplied with clothing to about the same extent as the band at Fort Warner and are furnished Beef by the Commissary at the same rate. One small issue of Flour—I think one fourth of one ration to each—had been given them also for ten days but is not to be continued. They have a very small store of roots and seeds, but they were industriously engaged in digging in the adjacent marshes, whenever they were not frozen too hard. The roots they obtain are the "Kamas," "Sow-weet," "Queah" and "Klouse." They are very nutritious and if the Indians could obtain a plentiful supply they would thrive, but the little marshes which furnish them are scat-

tered all over the country, and to permit the Indians to visit them would preclude the idea of gathering them upon a reservation. If limited to one or two marshes, the roots would soon become exhausted. If they are ever gathered upon a reservation some other means of obtaining food must be provided them.

5th. At Fort C. F. Smith¹⁹ (about) 150 souls. I did not visit this camp and therefore can only report that (as I learned from the Army officers and others who had visited it) the condition of the Indians is about the same as at the other points. Maj. Perry endeavored to induce them to remove to Fort Harney, but thus far without success.

6th. The "Wah-tah-kin" band—numbers unknown vaguely estimated at 300 or 400. This band was in the vicinity of Fort Warner when hostilities ceased and a part of them came in to the Fort. They soon left however, and went off in a south easterly direction. Their exact whereabouts is unknown—probably in Nevada or Utah. They have always been forward in hostilities, and it is not unlikely may renew them in the spring. A part of the Indians now at Warner and Harney think they will do so, while others allege that they only went south to a milder climate to winter.

7th. Scattering bands and families numbers unknown, estimated at 300 souls. There are many little camps of Indians yet hiding among the mountains and in the marshes, afraid to come in. They are scattered from the Cascade Mountains to the "Owyhee" and from the Blue mountains far down into Nevada. I think most of them will come in to the Forts or perish during the present winter. I estimate them at three hundred, but with very little pretensions to accuracy.

Total - 1980 souls.

I am very confident that this estimate is high enough. I shall not be surprised to learn that when more carefully made it is considerably reduced below that figure.

After visiting the different camps, I had a final council with the Chiefs and head men at the camp near Fort Harney, and

agreed to a treaty which was reduced to writing and signed by me on the part of the United States and by the Chiefs on the part of the Indians. It provides that

In future hostilities shall cease on both sides, that the dominion of the United States Government shall be acknowledged by the Snakes, its laws respected and obeyed by them, that when any offences are committed by Indians the offenders shall be delivered up to the proper judicial authorities for punishment according to law, and the same treatment to be observed in case of white offenders against the persons or property of Snakes. The Snakes also agreed to remove to and reside upon such reservation as may be allotted to them by the U. S. Government, protection of life and property being guaranteed to them. It was further stipulated that this treaty should be considered only preliminary to a more complete one to be made at such time as the U. S. authorities should designate.²⁰

A copy of the treaty, of which the above is merely a brief abstract, will be forwarded to your office. The Indians appear to be sincere in their professions of peace at this time, and if properly managed and treated they will probably remain so. But if maltreated, or neglected we may expect to see them on the war path next summer.

The question now arises—what disposition shall be made of them? They ought undoubtedly to be collected together somewhere upon a reservation and provisions made for their government and subsistence until they can subsist themselves. This can be done.

First By creating a reservation in their own Country establishing an agency thereon and collecting them upon it. The arguments in favor of this course are that it involves no very great expense of removing them and it will be more satisfactory to them than to receive them to some distant locality with which they are unacquainted. The objections to it are that an agency then must always be enormously expensive owing to the great cost of transportation and the climate being intensely cold is unfavorable to agriculture.

All freight to Fort Harney Costs Six Cents per pound in gold Say 8/2 cents in Currency. There is a very large amount of heavy freight - Iron - Tools - Nails - Flour - &c. required in the establishment of an agency and a very great sum of money will be required to transport it to that region. The climate is too frosty for the production of wheat - Corn - Potatoes or other garden vegetables but in the lake valleys Barley perhaps oats turnips Carrots &c would probably thrive—As a grazing Country it is very superior much of it which is totally unfit for Cultivation producing nutritious grass. There is no timber in the vicinity of any of the arable lands and if an agency were erected all its timber for building fencing and fuel must be hauled from ten to twenty miles or even thirty miles.

Second By removing them to some reservation already established.—There is abundant room for them at Klamath or Siletz.²¹ Klamath is open to the same objection as the Harney lake region, it is nearly as cold and transportation to it is very expensive. Timber and arable land are abundant. But if the Indians are removed there they will be immediately upon the borders of their own Country and liable at any time to return to their old haunts. Siletz is near the coast transportation is very Cheap and the soil of which there is a larger extent unoccupied is exceedingly fertile. The crops which grow there best are Potatoes Carrots, Turnips and all of the Brassica tribe—Peas Oats &c. They are raised in the greatest abundance with very little labor. These are just the Crops best adapted to their wants. The Climate is very mild and timber very abundant. The agency is an old one and already supplied with tools and buildings and the heavy cost of transportation necessary for a new agency at Harney or any point in that vicinity will be avoided.

The Snakes will have the advantage of the example of other Indians who have been several years under instruction and who are already much advanced in agriculture &c. This is uniformly found a great advantage. The supply of fish at Siletz is unlimited. They are found in the ocean and in all the streams running through the Reser-

vation in such abundance that large quantities of them perish every Year. Fish have always formed a large part of the living of these Indians. And this sort of food so abundant and so easily taken is well suited to them.

But the chief argument in favor of taking them there is this that when once there they are permanently located forever. There will be no possibility of their ever escaping through the settlements of the broad Willamette Valley and across the Cascade mountains with which they are entirely unacquainted. They will be in small compass where they can be easily controlled and they will be entirely isolated from whites and Cheaply supported. They cannot again Commence war nor escape to their own Country.

The only objection so far as I know to Siletz as a location for them is the expense of their transportation thither. This is very insignificant compared with the first Years expenses of a new agency.

To sum up I think that economy (both present and future) the safety of the white population and the welfare of the Indians all demand the removal of the Indians to Siletz.²²

A brief description of the country over which I have travelled will not be out of place here. It is all a high, cold region, sparsely timbered near the Blue and the Cascade Mountains and totally destitute of timber for hundreds of miles in the interior. From Warm Springs to Klamath the route is parallel to the Cascade mountains, and not distant from them. There is some arable land along the route, much other land which produces grass but cannot be cultivated, and the last (southern) 100 miles is an absolute desert—having water only at long intervals, no grass, and sparsely timbered with a worthless dwarf pine (*Pinus Contorta*). Along the whole route there is sufficient timber for all the settlements likely to be ever made in it.

From Klamath to Warner the country is partly habitable and partly not. The bottoms of Sprague river, of Drews valley and Goose Lake valley being apparently quite rich, but all the upland is totally barren. There is enough timber to supply the wants of

settlement, water good and abundant. The climate is intensely cold and frozen, grazing good. It will be populated at some future day by a pastoral people—never by an agricultural one.

From Warner to Harney (175 miles) the route is through a miserable desert. *Artemisia* of two or three sorts, a very little scattering bunch grass and basaltic rocks are its only productions. There is not a tree in the whole distance. The climate is intensely cold and even if the soil were not barren, it could produce little valuable crops. The lakes along the route were all frozen hard enough to bear up loaded wagons when I passed—(6th, 7th and 8th December). In the immediate vicinity of Fort Harney are found a few bottoms of arable land, but the climate is too cold to raise anything on them. The water is all strongly impregnated with alkali and is considered unwholesome to drink.

From Fort Harney to Canon City the country is very high, broken and sparsely timbered. The road crosses one of the principal ridges of the Blue mountains. Some of the land appears rich enough for cultivation, were it not so cold. Canon City is on a far lower level than Harney. The descent in the last fifteen miles of the road is enormous. In the vicinity of Canon City are some small bottoms of fertile land which yield excellent crops. The whole country is covered with very nutritious grass.

From Canon City to Umatilla the route travelled passes by "Dixie" a little new mining town, Fort Logan, and through several valleys of apparent fertility, before it strikes the principal ridge of the Blue mountains. From "Dixie" to within twenty miles of Umatilla, there is plenty of timber and, when I passed through, several feet of snow. It is a very high mountainous country, valuable only for its mineral wealth, although it is said to produce fine grazing in summer. Although I found a great deal of snow on the route, this was the only part of it where travel was seriously obstructed.

Taken as a whole this region is not an agricultural country. It can, and no doubt will, support large herds of domestic animals, but agriculture proper will never amount to much within its limits.

It is in its minerals that its chief source of wealth is to be found. The gold mines at Canon City were discovered in 1862, work commenced in 1863, and continued ever since, although the miners often suffered severely from the depredations of the Snakes. It is considered as good a mining camp as any in Oregon or Northern California. All the mountains from there to near Umatilla and extending West 100 miles from my route, and East to Snake river are known to be full of gold. Little camps of miners have for two or three years been scattered over this vast region, in spite of the constant danger of hostile incursions. If savage warfare is no longer to be dreaded they will soon be filled with a hardy and money getting population. Gold has been found in all parts of the entire region, and no doubt will be extensively mined all over it. Very rich leads of Copper have also been found, Silver is known to exist, and when peace affords opportunity to prospect it, there is no doubt it will prove one of the most valuable mining districts on the Pacific Slope.

In travelling on this late journey I have uniformly had every courtesy and assistance needed extended to me by the military officers at the various posts. I take this method to put my acknowledgment on record.

Very respectfully

Your Obt. Servt.

(Sgd.) J. W. Perit Huntington

Supt. Indian Affairs in Oregon

To Hon. N. S. Taylor

Commissioner Ind. Aff.

Washington D. C.

Notes

1. For attempted earlier visits by Indian Bureau officials to the "Snakes" or Northern Paiute of central Oregon see Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin, *The Northern Paiute of Central Oregon: A Chapter in Treaty-Making* (ETHNOHISTORY, vol. 2, 1955, pp. 95-132,

241-272; vol. 3, 1956, pp. 1-10) vol. 2, pp. 118-119, fn. 8. Hereafter this paper will be cited as "Northern Paiute."

2. See Northern Paiute, vol. 2, pp. 252-253, 268-269, fn. 224.

3. Huntington is probably referring to his Diagram of the Reservations and Tracts of Lands purchased from the various Indian tribes in Oregon. Superintendent's Office, Salem, Jan. 1st, 1864 (Ms. The National Archives. Bureau of Indian Affairs. Record Group 75. Map 973. Tube 497).

4. In 1866 and 1867 the Klamath feared Snake raids. See Northern Paiute, vol. 2, pp. 108-109, 128-129, fns. 84, 86.

5. Howlark was a hostile Snake chief who in 1865 and 1866 attempted to persuade Pauline to join forces with him in attacks on the Whites. In those years he was often reported as being in the vicinity of upper Sprague River Valley, in the eastern part of the Klamath Reservation; see Northern Paiute, pp. 107, 128, fns. 76, 77, p. 248. We know of no other contemporary source that confirms Huntington's statement that the Nevada leader, Winnemucca, and Howlark were one and the same person, although Howlark does drop from sight, after a few references to him, in a rather puzzling way. He may, of course, have been killed.

6. This may be true for the more easterly Snakes, but in the first half of the 19th century White explorers encountered Snakes in the Des Chutes River region in company with Walla Wallas and Nez Percés (*ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 259).

7. See *ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 260.

8. For a full account of the attack on Capt. W. H. Warner of the Topographical Engineers and his party see Georgia Willis Reed and Ruth Gaines, eds., *Gold Rush: The Journals, Drawings and Other Papers of J. Goldsborough Bruff* (2 vols., New York, 1944) vol. 1, pp. 310-312, 577-587, 624-627.

9. Capt. H. D. Wallen's expedition was made in 1859, not 1858 as Huntington states. For an account of it see H. D. Wallen, *Affairs in Oregon* (Congressional Documents Series No. 1051, Document 65). For the activities of Pauline and Weyouwewa, both notable Snake war leaders, see Northern Paiute, vol. 2, pp. 95-132, 241-272.

10. The Major's name was Enoch Steen, often misspelled as "Stein" in Huntington's day. Superintendent Geary accompanied

Maj. Steen's expedition only as far as Buck Creek, a tributary of Crooked River. For Geary's account see Huntington's reference, or Congressional Documents Series No. 1087, pp. 398-400; also Congressional Documents Series No. 1079, pp. 45, 117, 207, and *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (70 vols. in 128. Washington, 1880-1901) vol. 50, pt. 1, p. 336.

11. Systematic war against the Snakes of central and eastern Oregon started in the spring of 1864, not 1865. Three expeditions went into the field in 1864. See *Northern Paiute*, vol. 2, pp. 114-115, 132, fn. 131.

12. Crook started campaigning in the winter of 1866-1867. See *ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 266, fn. 204.

13. This is a reference to Crook's peace council at Camp Harney, some 15 miles north of Malheur Lake, Oregon, on June 30, 1868; see *ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 268, fn. 223.

14. Warm Springs Agency is on the west side of the Deschutes River, about 60 miles south of the river's mouth (see *Northern Paiute*, vol. 2, p. 96, fig. 1, Map of Central Oregon). Huntington took the trail from The Dalles, at the mouth of the Deschutes, south to Klamath Reservation; at the latter point he turned eastward.

15. See *Northern Paiute*, vol. 2, p. 96, fig. 1.

16. This was New Camp Warner; see *ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 96, fig. 1.

17. Otscheho or Ocheo was the leader of a group of Paiute who, ca. 1867-1868, roamed in Surprise Valley in extreme northeastern California, and around Old and New Camp Warner. The descendants of this group are now known as the Surprise Valley Paiute. See *Northern Paiute*, vol. 2, p. 124, fn. 49; p. 129, fn. 94; p. 110, 251.

18. *Ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 96, fig. 1.

19. Fort C. F. Smith was south of Malheur Lake in Nevada, close to the Nevada-Oregon line.

20. Huntington never met with the "Snakes" again. He died in Washington, D. C., the next Spring, and in May, 1869, A. B. Meacham succeeded him as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon. At the end of 1869 Meacham held another council at Camp

Harney and succeeded in persuading Ocheo's band of Northern Paiute (see above) to remove to Klamath Reservation. By Act of Congress of March 31, 1871 treaty-making with Indian tribes within the territory of the United States was abolished.

21. Klamath Reservation is in south-central Oregon. Siletz (now Grand Ronde-Siletz) Reservation is on the northwestern coast of Oregon.

22. The Snakes were not removed to Siletz. On September 12, 1872, Malheur Reservation, a large tract a few miles northeast of Camp Harney, Oregon, on the headwaters of the North and Middle Forks of the Malheur River, was created for the "Paiute, Snake and Shoshoni Indians" by Executive Order of the President (Charles C. Royce, *Indian Land Cessions in the United States*, 18th Annual Report, Bureau of American Ethnology, 1899, pp. 858-859, Map, Oregon 2).