

the Bannacks against the Whites. And after some cautious talk, he confided to Mr. Cullen, under an injunction of secrecy, that some of his young Indians headed by Young Umapine, asked him to let them take a hunting trip in the Mountains South of Camas Prairie. And he objected. But they slipped away any way. And later some stockmen learned that their stock had been menaced, and they went out to see about it, and ran onto a band of Indians, and fired into them, and they returned the fire and killed several of the stockmen, who had to withdraw. And they reported they thought the Indians were Umitillas.

Homili further confided, that a Umitilla Squaw of his family, had just returned from Camas Prairie, and said the Bannacks had Young Umapine surrounded, taken possession of his horses and were holding them prisoners, trying to compel them to join their forces. And he wanted to take a small force and go get Young Umapine, But he was afraid the Whites would think he was going to join the Bannacks.

Cullen said this conversation with Homili occurred near Summerville in Grand Ronde Valley on the 4th, of July 1878. to which place he had come as had been his usual custom to visit and celebrate. And on receiving such alarming news from so reliable source, he concluded to take immediate steps for the protection of Grand Ronde Valley. So he helped in organizing Volunteer Companies, and notifying the settlers to gather in places of safety. At the Daley Ranch, in the Blue Mountains, the chief point of danger, large forces were established under Captain Wellman, an old time Indian fighter and Cullen. From this point scouting parties were sent out, and found the Indians were advancing in that direction. And soon they were reinforced, Col Sanford and his soldiers

C.E.S..said, I do not know a single instance
in which Chief ^{Joseph} was wrong Wood was aide-camp for Howard
and was there when Chief Joseph surrendered, And Joseph w
was put in his Woods exclusive care

and a portion of Anford's Command, was utilized by him as Scouts under Lieut. Cullen. A number of skirmishes occurred as the Indians worked their way along mountains toward Cayuse Station, where General Howard, proposed to intercept them, with Sallie Winnemucca, and persuade them to return to the Reservation. And as the Indians were rapidly passing in that direction, Sanford sent Cullen and "Pike" Davenport, of the Nez Perce Indian Scouts, with dispatches to General Howard at Cayuse Station, to notify him of the fact. As they were moving along cautiously, they soon found they were going directly into the hostile camp. But soon ran onto shod horse tracks. They then moved along more rapidly, and soon caught up with Cap. Miles, who was under force march under orders to report to the Umatilla Agency, for the protection of the Umatilla Indians, who had been disarmed, and were now threatened by the hostile Bannacks. On arriving at Nail's ranch, a courier met them from Cayuse Station, being sent by General Howard, stating he was proceeding to Lewiston via Pendleton and to the crossing of Snake River as Sallie Winnemucca had warned Howard, that the Bannacks would cross Snake and Salmon rivers and take to the Bitter Root Mountains. The Courier stated that while in sight, he saw Cayuse Station in flames. Which had been fired by the Indians. And on the same day, the Indians had killed three drivers of freight teams. Looted their wagons and later on, they killed George Coggin and wounded Al Bunker and narrowly missed killing Fred Foster. It was learned later, that the last outrages were committed by Umatilla Indians. By order of Cap. Miles, Cullen and Davenport went on to Pendleton and mailed the Dispatches from Col. Sanford to General Howard at Lewiston. Arriving at Pendleton, the scouts found all panic stricken. thinking the Umatillas had joined the Bannacks. Settlers des-

Alerted their homes and fled to Pendleton. No systematic means had been provided for defense. Women, and children and some of the men were weeping and wringing their hands, and just after dark, Fred Foster came dashing in and reported the killing of Coggin and the wounding of Bunker, and his narrow escape and appealed for help to go after Bunker. Not a man would offer to go. But one courageous woman, grabbing a gun, offered to lead a party, and thus shamed some of the men in making a start. But just then, the accidental firing a gun, gave them the impression that the town was being attacked. And they abandoned the undertaking till morning. Cullen said the woman mentioned above, was Mrs. Jane (Hembree) Page Tustin, who was a sister of Mrs. J. W. Cullen. Daughter of Captain Hembree, who was killed in the Yakima Indian War... Early the next morning, Cullen and Davenport, started on their return to Camp Daley. As Captain Miles had failed to reach the Umitilla Agency on account of considerable confusion caused by a misunderstanding between the Bannacks and Umitillas, brought about by the strategy of Old Chief Homili.. The next morning, Cullen and Davenport got an early start which gave them an opportunity to observe the movements of the troops and Indians. and on reporting to Col. Stanford it was deemed advisable by the Officer to move his command to LaGrande for the protection of Grand Ronde Valley. Which movement was immediately carried into effect. And the following day he proceeded to Meacham Station near which the freighters had been murdered two days before with a view of cooperating with Captain Miles. In crushing the Indian forces. Couriers were sent out that night to communicate with Cap. Miles. And shortly after their departure a volley of 25 shots were heard at long distance and it was feared that

the Couriers were ambushed, but it was the shots that Homili's party in the killing of the Bannack Chief EGAN, as it was afterwards learned.

Being very much interested in just how EGAN was killed and in getting it first hand, as the killing of EGAN, saved a possible massacre in Wallowa Valley,, I went to see Cullen again at his home at Glen Cullen, near Portland, Oregon. June 17th, 1933. And asked him for more detailed information on the killing of EGAN. and he told me Old Homili, came over to Summerville, where he was attending a 4th, of July Celebration in 1878, and seemed very uneasy about the Bannacks raiding over into the Grand Ronde and Wallowa Valleys. As Homili was afraid of EGAN, and was afraid Umapine would join EGAN. And a little later, He, Cullen and Pike Davenport were detailed to carry a dispatch to Gen. O. O. Howard at Cayuse Station. But finding Cap. Miles at Meacham, reported to him. In the meantime, Homili had went to see Umapine, and told him, how futile it would be to join the Bannacks.. And the soldiers told them to bring in EGAN dead or alive. So Homili and Umapine sent some of their men to tell EGAN and his men, they would meet them at Meacham and hold a Council. And while Cullen and Davenport were at Meacham, they heard 24 shots. And that EGAN was killed at this Council. Cullen said this much, he knew for a fact. (See Reddingtons story in Meacham) Cullen said, said Miles went on to Pendleton and he and Davenport, returned to LaGrande and reported to Sanford At this interview, Cullen said Gen. Howard, was a christain man, and did not want to kill any Indians. And that Gen. Howard was not in Wallowa Valley during the war in 1877. And that Lieut. Randall was his, Cullens personal friend. And was killed in the battle seen from Square Mountain, July 5th, 1877

M. Baker and George Coggan were editors of the Blue Mountain Times the first newspaper published in Union County of June 13th, 1868 #9. Vol I. Some of Advertisements were, George Coggin's Livery and feed Stable.

Joseph Weathers brother of W.H. Weathers drove stage from LaGrande to Pendleton And W.H. Weathers and Jerard Cohorn Attended Stage stock at Cayuse Station. Joe Weathers got orders to not go on through to Pendleton. And unhitched his teams at Cayuse Station and riding one of the horses and leading the others, went back to LaGrande, That night or day, Indians came, and W. ^H Haardin and Jerard Cohorn slipped away and hid in the brush and watched the Indians burn Cayuse Station. The stage standing there with trunks, etc. on the Indians broke trunks open and dressed up in womans dresses as they were nearly naked anyway, put on a stove pipe hat and some put on Corsets and dance around the fire till late in the morning

Second paper pub. in Union Co. was the Mountain Sentinel Sep. 28th, 187 #27, Vol #1

Cullen said he always understood, that Homili was of the Walla Walla tribe. And was not a hereditary Chief. And said he also remembered, that Lins Hammack was one of the Scouts who saw Cayuse Station burning. Also ^{Joe} Hardin Weathers who drove stage from LaGrande to Pendleton and his Hostlers, ^{and Hardin W} Jerard Cohorn ~~had~~ in the brush back if the Station and saw it burning X

Oregonian of July 6th, 1878, says.

Walla Walla July 5th, 1878, Soldiers and hostiles fought this morning at Cayuse Station, and soldiers defeated.

Also of July 15th, 1878 says Umitilla July 13th, 1878, 8 a.m. letters from Pendleton, 12-30, A.M. George Coggin of Portland and Al Bunker of LaGrande, were shot this afternoon about six miles from here here, on the Stage road to Cayuse Station. Cayuse House was pillaged and then burned. Our Stage Station was not burned at dark.

Also sometime Friday, July 12th, the Indians completed burning the Cayuse Station, having partially destroyed it the day before Oregonian of August 16th, 1878, also says Cayuse Station burned during the night of 13th, And Frank Riquet had his all consumed by fire

Cullen said at the time, he heard that it was Umitillas or Umipines men that killed EGAN. That Homili, thinking to square himself with the White people planned with Umapine to have EGAN brought in alive. And Umapine and Umapine ambushed EGAN, and two strong Indians rushed onto him and grabbed him on either side and he was so strong, he threw them both off. Though he had one arm in splints and a sling. Having been shot in the arm in battle a short time before, And they had to kill him. He said EGAN (Egan te) was a very large and powerful Indian.

The following morning after Cullen and Davenport, reported to Aanford, the mardh was taken up to join forces with Cap. Miles. And the advance force of 75 men were attacked and had a skirmish with the Bannacks, who realizing they were outnumbered, scattered through the timber and made their escape. And learning later, of the death of their Chief, (EGAN) became demoralized, and began their retreat to the Reservation at Malhuer pursued by the troops.

Returning to the Umitillas under the leadership of Young Umipine after their skirmish with the stockmen mentioned above, they didnt feel safe in returning to Umitilla, made their way to Camas Prairie, where they began to dicker with the Bannacks who were trying to persuade them, to join them in their fight against the Whites. But finding the Bannacks, were poorelyequipped, they declined to join them, and the Bannacks took possession of their horses as the Bannacks were poorely mounted. And it was at this time a messenger was sent to Homili to come to their rescue.

When Cullen was asked confidentially by Homili what was the best thing to do. Cullen told him, to go along the main Highway as he had always done, and not go skulking through the timber and brush, and he didnt think he would be molested by the Whites. Acting on Cullens advice, Homili left Summerville the next day after the 4th, of July and got a few of his trusty men together, and struck out for Camas Prairie, where he began with Umipine to make overtures to EGAN the Bannack Chief, to cooperate with him against the Whites. And in this way he led him onto a place favorable to his purpose. Having prepared an ambush with the intention of capturing EGAN alive and deliver him to Cap. Miles. As the price of Young Umapines exoneration from all blame. But when EGAN and his small party, seeing they had been led into a trap, and disc-

overing the treachery, they made a desperate fight for their liberty and it became necessary to kill him. And it was in this way, that Young Umapine was freed. Cullen said Old Umapine was alright, but Young Umapine was a dirty scoundrel. Cullen also said, Sallie Winnemucca talked quite broken and her weight was about 125 pounds and of small stature, and rode astride. He also said he knew Cutmouth John, (Indian) In 1866. Cullen said he was Chief of Scouts under Col. Sanford and Captain John, Nez Perce Indian, was Chief of Indian Scouts under Col. Sanford. Of which there were 20 Indian Scouts.

Cullen said Sallie Winnemucca was with General Howard. And he had seen her often, and talked with her. And she was called the Commanding Officer among the Scouts. He said at one time Howard could have followed the main old road and headed off some Indians he was after, but under the influence of Sallie. Howard followed the Indians over a high divide that was very rough, and into a deep Canyon strewn with logs rocks and trees, the Scouts having had a skirmish with the Indians the day before in this canyon, and the Indians had left some worn out horses. And while there, Sallie found a very old Squaw the Indians had left, and took care of her. Cullen said Howard was in sympathy with the Indians especially Chief Joseph and his band, and wouldnt kill them off if he could help it.

In 1884, J.W. Cullen moved to Joseph, Oregon, and opened up a saddle and harness shop. Having bought the stock of Mrs. McCart. The first shop opened at Joseph was by Peter Carrico. And he died and left the stock to his sister, Mrs. McCart. whose husband was in the Confederate army, and disappeared during the Civil War, and had never been heard from since. And she had come to Joseph with

her brother. This shop was over the Post Office building and Cullen took over the stock to sell out for her and eventually bought it. Cullen was the first Methodist Minister, regularly stationed in Wallowa Valley. After acquiring the stock of goods he worked at his trade in the shop, and preached evenings and Sundays. He said Mrs. McCart had three boys and three girls, that were as wild as deer when he began preaching there. But they began attending his meetings and were converted. And all became Preachers and Church workers. He said Mrs. McCart later married Dr Cobb. Who was a hard shell Baptist. Cullen also said while there, He preached the Funeral ceremony of John Creighton. Who had served with him in the Bannack Campaign. And had been a Wagon Master during the Civil War. And that Creightons wife was the daughter of David McCully. The first Church services in Joseph, was held in the School House. But Cullen and several of members, bought the building for \$60.00, moved it on another Lot and fixed it up for a Church

After interviewing William Masterson again, Nov. 22nd, 1932, regarding the trip down Imnaha with Cap. Booth, he said they camped overnight when they came down into the Park, and nooned next day at mouth of Freezeout Creek, where Cullen and the nine men went up Freezeout to the ridge and on down to Square Mountain. And just before they started, Cullen not being very well acquainted with with A.C. Smith, called Pike Ward aside, and asked him what kind of a man Smith was. and if he knew he was a good mountain man. And Ward said. I know him. Dont worry. about him Just stay with him, pin your ears back, and make up your mind Hell is ahead. (Cullen said ^{Masterson} two of the men who turned bback were himself and George Richardson)

Copied from. IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS NO. L-194. Joseph's band of the Nez Perces versus the United States.

Boundaries of land claimed by Chief Joseph.

"Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of the Grand Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due East of the southeast corner of Township No. 1 South of the Base Line of the surveys in Oregon in Range No. 46 East, of the Willamette meridian; Thence from said point due West to the West fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grand Ronde River Thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning.

We should observe that this tribe (The Nez Perce) is universally called by its French name, which is pronounced by the Trappers, Nepercy.

Chief Joseph was captured Oct. 5th, 1877, and at this time Joseph's band numbered 431 men women and children.

The Wallowa Indians were called Lower Nez Perces.

In 1873, the Interior Department took steps to set the Wallowa off as reserved land for the Nez Perces. The improvements of the 87 Squatters who were to be bought out were appraised at \$87,860

Oregonian of Sat, Feb. 3rd, 1877

Wallowa Valley Embroglo

Extract of the report of the Indian Commission in relation to the disposition to the Nez Perc Tribe. Suggestions recommendations and instructions of the Commissioners.

The full report made by the Indian Commission with regards to the adjustment of the existing difficulties between Chief Joseph's band and the settlers in Wallowa Valley, has just been received at the headquarters of the Department of the Columbia from Wash-

ington. We are kindly permitted to make the subjoined extracts from the report.

Certainly the facts that Joseph's father, Chief of the same band joined in the Treaty of 1855, implies a surrender of any specific rights to any particular portion of the whole reserve which includes the Wallowa Valley. Only retaining an individual interest. This fact renders the present Joseph's specific claim to even the right of occupancy still more uncertain. And if the principle usually applied by Government that holding that the Indians with they have Treaties, are bound by majorities. is here applied Joseph should be requires to live within the limits of the Reservation.

We therefore recommend;

1st.-That the leaders and teachers of which is known as the Dreamers believe be required to return to the Agency, where they belong forthwith. And in case of refusal, that they be removed from contact with the roaming Indians by immediate transportation to the Indian Territory. There is at least one such "Dreamer" with Joseph's band to whom reference has been previously made in this report.

2nd.-With this pregnant cause of trouble thus removed, So long as Joseph and his band remain in the Imnaha Valley and visit the Wallowa Valley for hunting, fishing and grazing for only a short time in each year, we recommend a speedy Military Occupation of the Valley by an adequate force to prevent a recurrence of past difficulties between the Whites and Indians. Meanwhile the Agent of the Nez Percés should continue his efforts to settle these Indians in severalty upon the lands of the Reservation that are still vacant.

3rd.-Unless they should conclude to settle quietly as above indic-

ated within a reasonable time in the judgement of the Department. They should then be placed by force upon the Nez Percé Reservation, and in satisfaction of any possible right of occupancy which they may have, the same aid and allotment of land granted to the treaty Nez Percés should be extended to them on the Reservation.

4th,.-If these Indians overrun lands belonging to the Whites, and commit depredations upon their property, disturb the peace by threats, or otherwise, or commit any overt act of hostility, we recommend the employment of sufficient force to bring them in subjection. And to place them upon the Nez Percé Reservation. The Indian Agent at Lapwai, should be fully instructed to carry into execution these suggestions. Relying at all times upon the Department Commander for aid when necessary.

5th,-We recommend the adoption of a similar policy toward the other non-treaty Indians of the Yakima, Umatilla and Nez Percé agencies including their Indians who have wandered from their Reservations, and for this purpose the Agents having the care of these Reservations, should be directed to take similar action to that recommended for the Nez Percé Agent.

INSTRUCTIONS TO AGENT MONTEITH

The following letter of instructions has been sent to Agent Monteith which accompanies the Commissioners report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
Washington, June 6th, 1877

J.B. Monteith, esq, U.S. Indian Agent, Lewiston, I.T.-Sir; in accordance with the recommendations of the Nez Percé Commissioner who lately visited your Agency, consisting of D.M. Jerome, chairman, General O.O. Howard, Wm. Stickney, A.C. Barstow and Major H.C. Wood, you are

directed to take preliminary steps to carry into the several recommendations made said Commission for the adjustment of the difficulties existing and likely to occur between the settlers of the Wallowa Valley and the surrounding country and the roving members of the Nez Perc tribe of Indians. Chief among whom is Joseph with his followers, so far at least as it is practicable to enforce the same by notifying Joseph and other roving Nez Perces of the purpose of the Government, by inviting them to settle upon the reserve and by making ample preparations for the reception of all who may conclude to accept a home thereon. You will give them a reasonable time to consider and determine this question. In the meantime have such Reservation Indians as you hold to be reliable, visit their roaming relations and urge them to come at once and in a peaceable manner and be placed upon land which will hereafter be allotted to them and on equal terms with themselves. You will also communicate with the Military authorities of that department, who will be requested to occupy the Wallowa Valley in the interests of peace, and request them to aid you in enforcing whatever policy you may with them agree upon for the adjustment of all difficulties that may arise between the settlers and those roving Indians. Applications has this day have been made to have the Military aid you in all reasonable demands for the establishment of peace in the Wallowa Valley and other locations now disturbed by the movement of these Indians who roam over the public domain at will.

It is to be understood however that should violent measures become necessary for effecting the end desired, that report thereof must be submitted to this office for the consideration of the Department when more definite understanding will be issued

Very respectfully
J. Q. Smith
Commissioner.

Oregonian of Tues. April 17th, 1877, says.

200 Nez Perc Indians including Joseph, and his followers are now on the Umitilla Reervation visiting. They are going to have a talk with Agent Coryner about Josephs troubles, with regard to Wallowa

Oregonian of Wed. June 13th, 1877, says.

The soldiers boys of Wallowa, who went from good quarters at Walla Walla begin to feel homesick. They say. Give the Indians that Valley. It is fit for them and them only.

Oregonian of June 27th, 1877, says.

The "allowa Indians have been preparing for war, every since Nov. 1876. when Commissioners Jerome and Stickney, visited. And buying all the amunation, especially Cartridges, they had the money to pay for.

Oregonian of Tues. June 26th, 1877, says.

Lewiston I.T. June 22nd, 1877
via Walla Walla 25,

In part.-

I have just received reliable Indian news from Joseph's camp to this effect; All the Indian women, children and property had been moved across the Salmon River, thus leaving the men free to operate. And it is said that they intend to raid upon the settlement in Wallowa. In the late fight (not in Wallowa) there were 70 Indians engaged. And the casualties were four wounded, one shot through the body, perhaps fatally. This news I got from a reliable Indian, and comes direct from the camp. It is also corroborated by Joe Craig.

H.M. Chase.

Oregonian of Mon. July 9th, 1877, says.

in part.

Lewiston Idaho. July 5th, 1877

The Indians left Horseshoe Bend, came down Salmon River near the junction with Snake leaving General O.O. Howard in force up the river. A Courier Express just in from Colonel Perry, who was enroute for General O.O. Howard with pack train and escort of 30 men, says he was attacked on 4th, and that ten soldiers and two citizens were killed, That Captain Whipple in command at Cottonwood came to the rescue and repulsed the Indians. That fighting was still going on at 7.P.M. the 4th, Oregonian of Tues. July 10th, 1877, says.

In part

Lewiston July 7th,)
via Wallula, July 10th)

On the morning of the 5th, July, at 9 o'clock, two horsemen were seen coming across the Prairie from the direction of the head of Rocky Canyon. Six Indians were seen riding toward them at full speed from the direction of the Indian camp, South of Cottonwood. The two men who were Couriers from Howards camp, made a detour to the North. And reached Cottonwood at the mouth of the Canyon under the rifle Pits, just in time to escape from the Indians in pursuit.

J.W. Cullen said at the battle mentioned above on July 5th, was where Captain Randall (Lieut. D.B. Randall) was killed. Being a personal friend of his. And this was the battle seen by him and his men from Square Mountain (See Square Mountain) Also it was the same battle seen by Captain Booth and his men from their camp near Buckhorn Springs

Cullen said he was never with a Company of men, whose head Officer was so scared, as Booth was. And when they got to where he Cullen (Freezeout Creek) was to turn off to go on the ridge between Snake and Imnaha rivers, at the mouth of Freezeout Creek

Booth wasnt going to allow them to go. But he reminded Booth of his promise, when he joined the Company. And Booth had to consent Cullen said he would have went anyway if Booth hadnt consented. J.W.Cullen also said he didnt blame Joseph for fighting for the Wallowa Valley. It had been promised to his tribe as long as grass grew and waters run. It was the home of his fathers, and we had no right to take it from Chief Joseph. General O.O. Howard who was in pursuit of Joseph, believed the Indians had been unjustly treated. He was unwilling to overtake them and punish them. He was a fine Christian man. But as an Indian fighter in this particular pursuit, he wasnt much of a succes. For his heart wasnt in it. And he would rather let Joseph live on his Wallowa lands, rather than kill them for defending it.

Cullen said Howard favored Joseph and his band wherever he could, by delaying a few days, when he could have crowded right into them. and defeated them many times, especially at the Battle of the Big Hole in Montana. When Gibbon was defeated. which aroused the ire of Gibbon and all his soldiers. And many suffered agonies after the battle was over. Howard could have reached there in time to save the day. He also said Howard seemed to be completely under the influence of Sallie Winnemucca.

In the spring of 1876, W.U. Hayden left Indian Valley, Union County, Oregon, for Arizona. And while camped at Bear Springs on the Mogomole Mountains, General Sherman and Rosecrans came along with their troops, and camped near, in late '70s, and Mrs. Hayden sold them all the milk, butter and bread she could spare while they were camped there. The soldiers would pay as high as 50 cents a loaf for bread. And some of the soldiers asked where they were from? and they said Oregon. And they said that was where

some of them, were from. That they had been sent to Oregon to fight Indians under Howard and Miles. But Howard was so slow, that the Indians would get away, before he could do any thing. And the Indians called him day after tomorrow man.

Oregonian of Aug. 13th, 1877, says

General Gibbon with 182 American soldiers attacked Joseph's band near Big Hole, Montana Territory, is defeated and compelled to retreat. Captains Logan, Lieut. Bradley and others reported killed. General Gibbon and several Officers wounded. Total killed and wounded number 100 out of 182 engaged.

Dan Freeman of Joseph, Oregon, was a volunteer Scout under General Gibbon, at Battle of Big Hole, Montana. And said Major Jim, (Bannack Indian.) was chief of the Indian Scouts. He had two wives, Fanny a Bannack Squaw and Jenny, a Nez Perce Squaw. And that General O.O. Howard was to meet Gibbon, Sunday, August 8th, 1877, at junction of trail Creek and Big Hole River. But laid over about 25 miles from there at Bannack, on Grasshopper Creek, to hold religious services And passed Bibles around among his men. And after the battle of Big Hole, August 9th, 1877, where Chief Joseph whipped Gibbon, and got away, after capturing and destroying one of Gibbons Howitzers. Then Major Jim went to Howards camp, very mad, and rode up to Howards tent and called him out. Major Jim being so mad, he tore his shirt off his back while talking to Howard, and said. ~~Whitta~~ man call you General Howard. I callum you General Dam coward. And Howard ordered Major Jim arrested. But not a man would move. As they knew Howard was to blame for the defeat of Gibbon And the death and suffering of them wounded.

Freeman said the reason Major Jim was so mad, was the Volunteer Scouts, were to have all the plunder to divide among them-

selves if Joseph and his men had been captured. As they had several hundred head of horses. Besides the camp plunder. But instead of the Volunteer Scouts getting these things, Joseph slipped away with all, besides getting away with a great many of Gibbon's horses and Mules.

Freeman said he carried dispatches for Gibbon at this battle, and saw it all. He did not enlist, but received \$5.00 per day and all equipage and expenses furnished. And he and Ed Supernaugh were together and Ed got badly wounded. And after they had drunk their Canteens dry, Ed was dying for water. And he crawled on his Belly to a stream of water, filled the Canteen and crawled back with the water for Ed. And saved his life.

Later, Ed located in Montana where he went into business and became quite wealthy. And wrote to different places till he located Freeman and insisted on him coming and spending the rest of his life with him. Which wouldnt cost a cent. But Freeman refused to do it. And Ed wrote him, any time he needed help, to write for it. And every year since, he has sent Freeman a box of Cigars and wrote him a long letter till he died. ((see Horseshoe lake)

Freeman said there was a letter published in the Helena Herald at the time, which was written by Captain Charles Coolidge of the 7th, Infantry, which explained the whole battle of the Big Hole. In which it said he Coolidge was writing a book of this and Howards delay, which was the cause of the loss of the battle to Joseph. And all the suffering Gibbons men had to go through with evening
Daily Standard of Portland, Oregon, of Feb. 1st, 1877, says: Lewiston
They report of the Indian Commission, which accompanied General Howard to the Wallowa Valley last fall, to investigate the conditions of the Indians and treat with them, was returned to Gen-

eral Howard. The report recommended a policy, that would restore and maintain peace in the Wallowa Valley, claimed by Joseph and band

The Daily Standard, of Portland, Oregon, of July 9th, 1877, from Lewiston July 7th, via Wallulla July, July 9th, says in part.

Wed. and Thu. July 4th, and 5th, Morning of 5th, about 9 o'clock. The Indian battle at which Captain Randall was mortally wounded This battle lasted about an hour (See Oregonian article of July 7th 1877, also Square Mountain, Buckhorn Springs and Imnaha) Lewiston Teller, July 4th, 1877, says.

Captain Elliot of the Pataha Rangers, captured 75 of Josephs cattle and 40 horses. They had a skirmish on Nimnaha. He says he dont know how many were killed, as they had to retreat. The Indians are mostly between Snak and Salmon Rivers. They are now reported at 900 strong, and well armed. Captain Booth will go to the Wallowa with 70 men from the Cove. There are 21 men from Union County in Wallowa Valley

(NIMNAHA, mentioned above must undoubtedly be Imnaha. As there were Indian horses left on Horse Creek and Indian cattle left on Cow Creek. Also J.W. Cullem said when they were looking through their Telescope from Square Mountain. The Indian horses closest to Snake River, on Idaho side, looked very jaded.)

In 1877, when the settlers left Wallowa, hurriedly, for Grand Ronde Valley Stokades, Al King, (See Alder) had his race horse all saddled and tied behind his wagon. As he intended, if attacked by Indians, to jump on it and run for his life. But in going down off Smith Mountain, his horse fell down and was dragged to death. And King didnt know it till he got to the bottom of the Canyon at the Wallowa River.

In fall of 1877, Jim McAlister was asked to carry a dispatch from John Creighton to Captain Booth at Union. The reason he was asked to carry this dispatch, was he had a Carbuncle on his hand, which pained him considerable. And he couldnt do much helping at anything. He had a large poultice of Cow Manure on it. And when he got to the Stokade on Indian Creek, they seeing his hand tied up, asked him what was the matter. And he said, Oh nuthin, only an Indian shot him. And the women wanted to dress the wound. And he said He wanted to go down to the creek and wash it off first. And they asked him where Pres Halley one of the Scouts was.. He said he didnt know, but he thought the Indians had killed him. But when they found what was the matter with his hand and saw Halley come riding in. They gave him the Devil for lying to them

R.M. Downey, says he remembers distinctly, when Lieut. Forse came into Wallowa Valley in In 1877. And he came to his place in June 1877, to go on a hunting trip. And while they were preparing for the trip, Forses Aide-camp, came and told Forse, there were no Indians in Wallowa Valley, but were over in the Asotin country. Downey also said he had traded horses with Chief Joseph several times and had often beaten him shooting at marks. And had talked with Chief Joseph through his Interpreter in Wallowa Valley in 1875-6, and 7. And that Joseph told him, Chief Moses Chief Moses said for him to kill all immigrants as they came in Wallowa Valley, or he would loose his country. And Joseph said NO. X

In the book entitled "Bradys Northwestern, Fights and fighters", It says Chief Joseph's force never amounted to 300 fighting men. But engaged at different times, 2.000 soldiers. Of thees 125 had been killed and 140 wounded. And during Joseph's ^{long} retreat,

he lost 151 killed and 88 wounded. He had fought 11 engagements five being pitched of which he had won three, drawn one, and lost one. His own march had been at least 2000 miles. This constitutes a Military exploit of the first Magnitude. And justly entitles the great Indian to take rank, among the great Captains. (See book entitled "War Chief Joseph" by Helen Adison Howard. Pages, 283-4)

It was estimated at the time the Nez Perce Indians were excluded from Wallowa Valley, there were about 500 souls. These were of the Lower Nez Percés. They were given till June 15th, 1877 to be out of Wallowa Valley and on the Reservation.

Following is from Pamphlet at Historical society, Portland, Oregon, which is annual report of General O.O. Howard, of Jan. 26th, 1878

June 14th, 1877, Chief Joseph was on the border of the Lapwai Reservation.

March 14th, page 4, First Cavalry "L" (Whipple) and "E" W (Wintera, Ordered to proceed, under Captain Whipple and establish camp on West side, Wallowa River. (See J.W. Cullen article. Is there a mistake as to date)

May 12th, 1877, Page 14, Whipple crossed Grand Ronde River near Joseph Creek from Wallowa Valley. (Could he Whipple, have been the one of O.O. Howards soldiers that robbed or discovered the Indian Caches on Joseph Creek.)

April 19th, 1877, Page 8, O.O. Howard allowed Chief Joseph to visit Innaha, for fishing and hunting. But always with a Pass.

Page 31, says O.O. Howard was 17 or 18 miles from battle of Big Hole. Montana, when Joseph defeated Gibbon. (See Dan Freeman article)

Reply from Chief Joseph, through O.O. Howards Nez Perce Scouts Captains John and George, which was taken verbatim on the spot by

Lieut. Wood, 21 Infantry. 2-20, Oct. 5th, 1877. And is the only report that was ever made, of Chief Joseph's reply, as follows.

Tell General Howard, I know his heart. What he told me before, I have in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our Chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. TOO-SCHUL-HUL-SOTE is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say yes or no. He who lead on the young men is dead. It is cold. We have no Blankets. The little children are freezing. to death. My people-some of them-have run away to the hills. and have no blankets no feed. No one knows where they are-perhaps freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Mebby I shall find them among the dead. Hear me my Chiefs.-I am tired My heart is sick and tired. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more forever.

I made a special trip to Elgin , Oregon to interview Soloman S. Mead. Whom I learned lived there. He claimed to be one of Howards Volunteer Scouts and was there when Chief Joseph surrendered He said Joseph came from his camp in Indian order, with a white flag and offered his rifle to General Howard. And Howard motioned him to hand it to Miles. He said with other Scouts, was sent to Joseph's camp to negotiate a surrender, because he could talk the Nez Perc and Chinook Tomgue. He also said the Indians were strung out for 5 miles. And the Squaws and children were behind.. And in answer to a question, he said the same as Dan Freeman told me. That General Howard stopped and camped about 18 or 20 miles from the Big Hole for religious services , instead of hurrying on to the aid of Gibbon. And that Howard favored Chief Joseph whenever he could.

When I asked more about the surrender, he said. It was the most pathetic and pitiful ^{sorrowful} case he ever witnessed. Saying. there stood

Joseph, straight as an Arrow before his conquerers, who were warmly dressed, and looked them straight in the eye, with a thin shirt on and Overalls or pants on, bareheaded with only Moccasins on and stamping his feet on the ground, as there was some snow on the ground and a raw breeze blowing to keep his feet warm And shrugging his shoulders with only a blanket over them. And when he handed Miles his gun, there was not a quiver noticeable. Then General Howard stepped forward, pulled off his cape and put it around his shoulders.

Chief Joseph surrendered near the head of South Prong of Milk River in the Bear Paw Mountains as near as I can find out, There were 375 Indian prisoners. And it took over 1600 miles of fighting, from the 14th, of June to the 5th, of October, 1877. And U.S. Soldiers were in continuous pursuit and fighting.

Ohieut, Chief Joseph's brother was killed in the fighting at the time of Chief Joseph's surrender.

Ernest F. Johnson said 1877, Chief Joseph sent six of his trusted Couriers to his father J. F. Johnson to tell him that his young men were determined to go on the Warpath. But they would never fight in Wallowa Valley, or spill blood there. Johnson had them stay and have dinner with them. As Johnson could converse with them in the Jargon language. Oregonian of Aug. 12th, 1878, says.

A dispatch sent to press, from Silver City, Idaho, in which Howard's soldiers complain because Howard won't let them go ahead in subduing the hostiles. And Howard sent the following dispatch

To the Assistant

Boise City, Aug. 9th,

To the assistant Adjutant General, Military Division of the Pacific newspaper publications, calculating to mislead

to the effect that I have checked operations against the Hostiles that I differ from my Officers, with regard to their complete capture and punishment, are utterly and wickedly false, and come from a source known to be low malicious and mendacious.

~~Commanding.~~ Howard
Commanding.

In reply to a letter to C.E.S. Wood, at Los Gatos, California, he informs with General O.O. Howard through Wallowa Valley, in 1878, And that Howard was not in Wallowa Valley, in 1877. (See page 81) Wood was aide-camp to Howard.

From Northwestern Fight and Fighters, by C.F. Brady. Sayings of Chief Joseph that were later famous. He could talk but very little English. always talked through an Interpreter.

Look twice at a two faced man

Cursed be the hand that scalps the reputation of the dead

The eye tells what the tongue would hide.

Firewater courage ends in trembling fear.

Big name often stands on small legs.

Finest fur may cover toughest meat

When you get the last word with an echo, you may do so with a Squaw,

From the same book by C.F. Brady.

General Miles said in his opinion, Chief Joseph was the ablest strategist and General of the Indian race, from the time of King Phillip to the present. Also that Joseph was the Napoleon of Indias

From the National Tribune, Washington D.C. Aug, 2nd, 1923

Ellis Pugh, Post #2, G.A.R. Philadelphia, Penn. Gave this interesting sketch on the use of "Lights Out" at a soldiers burial. who was Bugler in the Civil War. Says the first time he sounded that call, at the grave of a soldier, was in Sepyember, 1877, at the grave of

Jonathan William Biddle, 7th, U.S. Cavalry, killed by hostile Indians in the war with the Nez Perces in 1877, in Montana by Joseph band. The U.S. Forces were under Col. John Gibbon, 7th, U.S. Lieut Biddle lived about five hours and asked that his body be sent home. And that the Trumpeters of the 1st, Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, sound the Bugle Call "Lights Out" at his grave. And I performed the Service. Which was the first time I ever sounded that call at the grave of a soldier.

The call "Extinguish Lights", had been changed to "Taps" since 1890 which was not in any of the tactics in use since the Civil War. Following is a reply to a letter from J.W. Redington, to Frank D. McCulley, who was an old friend of Redington, which was written at my request.

Cantonment No. 4

----- NATIONAL INDIAN WAR VETERANS -----
 Captain John F. Donner, Commander. George L. Bringle, Vice-Commander
 J.W. Reddington, Adjut. Jacob W. Houser, Quartermaster
 Jacob Goosyear, Sergeant of arms.

Pacific branch
 National soldiers' Home, Calif.

Jan. the last, 27.

Dear Old Frank:

I was very glad to receive your good letter of 28th, and in answer will say that General Howard was not in Wallowa Valley, during the Indian War of 1877. As all the battling and murdering was carried on around Camas Prairie. And when the hostiles were defeated, at Clearwater River, they lit out across the Lo Lo Trail, to join Sitting Cow or Bull.

But in 1878, during the Bannack War, after we defeated the hostiles at the battle of Bear Fork or Birch Creek, the supposition was that the Indians were heading for the Nez Perc Country and on to Sitting Bull. So General Howard took our scouting outfit

and a bunch of troopers on the boat from Wallula. Intending to head off the hostiles. I think we went up somewhere near the mouth of Grand Ronde River, then struck up over the Omaha into Wallowa expecting to meet the hostiles, but they had changed their plans and did not raid through that way, and we kept going toward where we thought we would meet them, and finally joined the main Command of the first Cavalry again on Burnt River Meadows, and then pursued the hostiles through the Malheur and Harney countries, and over into Idaho and the Wood River Mountains.

I often think of my black warhorse, and am glad he fell into good hands and led a useful life.

Some day I hope you will write me and tell me whatever became of Johnny McCully and the other Frank and the rest of the good old Salem boys. George Gray and Will have both been down here from Seattle, and were kind enough to call on me, and several other old neighbors have called when I was away from the Barrax, and forgot to leave their names.

Hoping ~~that~~ you have a merry Christmas comin V.T.Y.

J.W.Reddington.

The black horse mentioned in the above letter, was rode by J.W. Reddington through the 1878 Indian Campaign. His name was Eagle and he sold him to F.D. McCully at Salem for \$75.00 right after Bannack Campaign. And McCully rode him into Wallowa Valley, and used him for several years.

Daily Oregonian of July 4th, 1928.

PROTEST FROM AN OLD SCOUT.

Monument to Chief Joseph declared mockery of history.

BERKELEY, Cal. June 8th, - (To the Editor.) one of the Oregonians recent dispatches says that a famous Sculptor is starting a scheme

to erect a big Monument to Chief Joseph. Before this drive is over-subscribed please allow me to file a protest. A Monument to Joseph would mean that all the White men who lost their lives in defense of Civilization during the Nez Perc War, died in vain and did not know what they were dying for.

While the main Nez Perce tribe deserves credit for progress and not going to War, Chief Joseph and his outfit were murderous maruders. They murdered the settlers on Salmon River, They shot down Jack Manual, plowing his ^{little} field on White Bird, cut the tongue from his little girl, seized his wife, grabbed the little baby from her arms, dashed its brains out against the kitchen stove Stabbed Mrs. Manual to death then burned the house. They killed many other White people, and when Colonel Perry's little force of 90 went out to prevent more murders Joseph's outfit outnumbered them three to one, ambushed them and killed 33 of his men. They killed Captain Randall, Lieut. Raines and the troopers scouts, Foster and Bluett and Lieut. Theller. The latter has a little two by three headstone in Lone Mountain Cemetary. But Monuments to those others patriotic men are few and far between. Joseph's outfit killed Mason Norton and Chamberlain and shot and outraged their wives, and one giant Indian put a little boy to death before his Mothers eyes.

After their defeat at the battle of Clearwater Joseph and his hostiles killed approximately 75 White men. Many of them unarmed peacefull settlers struggling with nature to produce taxable property and make way for Civilaaation. These White men have no Monuments, and our generous Government allowed their murders to go unhangd. Not only that, but fed and clothed them and gave them free transportation away down to Indian Territory and then back to Idaho

How do I know all these things ? Well, I ought to know for in the lucid language Reporters who do the society stuff, I was among those present, when a tough time was had by all the dignities I saw of murdered and mutilated White people, while serving as United States Volunteer scout and courier during the Nez Perce and Banack Indian wars as one of Farrows Scouts in the Sheepeatet war made a Monumental impression as to the barberous cruelties of the noble Red Men whose nobility was the bunk to all who had seen him as is.

When the big money is raised for a Monument to those murderous maruders, let it be divided among their victims heirs-White people whom they murdered and whose property they destroyed.

J.W.Reddington.

Following is reply to Reddingtons letter above by C.E.S.Wood in the Daily Oregonian of 1928.

DEFENSE OF CHIEF JOSEPH
Outrages committed over protest of leader.

Los Gatos, Cal. June 6th, -(To the Editor) Colonel J.W.Reddington seems as fiery as when he joined our command from Salt Lake City a youth with some of the fire in his hair, and he made one of the most reliable and scouts and Couriers we had.-but in his protest against Chief Joseph, I think he confuses responsibilities. The cruelties he mentions were all there-but not in Joseph's presence or where he could prevent them.

What brought on the War? This Government final determination to forcibly remove the Joseph and White Bird band of Nez Perces from the Imnaha and Wallowa Valleys. Given to them by an earlier treaty, on the utterly unjust excuse that the other signatories to the earlier treaty not affected by one foot of land in the contemplated change had agreed to the change. As Joseph said;

A man came to me and says, "Joseph, I like your horses.

I willing to buy them, "I say" I do not wish to sell my horses

So he goes to my neighbor and says, "I want Joseph's horses."

But he will not sell them."and my neighbor says, "I will sell them"

So he pays my neighbor and takes my horses from me by force.

The report on the whole matter by H. Clay Wood, adjutant-general of the department of the Columbia, was in favor of the Indians, as any report on the historic facts must be. But settlers had already occupied parts of these valleys, more were coming in and they had to be vacated. When the final orders came to General O. O. Howard to put the Indians on the Lapwai Reservation, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary, he held several Councils the last one at Fort Lapwai near Lewiston, Idaho. At this council Joseph, while arguing and begging for justice, steadily advocated peace.

It must be remembered no Indian Chief is a ruler. He cannot enforce commands. He is only a leader. White Bird and Too-Hul-Hul-Sote spoke doggedly of their rights, till finally, Too-Hul-Hul-Sote in a blazing speech of defiance advocated dying for their rights in open resistance. General Howard ordered him to be taken to the Guard House by soldiers and there he was confined. The council came to an abrupt conclusion. All agreeing to go on the new Reservation within 30 days. Too-Hul-Hul-Sote was released and all departed. General Howard prided himself on all this-but in fact he had broken the sacred Council Law. 30 days from the date of the "nontreaty" Nez Percés, under Joseph and White Bird, were all on the Lapwai Reservation side of the Salmon River at White Bird Creek. The agreement had been carried out. But Joseph's band of cattle on the other side of the Salmon and he had crossed over to butcher one-as as one of his wives was expecting to

be confined and he wanted a supply of fresh meat in his camp.

In his absence urged by Too-Hul-Hul-Sote, some young men left the camp and the earlier murders alluded to by Colonel Reddington began. Captain Perry with his company of First Cavalry, accompanied by Lieutenant Wheeler of the 21st, Infantry, on hearing of these murders on Camas Prairie, immediately left Fort Lapwai, located the Indians in White Bird Canyon and marched down to surprise them, but the Indians occupied the highest grounds.

The company of citizen Volunteers holding the middle of the formation fled and the Indians forced the two wings to retreat by separate lines. One under Perry with Theller up the canyon, the other under Perrys Lieutenant, Parnell, a most gallant Officer, by a side canyon. The two detachments united on the plain and the Indians returning to their camp. Theller and some 30 odd men were killed.

So the Nez Perc War was begun-but by whom? Certainly not by Joseph, who had brought his band to the Reservation in accordance with his agreement and his repeated advice to his people that force was hopeless and useless. Joseph stayed by his people and took command. But he left Captain Rawn at the Bitter Root end of the Lo LO Trail unmolested, passed by him, made a treaty of peace with the settlers of the Bitter Root Valley, saying he had no quarrel with the White men-only with the soldiers who pursued him. He kept this faith scrupulously. Not a horse was taken, not a store looted, not a person harmed, some young men took a few cartridges from a store, that was all.

In the Yellowstone some people were killed by a foraging band of young Indians, but when young Carpenter, his sister and another whose name I forget, were brought into camp, Joseph secretly, at

night, gave them horses and saddles and directed them toward our pursuing column, telling them to travel by night and avoid the foraging bands, whom he could not control.

At his surrender Joseph was put in my immediate charge until General Howard separated from Colonel Miles.

I talked over with him fully and freely the whole matter. He felt aggrieved. He felt he had been ^{not} justly treated. But he distinguished between settlers and soldiers. He felt the latter were part of that great unseen power in Washington which had done him an injury. But even he felt fighting was useless. And every speech he made in council was consistent with this. He said he was sorry for the outrages done by the young men but he was powerless to prevent this. Always he had talked against it and in his presence never permitted it. I believe this and in an acquaintance of later years I found him direct and simple as a child. Making no excuses dodging no responsibilities. Nothing of the politician as Chief Moses. May I add - all of this I saw and some of this I was. I am not interested in a Monument to Joseph or any one else. But I am interested in truth as I see it.

C.E.S. Wood.

In the Morning, Oregonian of Jan. 19th, 1931, is the following, in part. Old timers in Heppner will remember John "Watermelon" Reddington who ran a paper there years ago. John was a War Correspondent for the Oregonian, too, when he had time to write at all while charging "Injuns" "It is the Indian matter which is bothering the da-
ughty Scout. He believes ^{when} he fought in three Indian Campaigns, he is entitled to a Pension and not to be classed as a non-combatant. Any one acquainted with Colonel Reddington knows he is not a non-combatant. He has red hair.

Secretary Ray Lyman, President of the Stanford University who has the Bureau of his department, received a letter from Reington of which this is an extract.

The good work you started about Hospital reform is making headway. Many people hope that the reform will be extended to Undertaking Parlors, which have the reputation of overcharging. But your idea of assimilating the Indians do not seem to take. Most White people do not care to mix with them, as the Pochahontases and the Longfellow Hiawathas are rather rare. And the assimilation would include too many Coyote dogs and strong odors from the Wigwam. The nobility of the noble Red Men is the bunk to most western people, especially those who have seen the mutilated remains of the victims of Indian atrocities, however you might eradicate such prejudice by assimilating about a dozen Indians into your own household and prove by actualities how well it works.

And that isn't all. John took his trusty Typewriter and sent this to President Coolidge.

Having read your thrilling Magazine stories about your experience while President of the United States, I have been surprised and disappointed that I could find nothing about your experience as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. It must have been very thrilling to hold such a high Office as that, and yet I am forced to the belief that you were only a Rubber Stamp and Swivel Chair Commander-in-Chief, owing to the fact that I requested you as Commander-in-Chief to give me some standing as a soldier. Which I have been denied by your War Department. Although my sworn statements were filed proving that I served on the firing line through three Indian Wars., and had fulfilled all the dictionary definitions of "enlist" and "soldier" and was subject

to army regulations articles of war, etc"Mr. Coolidge has not replied as far as known.

C.E.S. Wood, Lawyer, Painter, Poet, Orator, once of Portland but now of Los Gatos, Cal. was first Lieutenant 21st, Infantry, aide-de-camp to General O.O. Howard and he had charge of the scouts and couriers in the Chief Joseph Campaign. Col. Wood says Redington was by his authority engaged as scout and Courier in the Nez-Perc War. And served in similar capacity in the Bannack War and in the Sheepeaters War. Men like Redington were not civilians nor non-combatants. They had to enlist for six years-which neither they nor the Officers desired. So they were employed for their special service and the only possible way was to carry them on the Quarter masters pay roll. And that is why Redington and other scouts are on the records as non-combatants. It just burns them up.

Judging from the letters Redington is sending to the Pension Bureau, ex-presidents and the secretary of the Interior, the old scout and Indian fighter is still on the warpath, and he would enjoy nothing better than to lift some Officials hair

McFarland Calif.
somewhere in July '31

Dear Mr. Horner:

In ans. to yr letter we say that you are mainly correct in what you say about the Bannack War of '78. And whatever you write about it will be nearer correct than most of the historical hijacking that has been breaking into print about Indian Wars. But as it all happened 53 years ago, my memory may be balled up having to have an operation for the Hernia that I accumulated from hard riding as a scout, and also having to imbibe several barrels of strong liniments to ease up the sciatic rheumatism that soaked in while rolled up in sopping-wet saddle blankets

Mans memory wears out under such experiences, and is far inferior to the memory of this Typewriter, which is the same one Moses used in hammering out the Ten Commandments, of which you have probably heard. It also crossed the Alps with Napoleon, and got kicked in the Gilderfluke by a wild Missouri Mule which was a Corporal in the Jackass battery. Still. It has had nothing more serious than hardening of the arteries which is an ailment of advancing age, and its memory is just as good as ever for it never forgets to dot its I's or cross its T's. There was a horse thief named Rattlesnake Jack scouting around the army outskirts in '78, and if you could get in touch with him, he could tell you all about it. For he was on the outside looking in. I was vice versa. Jack was the frontiersman who put the sage in sagebrush put the snake in Snake River, put the salt in Salt Lake, and "Wall in into Wallowa. But he has been dead for 20 years, so that Sir Oliver Lodge is the only one that could talk to him, and it would cost \$10.00 a minute to do so.

My recollection is that a Steamboat dropped down into the Columbia, and that Major Kress had some Howitzers on it, with which he bombarded some Indian camps on the river, and shot Hell out of a small fleet of dugouts, which were supposed to be manned by some Sagebrush sailors connected with the hostiles, who were heading over to join Moses Indians and make a war worthwhile. I think that the Infantry outfit went with the boat, while General Howard and staff and small headquarter outfit of cavalry went on up through the Imnaha and Wallowa, and finally formed a junction with the first Cavalry on Burnt River Meadows. After the battle of Birch Creek and at Cayuse Station, it was thought that the hostiles were heading for the Lo Lo trail, so the General

started to head them off, while the first Cavalry started via Walla Walla, but when it reached Waitsburg a courier came in to say that the hostiles were heading to cross the Columbia and join Moses, and finding no hostilities went on up to Pendleton and Meacham Station, and after striking the hostile trail, chased them from the head of Grand Ronde River over to the Malheur, having a battle on the North Fork of the John Day, in which scout Froman was killed, and several scouts wounded, and all their horses killed.

Among the names you mention I can only recognize Noble Henry, whose wife was Pocahontas or Minnehaha-ha-ha. He was always a cheerful cuss. Most of us had nicknames. Lieut Wood and Frank Parker were among those present, but my memory as to the others you mention is rather foggy, and the whole damn business was a long while ago, with much moonshine and water, and water running over the wheel in the meantime.

No we did not go through Wallowa in '77, for the war began at White Bird Canyon, near Camas Prairie, and after the Clearwater battle, every thing moved over the Lo Lo Trail, and on into Montana. I think that one or two troops of the first Cavalry, were in or near Wallowa when the Nez Perce War started, but they very soon left there and joined the rest of the regiment on Camas Prairie.

I hope that yourself and my old College ~~Chum~~ Frank McCully are are enjoying the blessings of good health, and that you have a merry Krismas coming, with everything to add cheerfulness to the surrounding scenery and add hilarity to the occasion and that when camping out you will always sleep with your head to the north, unless it might be convenient to head towards the South

The red in Redington is in red. He died in Los Angeles March 23rd, 1935

WEATHER REPORT--BURO	
Thermon our frbatkporch	116
back "	114
Total	<u>230</u>
J.W.Redington	

John Watermelon Redington was one of the early owners and editors of the Heppner Gazette which was established in 1883. He ran it five years, then sold it and in a few years, bought it back. He believed in advertising. On barns all over the country, you could see his signs painted, such as "The Heppner Gazette. Hell on horse thieves and Hypocrites," or "The Heppner Gazette, Bang up for Bustles." While editing the Gazette he advertised the raising of Watermelons so much, that he was called Watermelon Reddington, and chose that as his Pen Name.

The Bluff where the council was held, between Chief Joseph, Lieut Forse, Thomas H. Veasey and Jaim Davis in September 1876 is in the center of SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 31, 2S, Range 45. E.W.M. on what was later the John Hayes Homestead on West side of Wallowa River. Immediately below the old Indian Camp ground.

There is an Indian grave at the foot of the point on the old Indian camp ground, where the gravel pit is, in tract 16, which was platted from the M.V. Knight Homestead. At this grave in the early days, the Indians held an annual Pow Pow. It was said, Chief Young Joseph had a son die at the camp and was buried in this grave and Young Chief Joseph his father, personally conducted the funeral ceremony at his sons huriel. And for many years after the town of Joseph was located, the Citizens from town went to the Indian Camp to watch rhe Indians hold their annual services at the grave, which was a very touching scene. As there was so much wailing and crying. And each year, the Indians left things on or by the grave, that they thought the boy would be pleased to have in the Happy Hunting Ground.

This grave has caused considerable confusion and discussion among the later settlers as to the burial place of Chief Old Joseph.

FROM THE SILVER LAKE HERALD, Joseph, Oregon, Feb. 28th, 1896
WRITTEN WITH THE SHEARS.

Chief Joseph, the veteran warrior is now at Colville, Washington expects to visit Young Chief at Pendleton, as soon as the snow disappears and the Indians on the Umatilla Reservation are arranging to accord him a grand reception on the aboriginal plan, it is nearly two years since Joseph was last here, says the Tribune. And as on the other occasion, his stay will be made a pleasant one. TEEBIT, the sixteen year old son of Young Chief, is at present visiting Joseph.

November 3rd, 1933, I went to John Hayes place, mentioned in R.M. Downey's letter, Hayes came to Wallowa Valley and settled in 1879 on the land where the Council between Lieut. Forse, T.H. Veasey, James Davis and Chief Joseph was held. Hayes was the only man living at this time in the Valley, where the old Indian trail went to the camp below Wallowa Lake, South of Joseph Town. Hayes went with me, and showed me where the old Indian trail went, coming up above Hurricane Creek. As there was no fences there then the trail went between where the Bluff or Ridge broke off and the mountains around from the river to their camp. This is on the John Hayes Homestead. Hayes gave me the numbers of his land, saying this point of the Bluff where the trail went, would be about the center of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$, of Section 31, 2N, Range 45. There is a medium flat rock near the point about 2 X 3 feet, rather oblong in shape, imbedded in the ground, and I marked the place by digging down by this stone on the North side and placed a 1924 Lincoln Penny wrapped in paper and pressed the dirt around on it. From this point, the Indians had a good view across the river, and from all points of the Compass

The timely arrival of Forse, and the Council, no doubt averted a Massacre in Wallowa Valley. Not only in Wallowa Valley .but possibly with all the tribes of the Northwest. As the Chieftains of 30 tribes of the Northwest, had been in Council in the forks of the river for several days in 1875 (See McCaw letter.) At the Council in the forks of the Wallowa River, Friday, Sep. 8th, 1876, the Indian Medicine man had ruled against any war. But the bragging of Jerard Cohorn and one or two others, had incensed Chief Joseph to the breaking point. And he was very mad when he went to Rees Wrights place. The main crossing at the river, was in front of John Hayes house. The Bluff was not on what was later platted as Barton Heights

Whites called the forks of Wallowa and Lostine rivers, Indian Town in '70s. It seems there had been many wars between the Nez Perces and other tribes, before Whites came, over possession of Wallowa Valley. And it seemed the forks was the favorite and mutual meeting place, for different tribes with Nez Perces, to hold important Councils.

Mrs. Neve, McNall, McCaw, who came to Wallowa Valley with her parents in 1874, said the various tribes of Indians were accustomed to meeting for a Council every year, in the forks of the Wallowa and Lostine Rivers. And this place was called by the Whites Indian Town. And in fall of 1875 "Indian Johnny", who had lived with and worked for the McNall family, on the Touchet River in the Walla Walla Valley, previously, Indian Johnnies Indian name NOO-SOM-LITKE-HEWA. He was of the Warm Spring tribe) Invited the McNalls to one of these Councils. E.F. McNall who was the usual Interpreter, between the Whites and Indians, accompanied by his son, Orin P. McNall and two daughters, Geneva, called Neve and Mary accepted. The Indian Dreamer had been sleeping for three days

at the close of this period, he was to tell the Indians if they were to go on the Warpath or not. Johnnie said his guests were to come if the verdict was for peace. Otherwise, it would not be safe.

At this Council were 30 Chieftains. A beef was killed for the feast. Two boys, naked, and painted with spots, carried each a twig of yellow. One horse was painted white, with red human footprints scattered over. Another was painted black, with red stripes. The Interpreter explained the meaning of these things, but nearly 60 have erased the memory. The Guests spent all the afternoon till evening. Johnnie did not approach or speak with the visitors. Joseph led the parade, which was formed in a large circle. Young Joseph followed next with the Indian Squaws and children. Their beaded Wardrobes were so heavy that they taxed the strength of a Squaw to lift. "Old Joseph was really younger than young" Joseph, led the parade because the "Dreamer" had said "Peace" Had it been war, "Young Joseph" would have had the honor because he was always Chief during wartime. While "Old Joseph" was the peace time Chief. These two were the halfbreed "sons" (By separate Mothers) of the real old Indian known as "Old Joseph" an interesting fact, which has caused general confusion among Historians. They were "sons" by courtesy only. Since their Mothers were wives of "Old Joseph"

The killing of the Indian by Findley was June 6th, 1876. On September 1st, 1876, the Indians held a Council at "Indian Town" in the "Forks". They had captured Veasey and possibly Bob Downey and one other, and held them prisoners all day. The Council had already lasted a week, and the beating of the Drums could be heard at the McNall house one and a half mile distant. Through curiosity, Orin McNall, came within hailing distance of the Indians

And Veasey begged him to go and get his father, E.F. McNall to come and make the Indians release the prisoners. This he did. It was agreed among the Indians and E.F. McNall that six Indians should come to the McNalls for a Council the next day. Instead of six, 100 came in their War dress and paint. They were armed with old Henry Rifles. The Findley gun used in the killing of the Indian was the old "Needle" or "Jauger" type.

Waldo Chase, (See Camp Creek) who stayed with and worked for Findley a great deal when he first came to Imnaha, said Findleys often told him especially Mrs. Findley. As Mr. Findley would never talk of killing the Indian much, that the 50 calibre Needle gun they had was the one Mr. Findley killed the Indian with. And that the stock of the gun had been broken at the neck. And repaired with a piece of hoop or strap iron.

Mrs. Geneva McNall McCaw says she does not recall the Initials of the first teacher whose name was Rose. He was a M.E. Minister and taught the first school in Wallowa Valley in 1873 or 4. in the school house on Bear Creek. (See Wallowa Town) where she with others went to school. E.F. McNall and others built the school house of logs. Which was for a school house and a Church combined. And Rose taught and preached in this building. And the chips were not all out of the building, when Rose opened the school. Different Preachers came and preached in this building and were always welcome at any settlers home.

This was the first building built in Wallowa Valley for religious services and to be used for school also.

Mrs. Henry Schaeffer said the first school was begun in June 1874 in the school house built in the forks of Bear Creek and Wallowa River.. and was taught by Rev. Milton S. Anderson who began

the first Monday in June. But he only taught about one month on account of high water and Indian scare. Some of the pupils who went to the school as near as I can remember, were Rachiel, Jane, Martha Lucinda and Frank Sturgill. Frank often rode a Steer to and from school. George, Florence and Everett Findley, Ned and Genevia McNall William, Anna, Frank, and James Powers. some of the Bramlet family and possibly, some of the Boyd family.

The Indian WILLATYAH that Findley killed on Whiskey Creek. Was called ZIGGLY BEAR for a necklace of Bear claws he wore around his neck. The Indian name for Ziggly Bear was, WAP-TASH-Y-HAHA. Which meant Bear Claws, Feathers, etc. worn around the neck. Ziggly Bear was killed by A.B. Findley in forenoon of June 6th, 1876.

When the date was set for the Council at McNalls, and 100 Indians came instead of 10 as agreed, E.F. McNall went out to meet them and asked them why so many came, when it was agreed, there was to be only 10. They were dressed in full War paint and Regalia, and came over the hill on a run horse back yelling, And they said they wanted Findley and McNall. But E.F. McNall, refused to give them up. The McNalls and Findley families and a few others, were in the small cabin and had punched some of the chinking out at different places in the cabin, and those who had guns kept ch-holes angling around and pointing their guns out between the logs to make it appear there were more than the few in the cabin. And Ziggly Bears daughter was with the Indians. And she dismounted and came to the door and tried to push her way in. And Mrs. Findley and Mrs. McNall, kept pushing her back and asked her what she wanted. And she said she only wanted to see the man that killed her father. Findley was standing back against the wall, and she saw him. They thought she wanted to get inside to see how

how many there were in the cabin as appeared from the outside. Then Findley told those in the cabin, he was going out and give himself up to the Indians. And they told him NO. He was going to stay right in the cabin. Then the Indians rode around the cabin several times. Yelling all the time. And went back to camp

Veasey and five others came to the Council in the forks of the river. This was when Veasey and the others, were held Prisoners

E.F. McNall and Montgomery (called Gum) McKinney took their stock into the valley, about 1872, and in 1874, McNall moved his family in from the Touchet near Walla Walla and lost nearly all their stock the following winter, which was very severe and they ran out of hay. Genevia McNall McCaw, said her father E.F. McNall, laid out the first townsite ^{with others} in Wallowa Valley which was Lostine. (He just viewed it out. But the ~~Use~~ Government Surveyors, surveyed the first Street (See Lostine.)

Gum McKinney was an old time Fiddler and played at sances over the valley and Mary McNall played the Adulcimer as accompainist. Genevia Barbara Royal Blood, daughter of M.G. and Allie McCaw, has this Violin this 1949, that Gum McKinney played.

During the Indian scare in 1877, Rees Wright moved his famil out to the Elgin Stokade and came back to his place on Alder Slope. And the Indians were always friendly with him.

When Findleys Cabin burned down in 1875, All the settlers gathered and built him another. And each gave them something they could spare to go to housekeeping with. As thay lost ever-ything in the fire.

J.F. Johnson moved into Wallowa Valley July 12th, 1872, And W.C. Bramlet moved in in fall of 1872, with 554 sheep, loosing about half of them the following winter, and sold the balance to Joh-

nson. And the Johnson family is the first family who has been in the sheep business continuously since that time.

Oregonian of Wed. Aug. 30th, 1879, says

The population of Wallowa Valley, is about 800

Headquarters
OREGON NATIONAL GUARD
Office of the commanding General
SALEM, WEV/c

April 31st, 1931

Mr. J. H. Horner.
Enterprise, Oregon.
Dear Sir:

With referance to your letter of April 16th, 1931, it is regretted that no record has been found of the organization of which you speak. A search for the indivual records of service was made in the cases of these persons mentioned in your letter but with the exception of the record of James A. Masterson and William Masterson, no record of service was found. In connection with the services of of the Mastersons James Masterson is found to have served as Sergeant and William Masterson as Private in Captain W. R. Booth's Military Company. Union County. Oregon. This Company was also designated Captain W. R. Booth's Company A. Oregon. Volunteers, and was in the service during the Indian hostilities of June and July, 1877

Sincerely yours,
Willis E. Vincent,
Captain Infantry,
Personnel Adjutant

Mountain Sentinel of LaGrande, Oregon, of 1872, says.

A. C. Craig who was in Wallowa Valley with A. C. Smith in August or September, tiook sick and they had to summons a Doctor from the Grand Ronde Valley (See U and W, Co His. page 286)

Oregonian, of St. Sep. 28th, 1878, says.

The Leavenworth (Kas.) Times—prints the following private letter from Interpreter Chapman of the Nez Perces.

Nez Perc Camp.
 Quawpau Agency
 Indian Territory
 Aug. 29th, 1877

Dear Sir: Chief Joseph is very much dissatisfied, And I think with very good reasons. Having lost 30 of his people since our arrival here. We have been very poorly provided with medicine and other necessities for a sick camp. Especially where we have had as many as 265 on the list at one time.

I have never heard of so much suffering among the same number of people in all my life. As we have here and nothing for them to eat but beef and bread. Mothers dying and leaving children 6 and 8 months old to be taken care of. And no milk or anything else to feed them on except what I send off and buy and pay for out of my own pocket. I am living in my tent near the Indian camp which is situated about two miles from the Agency. My duties are acting Agent. Hospital Stewart, Commissary Sargeant, Interpreter, and Superintendent of farming. I am looking for an appointment as Agent for a life insurance Company.

The Modoc Indians who are next door neighbors, numbered 135 when they landed here, and out of that number 87 have died. So I am told by the head Chief, Steamboat Charley. A pretty good country to get rid of Indians.

Yours truly
 A. I. Chapman
 Interpreter and Sup. of farming.

Mr and Mrs. A. B. Findley said Chief Joseph often visited them at their home on Wallowa River also on Imnaha after the killing the Indian, by Mr. Findley and was a great friend of the children giving them one of his ear ornaments which they still have in the family. And often told them he bore no enmity against Mr. Findley, but blamed McNall for all the trouble. He spoke very little English, and Findleys both, could talk the Jargon quite fluently

And Joseph could converse with them any time he came to their home Joseph often took the Findley children on his lap and called them his Papooses. And often joined them in their games and taught them some Indian games.

Mrs. Findley's daughter, Emma Dell, was born on the place near the Indian Town, Nov. 19th, 1875. Mrs. Sturgill and Mrs. McNall took care of her at the time. As there was no Doctors in the Valley.

F. D. McCully who came to Wallowa Valley in June, 1874, said he with others, drove a band of cattle to Salem, Oregon, and hired Indians to help drive. Among them was James Kash Kash. (See Whiskwy Creek.) he said the Indians had no saddles, and got very sore riding so steady and their Butts were very badly blistered.

John Swan, one of the party with the Odejl surveying crew, could not write his name. And had to make his mark. He wintered on the Olsen Meadows the winter of 1874-5 with Jim McAlister and others and having a sweetheart in Macon County Missouri, had Jim write his love letters for him. His Sweetheart also couldnt write and she had a friend by name of John Dunnington who lived near her write for her. Then Jim and John got to corresponding, and they made a match. And John went back to Missouri and married the girl and they moved to Wallowa Valley and lived the first winter in the Jimmie Wilson Cabin near Lostine.

It seems the first Treaty or agreement between any of the Northwest tribes of Indians, was between Lewis and Clark and the Nez Perce Indians, while the former were camped in Oct. 1805 at the forks of the Koos Koos Ke, (Clearwater River) At this Council the Nez Perce's pledged their honor, that they would never war with the Whites. This concerned the Wallowa Country. For the reason that that the Nez Perces claimed it at the time. And kept their word. Till the U. S. Government, took their Wallowa Country.

which resulted in the Nez Perce War of 1877. Lewis and Clark's Diary says September 21st, 1805, that the present Nez Perce Indians called themselves the CHOPUNNISH or PIERCE NOSE. Also Captain Meriwether Lewis was first in Command and Lieutenant Clark was second in Command, of the expedition across the Continent in 1805-6. They were camped in the forks of the Keos Kooa Ke River. Now (called the Clearwater River) where they killed a colt to eat and called it Colt Killed Creek. At this camp was where the old Indian, marked out as it is spelled on their map the WILL-LE-WAH (Now the Grand Ronde River and the IN-NAR-HAR. (Now the Imnaha River) These are the only streams named on their map in what is now the Wallowa Country. Except Lewis or Snake River.

In late years, there has been considerable conjecture and controversy through the papers, as to whether Buffalo ever inhabited the Oregon Country.

J.C. Fremont's memoirs, page 218 he says about the year 1834 or 1835, Buffalo began to diminish, and by 1838, had abandoned all water North of Lewis and Clark forks of the Columbia.

Oregonian of July, 18th, 1872, says.

The last Buffalo ever seen in Eastern Oregon, was killed in Powder River Valley, 26 years ago by Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce tribe of Indians.

Following is an article from the publication called the "Arrow" publication of the United States Schools, Carlisle Pa. of Thursday Sep 29th, 1904. With a cut of General O.O. Howard and Chief Joseph, which was loaned me by Francis McFarland (Indian) Sep. 25th 1927. Among which was photographs of himself and others when he was at Washington D.C. in 1925. And a clipping of him in a group with President Coolidge from the Spokane Daily Chronicle of Spokane Washington and a Pamphlet entitled Chief Joseph own story

Chief Joseph is dead.

Chief Joseph the famous Nez Perce Warrior, is dead. He has been in poor health for some time. He was sitting by his camp fire on the Colville Reservation in Washington, Wednesday afternoon and was seen by the Indians nearby to fall from his seat to the ground. When they lifted him, they found he had died from heart failure. The death of Chief Joseph of the Nez Percés closes the career of one of the greatest figures in early days of Indian campaigning in Montana.

The above dispatch startled the friends of the famous Chief as they read the news of a few days ago.

These two conspicuous figures in modern history pictured above sat upon our commencement Rostrum, side by side last February, the admired of all. From a speech by the lamented Chief, made at that time, we quote.

"Friends I meet here my friend General Howard. I used to be so anxious to meet him. I wanted to kill him in the War. Today I am glad to meet him, and glad to meet every body here, and to be friends with General Howard. We are both old men, still we live and I am glad. We both fought in many wars and we are both alive. Every since the war I have made up my mind to be friendly to the Whites and to everybody.

I wish you, my friends, would believe me as I believe myself in my heart what I say. When my friend General Howard and I fought together had no idea that we would ever sit down to a meal together, as today. But we have and I am glad.

I have lost many friends and many men, women and children, but I have no grievance against any of the White people. General Howard or any one. If General Howard dies first, of course I will be sorry.

Extract from General's speech.

My best friends are those whom I have fought. I do not hate them at all I never did hate them. There are no people we honor more than we do the Indians. You will say. "But didnt you fight the the Indians." Yes I am an army Officer. I would fight YOU if you rose up against the FLAG. I want it understood that when I fought with Joseph, I was ordered by the Government at Washington to take Joseph, to take Joseph and his Indians to the Reservation that was set aside for them.

Joseph said he would not go on any Reservation. A majority of the band had agreed to leave and go to the place designated. But Joseph, and White Bird and Lookingglass were left out.

After the Indians accepted the Reservation, The Government of the United States reduced it and reduced it again, and the Indians rebelled. And I was sent to carry out the Governments instructions.

I could not do otherwise. I did my best to perform the duty. Some would not come. I understood the reason then. But it is all past. It took a great War. I would have done any thing to avoid the War. even to giving up my life

From the book entitled "History of the Pacific Northwest" page 267, by George F. Fuller, it says. General O.O. Howard when in the Clearwater battle I do not think, I had to exercise more thorough Generalship during the Civil War than I did in that march to the battlefield and in the ensuing battle with Joseph and his Indians on the banks of the Clearwater. At this battle Joseph had two to Command. Namely White Bird and TOO-HUL-HUL-SOTE. after after which, Joseph was regarded as the War Chief. Joseph appeared at all points of the Indian line in the Clearwater fight, throwing out flanking parties and leading charges.

In the book entitled, "Apache Agent" by Woodworth Cliene, It tells how O. O. Howard favored the Indians, especially the Nez Perce and Young Joseph, wherever he could.

Oregon Daily Journal, of Feb. 6th, 1929, says.

WIDOW OF CHIEF JOSEPH
FAMOUS INDIAN FIGHTER
DIED NEAR 100th, YEAR

Lapwai, Feb. 5th, WA-WIN-TIP-YAH-LO-KA-SET. Widow of Chief Joseph is dead, and with her passing the Nez Perce loses another of the brave women who defied the Whites in the Nez Perce War of 1877. And possibly the last woman who went through that trying Campaign. She died at her home on the Colville Reservation, near Nespelem, Washington, according to word received here today. Her age is not definitely known, but Officials place it within a few years of 100 either way. Possibly on the other side of the Century mark. For when WA-WIN-TIP-WAH-LO-KA-SET was married to Chief Joseph, she was well along in years, so older Indians say. She was the famous Chief's second wife and was somewhat younger

Born on the Nez Perce Reservation near this place, she hardly claims it as home. In fact was seldom heard to mention her native heath. She had lived there since 1885. Her famous husband died in 1904 sitting outside his Tepee in a remnescent mood. He was given to thinking of the past, his fellow tribesmen said. and the last four years of his life were were spent in wondering why it was that he and his people had not been granted as their Reservation the rich Wallowa Valley in the neighborhood of Joseph, Oregon. A town named after him, where Beautiful Wallow Lake lies. Where big game abounded and there was excellent fishing.

The woman who died several days ago at Nespelem is said to have accompanied Joseph on his famous retreat. When he battled

and was near at hand with other Nez Perce women looking after the children and carrying on other duties that were connected with the War.

Since the death of Joseph she has made her home with her Nephew William Andrews. Holding an allotment on the Colville Reservation, living quietly and taking a material interest in her Nephews affairs. Several years ago, she made a formal Will, leaving all her property to Willie Andrews as nearest of kin and in appreciation of his care of her. Burial was made beside her husband.

In the book entitled "Stories of Old Oregon" by George A. Waggoner, he said Rouge River Indians were called Digger Indians. Also that Grizzly Bears were known to weigh 2000 pounds. And skin on their necks and shoulders was nearly one inch thick. Also page 100 says Eagle of the light, was said to be a renegade Indian. (This was in the early '60s) He was one present at nearly all of the Councils, between the Whites and Indians in Wallowa Valley in early '70s

In the early spring of 1878, the Bannack Indians went on the Warpath. And the Wallowa settlers were again upset, fearing they would raid over into the Wallowa Valley from through Grand Ronde Valley. And they hastily built stockades for protection. Which they began the latter part of June, 1878, and finished the fore part of July. There were three stockades built which were finished about the same time. One at Prairie Creek one at Alder and one at the Middle Valley a short distance above the present site of Wallowa Town. They were built of Tamaric and Cottonwood split about 10 feet long. Two rows set in the ground with one row breaking the cracks of the other being about 150 feet square, and another row set inside about

Umitilla, July, 9th, 1878

Governor Chadwick, early this morning, dispatched 12 Summerville Scouts, under Captain Norville, to notify Settlers of the possible route of the Indians, might be through Grand Rode and on Wallowa.

Oregonian of Friday July 19th, 1878, says.

Howard moved camp from South of Joseph Creek 50 miles above Lewiston today, with 120 men to Summerville.

Oregonian of Mon. July 22nd, 1878, says.

On Friday July 12th, 1878 General Howard, ^{and Command} arrived at Wallula enroute to mouth of Grand, it being believed that the Indians are intending to cross the Blue Mountains into Grand Ronde Valley through that and into the Wallowa Valley to Snake River and crossing that stream get into the Salmon River country and determined to intercept them, and prevent them from crossing Snake. So took the Steamer Northwest at Wallula at 9 o'clock Friday morning, with J.S. Stump at the wheel, with two Companies and all equipment were on board for this trip. General Howard, Col. Mason Major North, Captain Drum and Lieut. Wood, Catley, McGinn and Earl about 125, enlisted men and 4 or 5 private Citizens, 40 head of Horses and Mules and all the equipage for them. When on their way a short time, and just below the mouth of Snake River an Indian came in sight waving a paper. and the boat landed. The Indian proved to be a bearer of a dispatch from Governor Chadwick which said the Hostiles were threatening Cayuse Station and suggested General Howard return. But the General believing that such threatening demonstration were made to draw him back and allow the enemy to get over into the Wallowa, declined to return. And the boat went on up Snake River without any incidents of note

two feet from the main wall and about four feet high and filled in between with dirt, with Port-holes above the filling. This Stokade was built around a Log Building with a loft in it, which was built on the Homestead of George Richardson. There were two Richardson brother, George and William, They built their Homestead Cabin right on the line between their Homesteads. It being a double hewed Log Cabin that ran between their Cabin They put their table in the Cabin directly on their line, and their beds in each end of the Cabin so they could eat and sleep on their own land as was required by the Homestead law, and received their Patent They measured their lines from the Base line, which had been surveyed in the '60s. This Log Cabin burned down in 1934. The Richardson Bro's came to Wallowa Valley in May 1876. And were Uncles of the Jacob Bro's Each one ate on their end of the table.

Some who worked on this Cabin, were J.J. Jacob, George and William Richardson, James, Robert and William Masterson, Erastus James and Levi Tulley, Oren and Wells McNall, Amercus and Andrew McAlexander George Alfred, J.T. Jacob, John McCubbin, James Wilson, John Swan, A.B. (Alex) Findley, J.S. Sherwood, Claude Duval, Nick and William Webber Only a few lived in this Stokade. But all camped there for awhile around it, till the Indian scare was over. There were about 14 families, besides the single men.

Early in June, the Middle and lower valley settlers, organized another Military Company, and appointed J.S. Sherwood as Captain, and William Masterson and J.T. Jacob, as next Officers. All in this Company enlisted till the end of the Indian Hostilities, The State furnished them with Needle Guns but no other equipments or Uniform

See page 63 from
Cap. Masterson

Till they started up from Lewiston when navigation was very difficult. The Snake River having never been disturbed with boats but twice before

The Shoshone which was built way above somewhere was brought down. And the Colonel Wright went up some distance above mouth of Grand Ronde, had a hole knocked in her Hull and was compelled to return. But the North West was equal to the task. At one place they had to embark and tow it over some rapids about one fourth mile

At 8 o'clock Sunday evening, the North West reached the mouth of the Grand Ronde, having made the trip from Wallula, 210 miles in about 33 hours running time. Howard was criticised for making this trip. And its wisdom was doubted by many. But since it was found it was the best plan possible, to prevent the escape of the Indians through Grand Ronde and Wallowa Valley. And as one of his Officers said the General is a mighty good guesser

After they embarked at the mouth of the Grand Ronde, they prepared for the long and rapid march inland., over the most rugged country on the Pacific Coast.

Oregonian of Tuesday, July 23rd, 1878, says.

SIS-A-N IM-MAX-HOWIT)
on the Wallowa trail July 16th,))

Leaving the mouth of the Grand Ronde, River, at an early hour on the 16th, inst, the Command moved up Joseph Creek, named for the daughty leader of the Nez Perces last summer, This country was his home. What there is to tempt the Whites to covet this country we have yet to discover. There is not a single acre of agricultural land in the whole 25 miles traveled over. True the hills are covered with fine bunch grass and they are ^{so} exceeding steep and rocky, that nothing short Monkeys, Goats or

Mountain Sheep could ever hope to succeed in reaching the summit of 9 out of every 10 of them. It is confusion worst confounded. The rocky creek bottom is literally honeycombed with holes used as caches or receptacles for storing food, etc. When discovered last year, they were filled with tons of provisions, clothing, etc. It is plain enough to be seen that the Hostiles intended at the outset, to make this spot the last stand in defense of their country. As it is well impregnable. At last today we ascend a very steep grass covered mountain and are now camped on the summit. The scene changes somewhat for the better. Luxuriant grass covers the hills, pine and fir abound, the prairie portion is strictly strewn with innumerable wild flowers of various hues and descriptions. Many of great of great beauty and new to us. Here especially the SECO abounds the hard rocky soil proving congenial to its thriving. The root is greatly esteemed by the Indians as a delicacy, it is white, shaped like a small onion and has a sweet nutty flavor. The flower is shaped like a Tulip and there are apparently two varieties. One small and of a beautiful purple tint, and the other as large as a small Tulip creamy whitespotted with purple blotches. Some of the boys have attempted to ineffectually to gather a supply, the depth of the soil hardness of the ground, together with the brittleness of their knives and the smallness of the root make it very difficult.

About 2 P.M. it commenced to drizzle and grow cold, and overcoats are in demand. Even though this being the middle of the hottest month. We have attained a very high altitude, and around us and around us the scenery is a chain of homeric sublimities from Alpha to Omega. Our camp is situated on the Wallowa Trail. On one side the mountain falls away to heavily timbered ravines

and gulches; On the other is an immense horrible looking Gorge very suggestive the bottomless Pit.

This is an old Nez Perc camp, And being litterly transltd means "Thornbark Ridge" in the Nez Perc Vannacular

After General Howard embarked at the mouth of Grand Ronde River, he came up to the mouth of Joseph Creek and on up Joseph Creek to the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, where he folloed the old Indian Trail to the mouth of Horse or Trail Creek. (See trail Creek) and on up this gulch to cold or Downey, which are just West of Downey Saddle and on up to the Ridge to old cold springs, where he is supposed to have buried one of his soldiers (See Frog Pond and Butte) then on South about two or three miles to the springs called Mount Howard Springs or camp, by R.M. Downey and other Stockmen, who camped there on their way to Winter range with their stock in late '70s and early '80s. Near this camp was where the Harness was found (See Cook Creek) And at this camp was where the Cracker Boxes were found (See Howard Springs or Camp Howard.) From this camp, they came on to From this camp, they came on to the Indian Village or camped at head of Alder Creek (See Alder Creek, where another soldier died Also see Chesninus Creek)

At the head springs of Alder Creek, was where the Bullets were found. This is only a few miles from the Indian Village and all probability was where Howard assembled his Gatling Gun. The Indian Village is in Section 1, 2n, Range 47 and the springs at the head of Alder Creek, are in about Section 8, 2N, Range 47

mouth
In coming up from Joseph Creek, Howard engaged Scott Clark who had settled there, hunting and trapping in the early '70s to guide him and his men. Clark said they had a Howitzer of

Gatling Gun and remembered there was quite a bunch of men and he carried a small Ax and blazed trees for them to follow. and had to cut some trees to get the Gatling Gun Through. And faintly remembers about some Harneds being cached, as Howard said possibly they would come back that way after going into the Wallowa Valley. And he guided them that day and stayed over night at some springs with them, now called Howard Springs. And the next day, morning, he guided them aways and went back to his cabin on Grand Ronde River. He said he had Howard say in 1877, that he never came out West to butcher the poor Indians, but to make peace with them. Clark also said he volunteered under Howard as Scout in 1877, on the Clearwater over from Grangeville, Idaho And there were five others volunteered, when he did. The names he r remembered was a man called Jack Mart Adams. Who later died in California, Bill Sasene, who died in Texas of Small Pox and there was a Nez Perce Scout with them, called Little Jim.

From the Indian Village camp, Howard must of ~~sstruck~~ ^{south} out ~~North~~ of Elk Mountain, till he got on the ridge where the preset Flora goes. As Aaron Wade said, when when he went out to the Lost Prarie Country the fall of 1878, (See Paradise) He and the ones with him, followed Howards Trail quite aways. And that in places there was a wide trail cut through the underbrush from where Howard first struck the Ridge on into the heads of Whiskey and and Parsnip Creeks. Wade said this trail only went a few miles till it turned off onto Whiskey Creek where Howard made his first camp after leaving the Indian Village, which was in the edge of the timber on one of the prongs of this creek for the reason that when Mark Homan first came to Wallowa Valley in 1878, he squatted on Whiskey Creek and went to the timber for a load of wood. And came onto where Howard camped that summer

and found a large Kettle which the packers overlooked..And took it home, and they used it for several years Homan was a Piper during the Civil War.

From this camp, Howard moved to what was later, the James Allenbaugh place. This camp was on the Flat, where there were springs and Willows growing. About one mile North of East, where Old Chief Joseph's grave was., in A.V. McAlexander's field. At this camp, McAlexander said several of Howard's men were quite sick. But able to stay with the Command except one, who could not travel any farther. And he kept him to his place and nursed him up several days. when he went on and joined the Company at Summerville.

James Tulley had a small patch of grain a short way from where Howard was camped. And when they moved from this camp instead of going around, they tore the fence down and went straight through it. He said this made him dislike Howard ever afterwards. Tulley said it would of been only been a short distance around the field and just good traveling

J.W. Cullen told me Howard did the same thing wherever he went when he could have taken a short circuit and avoided it. which caused a great deal of hatred, by those, whose fields he went through. Cullen said he was at this camp, and they all had their guns stacked with the muzzle up. But not remember of seeing Sallie Winnemucca though she could have been in her tent.

by
From this, camp, Howard moved down the Valley, and nooned J.F. Johnsons and F.C. Bramlets places. This camp was near the spring and creek. They stretched ropes from different Juniper trees and tied their horses to the stretched ropes to feed. Officers ate their meals at both Johnsons and Bramlets places and camped and camped there a couple of days and rested up, And the soldiers bought all the milk

Butter and bread, both families could spare.

From there they went up on Smith Mountain and down to A.A.C. Smith's camp (See Smith Mountain Road and Minam) At the junction of Minam and Wallowa Rivers where they camped a few days, and bought all the Milk, Butter and bread, Mrs. Smith could spare, as they could spare. As they were milking several cows. While they were coming over Smith Mountain. Sam Wade met them. He among others had been detailed by settlers in Wallowa Valley to act as Scouts from the Valley to the junction of Wallowa and Minam rivers. Where he was to meet a Scout from Grand Ronde Valley and exchange any news or reports. And each return and report. And Wade was returning from one of these trips. He came up the Wallowa Canyon about two miles, Then went up a steep canyon to top of Smith Mountain. And when nearly to the top, he jumped a Deer. And being very hungry was meditating whether to shoot it. But fearing the shots might attract Indians, if there were any in the vicinity and while meditating, he heard a rattling noise and horses coming and he headed into a clump of brush and timber, thinking sure, it was a Indians. He said he could hear his heart beating plainly. But soon saw it was soldiers. And he rode over to them, and found it was General Howard and his men. He said he guessed there was 100 or more. And talked with Howard till all the soldiers had passed. And they were all horseback. But he didnt remember whether they had any Hatling Gun. And that Howard was a medium sized man and had one arm off. And that Sallie Winnemucca and she was riding with Howard and his staff

From this camp, Howard went on to the Elgin Stokade (See Elgin) which he camped near and from this camp, He went on to Summerville (See Summerville)

Sidney Roberts, one of O.O. Howard's Scouts, told me as near as he they came back through Wallowa Valley late in July, 1878. He said Howard had two companies of soldiers and 15 or 16 Scouts and the first night they camped at Junction of Wallowa and Minam Rivers. And was emphatic on saying when they broke camp the next morning, they followed a plain Indian Trail on the South side of Wallowa River. As they were trying to catch up with a band of Piutes and Bannack Indians with several hundred head of horses And the trail was very plain. And followed up the same side of the river and camped just below the present site of Lostine

John McCubbin often told of Howard and his men crossing the Wallowa River where Roberts said. McCubbin was living on his Homestead just across from Lostine in 1878

And the next morning they crossed the river and came on up and camped between the present site of Enterprise and Joseph near where there was a Stokade and store and Whiskey for sale And Howard put out guards that night to keep any soldiers from slipping out and getting Whiskey He said they must have been about three miles from the Stokade (See Alder) And they could see signal fires on the Mountains South of camp. As he was one on guard that night He said Sarah (Princess Sallie Winnemucca) was with Howard on this trip (See Big Sheep Creek and Summerville). And she could read and write, and another Squaw called Mattie, was with them. She being a sort of Maid to Sallie And she, could talk English quite plain. And that Sallie was Interpreter for Howard. Also Lee Winnemucca, Sallie's brother was with them. He had attended some Indian school and was quite well educated for an Indian at that time, but was very lazy But he would go out with the Scouts and interpret Fire Signals

which would blaze up large, then small And from where they were camped. They could not see the answers to the signal Fires From this, camp they went on to the Butted and camped at some springs, just East of the middle Butte. And could see Signal Fires just South and North of their camp, just as soon as it got dark

From this camp, they folloed an old and plain Indian Trail down a ridge quite aways, between two deep canyons to where the trail turned down to the right, and went down into the Canyon. Before they started down into this canyon, they took their Gatling gun apart, and packed it on horses. And it was a very rough and steep trail from the top to the bottom of this canyon.

(This was the old Indian trail from the Buttes to Imnaha. and And whøre it turned to the right was where it started down onto Trail Creek, which is a very rough steep Trail (See Trail Creek) together He said they didnt put the Gatlinggun again till they got to a Ferry up Snake River, near the mouth of Pine Creek. at Pine Valley Getting down onto Trail Creek, they folloed it down to Camp Creek then down Camp Creek to the left side of Cemetary Hill onto Big Sh Sheep Creek. where they camped on an old Indian camp ground at what was at the lower end of now, the Jack Johnson place. And in answer to my question if there were many Tepee poles standing. at this camp ground. And he said there was a regular Forest of them. And they used many for fire wood. (This camp was at the lower end of Jack Johnson place on Big Sheep Creek, about one fourth mile where Big Sheep Creek empties into the Imnaha River

(Jack Johnson who settled there in 1878 said when the Indians left this camp late in the fall, they left their Tepee Poles standing And there were hundreds of them) there and in the bottom across Imnaha from the mouth of Big Sheep Creek)

From this camp, they went to the mouth of Imnaha River. Making three camps to there. And on a Bar at the mouth of Imnaha, on Snake River, They saw a man mining with a Long Tom or Rocker. He was a Frenchman, and said his name was was ReBuff as he remembered it. He had a Nez Pere Squaw with him. He said the Bannacks they were following, had crossed Snake River about half day ahead of them. And the Piutes went on up Snake River. So the men followed the Piutes up Snake River, to where they assembled their Gatling Gun (Roberts memory could be wrong as to the Piutes going up, Snake River. It more probably they went down, Snake River) He said the soldiers were in Uniform. Not Kahkia, and carried 50 calibre Needle Guns though some had 45-70 Guns, and all had side Arms, which were 45 Colts Revolvers

He said Howard often called him to his Tent and talked to him confidentially, and was a very pleasant man.

He said Sallie Winnemucca was afterwards Interpreter for Captain Winterson on a trip from Harney to Fort Simco.

He said in one of my questions, regarding Howard and Sallie Winnemucca That Howard was just like any other man. Just human.

He said Sallie was the daughter of Chief (Piute) Winnemucca who was Chief of the Tequinguiy Reservation, which meant Horde C or Castle Rock. And among the Piutes Indians she took to Fort Simco was a blond freckled Girl about 15 years old that could only talk the Indian language. And was supposed to have been captured from an immigrant train when an infant.

He said Howard always held prayer and called up the soldiers for prayer. and that Howards and Sallies tents were set only a few feet apart. And Howard's orders were to always feed any one who came to the camp

They always saddled and mounted at revelry. A tent was furnished for every two men. And the 2nd Lieut. name as he remembered was McCam. And the Sargeants name Nevious. And that Howard had regular cooks, and each Scout rode his own Cow Boy saddle and the soldiers rode the regular McClellan saddles.

He said at one time they were about three miles this side of Meacham, and a ^{young} Ist. Lieut. by name of Sparrow, begged Howard to let him go with the Scouts that day. And he gave his permission and awhile out. they spyed some Indians cutting an Elk they had killed and the Scouts surprised them and the Indians ran into the timber. And they went down to where the Elk was, and the Lieut. picked up a muzzle loading Gun by the muzzle that the Indians had left and struck it around a tree and it went off and shot him through the Thigh and he bled to death in a couple of hours. He said he was one of the finest fellows he ever met. A Prince of a fellow. and had only been in the service about four months

Roberts said he hated Chief Joseph and his Indians. As he knew of 18 Nez Perces capturing Mrs. Osborne, and all 18 taking advantage of her. by raping her

At one place he said Howard took Mrs. Landis Side Saddle for Sallie Winnemucca and left Sallies old saddle in place of it As Mrs. Landis saddle was a better saddle than Sallies. And that Sallie rode a side saddle on the whole trip dressed as a Squaw And in cold weather, she would pull her blanket over her head And that Howard was a very human spirited man. And the soldiers called him day after tomorrow man.

He remembered when they were camped between the present site of Joseph and Enterprise, a Swede by name of Olsen a very slim man came to their camp (Possibly Louis Olsen of the Alder Militia Company)

(See Iostine) Roberts said) one day when he was ^{on} official duty as Sheriff of Custer County, Idaho, about 40 miles from home, He stopped at a Wayside Inn called Smiths Lodge which was between St. Anthony and Grays Lake, A Squaw came to him and said. Dont you know me? I am Sallie Winnemucca. My name is Smith now. She was married to a man by name of Smith and was running the Inn and had a very neat place

When Howard packed his Gatling Gun before going down on Trail Creek. The bullets found by William Jones at this place were the same as found by Jones at Alder Springs. (See Alder Creek) Lins Hammack said he remembered Roberts at Meacham where they were camped. And Asa was on sentinel duty, one night and had orders to say halt three times. If any one came in or went out and Roberts was trying to slip out or in. And Shores said halt three times as fast as he could say it, and shot at Roberts. But was so excited he missed him a mile.

Oregonian of Aug. 14th, 1878, says.

In interview with General Crook, that there were about 1500 Bannacks and Shoshones. And that no more than 150, went on Warpath Cause of thm going on Warpath, was hunger. Nothing but hunger Whites have swindled the Indians from the days of William Penn until now. There . There has been many wrongs committed against the Indians under the garb of Religion

Crook also said he had known of Squaws being ridden down Lashed and outraged, Ad if an Indian had said a word, they would have been shot. The Indians had never had any redress for wrongs for wrongs committed

Oregonian of Sat. Nov. 30th, 1878, says.

At the time the Bannacks broke out the Government was allowing only four and one half cents per day, per head to the Indians. Yet were compelling them to stay on the Reservation.

When the settlers in Wallowa Valley heard of the killing of Chief Egan, there was great rejoicing as it was known that he with his Bannack followers, intended to raid through Wallowa Valley. After the Bannacks were defeated at the battle of Cayuse, they fled into the Mountains near Meacham and the Umitilla Chief Umapine (Umapium) to square his band of Umitillas with Colonel Miles and his soldiers who had defeated the Bannacks offered to capture or kill Egan. accepting the offer

When the settlers in Wallowa Valley, heard of the death of Chief Egan, there was great rejoicing. As it was known that he with his Bannack followers intended to raid through Wallowa Valley. After the Bannacks were defeated at the battle of Cayuse. They fled into the Mountains near Meacham. And the Umatilla Chief Umapine to square his band of Umitillas with Colonel Miles and his soldiers who had defeated who had defeated the Bannacks, offered to capture or kill Egan. Accepting the offer of Umapine a band of Umitillas, led by Umapine. YETTINEWITZ and four Crows, followed the Bannacks to near Meacham, where the two tribes held a Council. Egan and other Bannacks Chiefs, tried to persuade the Umitillas to join them. and when they refused, a quarrel followed with threats from the Bannocks, and a battle between them followed in which the Umitillas defeated the Bannacks and drove them into the thick Timber. This was three miles from Meacham and was called the Meacham Battleground. This Battleground was visited the next day by Army Officers, Soldiers and Scouts, where they found about 20 dead Bannacks including Chief Egan. J.W. Redington one of the Scouts dismounted by one of the dead Indians and turned him over, as he was lying face down, and had been scalped and mutilated, and his left arm was in a sling. And said instantly this is Chief Eghante called Egan.

Saying last year Egan and I and five others Indians went on a Bear hunt in the Malheur Mountains. He was a jolly companion And one night, when we spun hunting yarns around the camp fire he said to me. I am tired of fighting and will never go to war again unless my people force me to lead them. Scout Rube Robbins also identified the dead Chief, as they had often ran horse races against each other at Fort Boise. Captain Fitzgerald, Surgeon of the 1st, Cavalry, Cut off Egans head and wounded arm and wrapped them up and took them to the Cavalry camp at Meacham Station, Where he skillfully preserved the head of Egan. Which is now on exhibition in the Army Museum at Washington. And the features are natural.

John W. Ellsworth, says Egan was a Umitilla Indian, but had been captured by the Bannacks in one of their tribal wars when a small boy, and forced to become a member of that tribe. And it was said they threatened to kill him, if he refused to lead in this their final war against the Whites.

Colonel Bailey, General Wheaton and other Army Officers, were at Agent Cornoyers house at the Umitilla Agency, and hearing rifle shots and the shouts of Indians. General Wheaton rushed out, glanced up towards the Mountain where he saw a line of some 300 Indians in war paint, firing their guns in the air and waving scalps on long poles.

And jumping on Colonels Baileys horse, started in a run straight towards the yelling Indians. The other Officers thought he had gone crazy. And the soldiers were hurrying into battle line and some very much excited. He rode right into the midst of of the yelling Indians and was soon shaking hands with their. It was the Umitilla Chief, Umapine and his friendly Indians

bringing in the the scalps of the Bannacks they had killed near Meacham and Chief Egans riflecands Buffalo Robe.

All the old settlers in Wallowa Valley in 1878, said at the killing of Egan was all that saved a Masacre in Wallowa Valley Yet, there seems to be considerabl dispute over who wounded killed and cut Egans head and arm off.

Oregonian of Aug. 16th, 1878, says.

The cause of Umapine getting Egan, was that Egan took all of Umapines good horses, and and put his, Egans men on them.

In history of Idaho by Bailey, Page 243, says

Rube Robbins is the one credited with the killing of Egan or at least, of having given him the fatal wounds. Dr. Fitzgerald and Robbins took Egans head and arm from his body and put them in a sack and delivered to General Wheatons camp.

Oregonian of June 7th, 1929, says.

BANNACK INDIANWAR FACTS, BY "RYE" SMITH, PIONEER OF HARNEY
By John W. Kelley
And another Redskin bit the dust.

"It wamy brother who shot and killed, Little Bufflo Horn, rthe War Chief whwn the Bannaks, Piuted and Snakes were on the Warpath in 1878, and I shot Chief Egan Who sacceded Little Büttle Buffalo Horn as a leader of the hostilities, A few days later, but but Egan was finally by Umitilla Inddians, who cut off his head".

So stated Darius H. Smyth. Pioneer of Harney County, whose Post Office is Diamond, near Steene . There being little excitement, Ry Smyth and his wife Penelope, came to Portland to see the sights and are lodged at the Imperial.

We received word that the Indians were coming, so my father, my b brother and I took the women to Camp Harney. Which was a few miles from where Burns now stands. My ffather and brother returned to the ranch in wagons to recover household effects, and I was to follow

two days later on horseback. When I arrived at the ranch, I saw plenty of horses and camp fires. I supposed the figures I saw around the camp fires were others settlers till I heard the Indians Medicine Man singing the Lament, and I knew there had been a death

" there were about 500 Indians at the ranch, and my father and brother were in the house. Little Big Horn had led the attack, and my brother had killed him with rifle, The Hostiles murdered my father and brother, I have heard that Little Buffalo Horn, was killed on Silver Cree. a few miles South of Riley Post Office but that's not true. For I was in the battle at Silver Creek . Buffalo Horn is buried at the foot of the Ledge or Rim Rock on the ranch where he was killed. The children have picked beads from his grave." When Egan succeeded Little Buffalo Horn to the Command the Indians were on Silver Creek. I was there with about 60 settlers and Cow Boys. And most of us were Colonel Bernards Cavalry. The troops charged through the Indian Village, and I blazed away at Egan and shot him in the left arm. I knew Egan as well as I know anyone for I had seen him many times, Without waiting to finish Egan, I started after some other Indians and Pete French followed Egan shooting half a dozed and missing him each time. Colonel Barnard could have ended the Indian War then, for the Indians were ready to surrender; But General O.O. Howard sent a messenger to the Commander of the Cavalry to tell him wait. General Howard was a couple of days away with his wagons. That's the facts of the case. If it wasnt for Howard, The War would be ended right then. Colonel Bernard told me to prevent the Indians from going North, and we held them back for a time"

However the, the Indians moved into the JohnDay country and we had a battle with them at Birch Creek and again farther North. The Umitilla Indians came down and joined the Bannacks. But later to square themselves with the Reservation Agent, they took Egan and killed him. The Agent said evidence must be produced, so they cut off his head and arm which I had wounded, the arm was done up in splints

"And when Egan was dead the Indians were demoralized, and scattered back to where they came from.

" The Indians perpetrated no depredations until they reached Happy Valley. They killed cattle for food, however, and took all the horses they could. They had about 2000 horses. There were some 800 Indians including Warriors, Squaws and Children. The Indians went to Roby's ranch and killed a couple ihundreds in the Cor-ralls.. I saw the carcasses. Roby helped chase these Indians and went back Boise, where he died about six days later from Exhaustau

" There was a couple companies and Scouts organized at Boise the Comander of one Scout Company, abandoned one of his mwen when the latters horse fell with him. The Indians captured thid Scout and tortured him, ^{with fire} till he died. Some of the Acouts were taking horses which werhad captured fromthe Indians and C aptain Bernard ordered me to take charge of the horses.

"people who did not experience the Indian War, do not realize the terror and blood shed and the loss it incurred, that part of that Oregon was remote from Portland inthesetdays, there is a lot misinformation about the Bannack War, and much of it had gotten into pring. But I am telling facts, for I was there and know last a man came making an investigation, and trying to get over the ground. But when I attempted to set him straight, he wouldnt Believe

he ,for he had a lot of wrong notions"Mr.Smyth swttled in Harney County in 1872 and from yhen to 1874,lived at the Warm Springs which is now the site of the Log Pond for the big Saw Mill now being erected on the outskirts of Burns.

General O.O.Howards attention was called to the mutilated body of a White man,whom the Indians had killed near John Day River And he said"Well Boys"such barbarity deserves all we can inflict on them.And we will hand them over to the maker,just as fast as possible and let him take care of them.(These were not the Nez-Perce's.And dont forget what the White degenerates did)

The first White man sent to the Penitentiary in Wallowa Valley was in 1879,for stealing a horse from Robert Kyle(See CarrolCr.) Kyle was a very sickly man.The horse was brought to a heavy patch of brush below Joseph,and cached there for awhile.And Stanley Hayes and Jeff Goodman,found the horse and laid in wait for the thief to come after it,when they arrested him,and took him to a cabin on Prairie Creek and guarded him that night and started to Grand Ronde Valley ,early the next morning with him as Court was in session at Union at the time.And he was tried,convicted and sentenced to three years in the Pen.And just three days after he was caught,he was on the way to the Pen.

The first woman sentenced to the Penitentiary from Wallowa County was January 4th,1935 for five years for helping rob an old Bachelor who was 80 years old and lived in the Leap district and was supposed to have quite sum of money on the place.But got only \$3.85.There were two young men helping her.One of the was sentenced for three years and the other durned States evidence and was paroled.As this saved the County expense as there would have been three cased to be tried.

The first man

Following is a letter written by Mrs A.B. (Sarah Jane) Findley to her brother George Reeves and his wife, at Cedar Mills, Washington, County, Oregon. The return on the Envelope, is Wallowa Oregon, Aug. 5th, 1878.

Wallowa, Aug. 4th, 1878

My Dear Brother and Sister.

I must try and write to you, but it is with a sad and aching heart I feel that life for me is over nothing but darkness before. Death has entered our home and all our children has been taken from us but Florence and she is very sick and has been for over three weeks. I have been down but I am getting able to go around again. Diphtheria is taking nearly all the children in this and Walla Walla, country Everett was the first to take it he took it on the 4th, of July. Sammy took it on the 10th, and George took it on the 11th, Florence and Johnny took it on the 14th, Emma took it on the 19th, Lora took it on the 29th,

George was the first to go. he died the 15th, day of July in the morning. Sammy died the evening of the same day. Johnig died on the 19th, Everett died the 21st, Emma died the 28th, Lora died the first day of August. We done all we could to save them, but seemed to do any good, that we could do. We had two doctors come to see them, and some we doctored ourselves. But they are all gone. Such suffering I never saw, Poor Georges neck and face swelled till he choked to death. The baby was swelled very bad, but not as bad as George. The others did not appear to suffer near so much. Everett was sick 17 days and was able to sit up some every day, his throat got almost well. But his stomach became diseased, either from his throat or some other cause. The Doctor did not seem to know, nothing would lay on his stomach for several days before he died. Not even water.

Florence's throat is well, but her stomach is very much out of order. She can sit up a few minutes at a time.

It has broke out anew in Grand Ronde the past month, and is worse than ever. Mr. Rusell the Blacksmith, lost four of their children Dr. Shores lost three of theirs. Oh Sister Mary. cant realize what desolation reigns in this country unless you were here to see. People has had to huddle together on account of Indians which caused the disease to spread all over the land. One poor man and woman over on Burch Creek, lost nine. All their children. One thing I wish to say, We never lacked for any thing in all our afflictions and trouble, which love or money could do or get. One of our neighbors come and stayed with us 10 days and nights, till he got sick and had to go home.

We never lacked for company. Both men and women was with us all the time. Dear kind friends, that stayed and waited on my little children, when I was sick and could not do it myself.

May God bless them forever, is my prayer
Jane Findley.

Florence mentioned above was the only child that lived, and she was left quite deaf. Findleys were camped by the Middle Valley Stokade where the children all died. The settlers insisted they move into the building the Stokade was built around. But they would not do it. saying other children might catch the Disease Mr. and Mrs, John McCubbin lost one child at this time. Daniel Tower a brother in law of F.C. Bramlet lost six children on Birch creek in the Walla Walla district. Mrs. A.B. (Sarah Jane) Findley, died Aug. 10th, 1922 at her home at Cedar Mills, Washington County, Ore. Aged 79 years. She crossed the Plains with her parents in ~~Of~~ Train, in 1852. The above children were all buried in the little Cemetary up next to the timber from the Stokade.

Mrs. Geneva (McNall) McCaw, said Dr. Jacobs, was one of the Br's who attended the Findley Children when they had the Diptheria, He was only an honorary title, he was not really a Physician. He lived in the Valley and knew how to give Lobelia to cause vomiting. Dr. Thad J. Dean, was the first real doctor. When he first arrived in Wallowa Valley, and before he had settled for practice, he was called to attend John McCubbin. Who had caught his arm in a Threshing Machi The Dr. had no instruments, and the amputation was neccessary. He sharpened a Key Hole Saw and Butcher Knife and amputated the arm .Gangrene set in, and the apperation had to be repeated. And please remember, there was no Anesthetic. (See Lostine)

James Masterson whose wifes maiden name was Almira Blanchard, moved to Wallowa Valley, and settled on their Homestead, near the present site of Wallowa Town. And the Diptheria was raging in 1878 Their oldest son Dan, took down with it. And they sent to Summer-ville for a Doctor. And the Doctor said if he had a certain kind of medicine, he could save the boy. But Baker, Oregon was the nearest place this medicine could be gotten. And Masterson got on his old Gray Mule and started for Baker for the medicine, riding day and night. Stopping only long enough at different places to feed the Mule and himself. And when near Baker, the Mule got scared at something and bucked him off. He said this made him very mad. As he thought the Mule was nearly worn out. So he caught him, mounted and rode on into Baker, got the medicine ,got the medicine and ende back home. But Dan had died

The following is from the Pamphlet or story of the Richardson family by Mary E. Colby, which was printed in Pamphlet form.

George Richardson Sr, was born in 1811, near Burlsville, Cumberland County, Kentucky. In spring of 1847, he started across the Plains in an Emigrant Train. Arriving at or near Oregon City, where

he spent the first winter. Later taking up a Location Land Claim in Washington Co. Adjoining the present town of Tigard. The first School House was built on land donated by George Richardson Sr. Tigard And the present Junior High School, is located on this tract George Richardson Sr. married Martha Williamson, about 1839. She died in 1854, leaving four children. Namely, Mary, Elizabeth, or Lizzie, William, George and Ben. A short time after her death, Lizzie married J. T. Jacob who had come across the Plains in the same wagon train, Acting as stock driver, for Solomon Richardson a brother George Richardson Sr. In 1865, George Richardson Sr. moved with his family to Grand Ronde Valley. Living there some years, he went with his two sons, William and George and his son-in-law, John-Hawk, who had married Catherine who was a daughter from George Richardson Sr. second wife, to Wallowa Valley. in the summer of 1877, during the Indian excitement in Wallowa Valley in 1877 George Richardson Sr. moved with his family out of the Valley And his son George died with heart failure and is buried in the Summerville Cemetery

Catherine who married John Hawk, was the only child from the second wife of George Richardson Sr. Her mother was a widow, by name of Sarah A. Lambert, when she married George Richardson Sr. Her first husband was killed by the Indians, while crossing the Plains in 1853.

The Mountain Sentinel, of LaGrande Oregon, of July 29th, 1876, says, the Richardsons moved to Wallowa Valley, in May, 1876 instead of 1877.

The weekly Standard of Portland Oregon, says in an item from the Mountain Sentinel of LaGrande, Oregon, says that Mr. George Richardson an old and well known citizen of Union Co.

On the evening of the 11th, 1877 died at his residence near Summerville very suddenly.

J.T. Jacob, mentioned above was appointed an Officer when the Middle Valley Militia Company was organized in 1878 (See Wade Canyon and Lostine, for John Hawk

A few years after F.C. Bramlet got located in Wallowa Valley, he put in quite a patch of Potatoes. And after harvesting them in the fall, would not sell apound to any one. But in the spring at planting time, he gave a few to each settler to plant. Giving the men with families, twice as many as he gave the Bachelors

See Congressional Records and book, "Three decades of Federal Legislation" Pages 446-47-448, By Samuel (Sunset) Cox. Representative from Mass. For O.O. Howards conduct before he was sent West and the reason he was sent West.

Wallowa, Dec. 15th, 1931

Mr. J.H. Horner,
Enterprise, Oregon.
Dear Friend:

Sam Mc Alexander was brother of Andrew, He made the first brick, on George Jacob's place in 1885. And George Jacob helped him and learned the trade. There were not any buildings made of those just Flues and Fireplaces. And George Jacob worked with him. building Flues and Fireplaces, and learned what he could. The Brick was made on Earl Sherods place, near the Baker place. Then in 1888 George Jacob burned a large Kiln of Brick, West of Enterprise after the County Seat was moved there and the Bank was builded from them, that year.

Sam Mc Alexander came here in 1884 from Arkansas and lived four years and went back to Arkansas. Andrew, came here in 1876 and died here in 1907 at the age of 92 years and 15 days.

A.V. Mc Alexander

The above Brick were the first made in Wallowa Valley, when Jacob got the the contract to burn Brick for the I.C and M.M, Co buildings, he went up Trout Creek a few miles, trying to find Brick Clay, but failed. But found it at the present Brick Yard just West of Enterprise. Where he dug into the large bones (See Enterprise)

Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society of 1910, Page 59, says Wallowa County was created, Feb. 11th, 1887 by the State Legislature (See general Laws of 1887. It comprises . It comprises a part of the Eastern portion of the original Union County and is the northeastern County of Oregon

Quarterly of the Oregon Historical Society, says.

By an act of the State Legislature approved Feb. 18th, 1899 (See General Laws of 1899, page 169) There was annexed to Wallowa County all that portion of Union County, lying East of the Summit of the Blue Mountains and North of what is known as Elbow Gulch, where the 46th, Paralell of Latitude crosses the Summit of the Blue Mountains was the beginning point of the original North line of Union County.

In 1895 Chief Young Joseph came into Wallowa County for the purpose of trying to get back some of the Valley of the Reservation. (See Joseph)

August 6th, 1899, he came in again for the same purpose and visited A.C. Smith for the purpose of getting his help in the matter

June 6th, 1900, Young Joseph with his interpreter, Edward Robin, Inspector McLaughlin, Peo Peo Tobit, and Phillip Andrews, came to the Valley on an inspection tour. Joseph wanted to bring in 135 Indians and asked the Government to give over to them, all the country North and East of Trout Creek and Wallowa River, with the exception of the towns of Joseph and Enterprise. On this trip the party visited the different Cemeteries, especially where there were Chiefs buried. And while at the grave of Chief Joseph in the forks of Wallowa and Lostine Rivers, on the A.V. McAlexander place, Joseph stood silent for several minutes, then began to weep. And McAlexander being there, asked the reason of Josephs weeping

And the Interpreter said ~~gith~~ was in appreciation of the way the grave had been taken care of. so many years. (See My Friend The Indian by ^{James} McLaughlin, page 366). At this time, Joseph wanted the Government to purchase the land the graves were on, and put a permanent fence around it.

Chief Young Joseph came later in the summer with his Interpreter to Enterprise, and visited A.C. Smith and asked him to help him in getting a part of Wallowa Valley back for a Reservation for what remained of his immediate tribe. And asked Smith to call a meeting of the Citizens, so he Joseph, could make a talk to them.

So Smith, D.W. Sheahan and others, made arrangements with W.R. Holmesto meet in the Hall, over the Wallowa National Bank. Many leading Indians were at this meeting. And Joseph, through his interpreter made a long and pleading speech (It will be remembered, that Joseph could talk very little English) Asking the Citizens to help him get back part of the Valley for his home.

Sheahan said Joseph made a good talk through his Interpreter and plead for all the Citizens to help him get back the district where his father was buried, which was Alder Slope, Joseph and the Lake, the Sheep Creeks and the Imnaha country. So he could spend his winters in the Canyons and his summers in the Valley. As his tribe had always done. He asked what rights the Whites had to break the old Treaty. He could talk very little English and would say a few words, then his Interpreter would translate it. He was fat and ~~rather~~ ^{rather} ~~haughty~~ (See Status at large, Salem Oregon) After Joseph had finished speaking. Smith who had made the introductory speech, made a short speech, in which he told the audience that there was no Law that he could find, where the Government had any right to take one foot of land from Joseph and his tribe of lower Nez Perce Indians

And that the Government broke the Treaty made in 1855, After Sheahan and others made short talks.

Following from the Enterprise Bulletin, of Thursday, June 21st 1900
Chief Joseph's Visit

Last Saturday, (June 16th,) A ripple of excitement was caused by the appearance of Chief Joseph in Enterprise. He was accompanied by two lazy tribesmen named named George Peo Peo and Phillip Andrews besides James McLaughlin, Indian inspector and a Half Breed named Edward Reboin the Official Interpreter. The party arrived by private conveyance from Nez Perc, Idaho The object of Chief Joseph's visit at this time was to see what show he and his tribe had of regaining a foothold in this beautiful Valley. This action is also the result of a visit which the wiley old Chief paid to Washington about two months ago, when he asked permission to leave the Colville Reservation and take up his residence again in Wallowa Valley. He made a strn plea to the Government Officials stating that it was the determination of his tribesmen to settle down to farming as well as grazing. On the strength of this flimsy plea the Secretary of the Interior directed Indian Inspector McLaughlin to accompany Chief Joseph to this valley and there inspect the land to which the Chief and his tribesmen desired to return. And the Officials also instructed McLaughlin that great care should be taken to select land adaptable to agriculture rather than to grazing. There are about 130 in the band, which included men women and children. Old Joseph wants about 20,800 acres of land. He claims that the climate at Colville Reservation in Washington is too cold, and furthermore he is desirous of living again near the scene of his childhood days, and also to be neat the remains of his father

who is buried at the forks of the rivers, about three miles above the town of Wallowa.

After remaining here all day Saturday, the party went to Joseph and while , also visited the Lake which the Chief is desirous of having included in the large tract of land which he asks the Government to purchase for him. From what information we could obtain from the old Chief, while conversing with him, it seems that he has misinformes the Officials at Washington, in regard to the progress made by the settlers in the cultivation of the land of this Valley. He having informed them that the Valley was sparsley settled and very few improvements, when in fact it is thickly settled, and has as highly cultivated farms , and handsome residences as can be found anywhere in the Willamette Valley. It is preposterous to even dream of turning the results of so much labor and wealth over to a band of lazy shiftless Indians. Petitions have been circulated and signed by all the Citizens protesting against the contemplated outrage and we trust the Government will act for the best interests of the Citizens .

A neighbors view of Old Joseph.

The following from the Asotin County Sentinel, Washington is very appropriate at this time. When Old Joseph left the Grand Ronde Valley, many years ago, He was but a young Buck, and since that time the country has become thickly populated and the desirable land taken up. About the only way Josepj could get back in the Valley of his choice would be for the Government to buy back the land from the settlers. And this would be hard to do. Besides it would be wasting good land on poor Indians, and since there are a large number of fertile Reservations what is the use of humoring the childish wishes of the old and discrepid

Chief, who has caused so much suffering and death to the hardy pioneers. Give him his choice of the various Reservations if need be and let that end it. As the Sentinel stated some time ago it might be necessary for the people of Wallowa County to petition the Government against such a move, and that now the old Chief is in the midst with an eye to business, perhaps they will get down to business and do something.

Lewiston, Idaho, Nov. 4th, 1924.

A near-riot was started today, in the town of Lapwai, on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation 12 miles from here. When several Indians attempted to vote. Their ignorance of voting, caused them to ask several White men how to proceed. The White men were in the act of showing how to vote when a number of other men interfeered. Several fistic encounters followed between the two White parties. Order was restored when the Sheriffs office in this city swnt out deputies.

Morning Oregonian of July 5th, 1930, says.

MOSCOW, Idaho, July 4th, -(Special) There has been a decrease of 612 in the number of Nez Perc Indians since 1900. This being shown in the 1930 census returns. Which credit the tribe with 1399 members against 2011 in 1900. There were 41 deaths and 24 births amont the tribesmen, between July 1st, 1929 and April 1st, 1930 Bronchiel Pnuemomia is the greatest enemy of the Indians, which was the cause 18 of the 41 deaths. Tuberculosis taking 10.

Oregon was originally divided into four Counties or districts, as follows. Twality, Clackamas, Yamhill and Champoick. The Northern boundary of Clackamas County, extended to about what now is the Southern boundary of Alaska. The southern boundary was a line drawn from the mouth of Pudding River, which is very

near the southern boundary of Wallowa County. Running due East to the Rocky Mountains. Lewis and Clark spelled it as the Indians gave it as Clack-a-mus. Some early maps, show it spelled Clackamus. Pudding River empties into the Willamette River at the extreme West side of Clackamus County, Oregon.

John Floyd, from whom Floyd County Virginia is named in 1820 was in Congress, and he introduced a bill and was appointed Chairman of a Committee. And in 1822, he introduced a bill for the creation of Oregon Territory which was instrumental in giving the Oregon Country the name of Oregon. (See Congressional Rec.)

In foot notes of the book. Explorations and surveys for a Rail Road from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean A.D. 1800 to A.D. 1832. Volume XI, says.--As to the name of Oregon the authority for its use. The traveler is silent, and nothing has been learned from any source tho much labor has been expended in attempts to discover its meaning and derivation; it was most probably invented by Carver. The name Ouragon was at one time applied to the Columbia. And from this circumstance the Territory has derived its name. The word seems to have originated in a work by Jonathan Carver, published in London in 1778. The name Oregon, is supposed to have been first used 1776. (See Greenhow's History of Oregon and California)

(Origen was one of the first Christian Writers in his book against Celsus written about middle of 3rd, century)

Oregon was admitted to the Union Feb. 14th, 1859 at a meeting at Oregon City, by one vote in favor of the United States. It being St. Valentine's day, is often called the Valentine State.

It is said that Oregon is of Indian Origin. Coming from the Shoshone Indian word, O-YER-UNGEN. Meaning place of plenty.

The State Bird of Oregon, is the Meadowlark. The motto is Union
The flower is the Oregon Grape. The song is "Oregon My Oregon"
From the Idaho Statesman, Sunday morning Nov. 30th, 1924

By P.P. Haines.

On the occasion of the 4th, of July, Celebration of 1880, I think that that was the year, according to the best of my recollection I saw Boise for the first time. The Picnic and speaking were in a grove of Cottonwoods down the river from the town. It was there "Princess Winnemucca" Daughter of Chief Winnemucca, although that was not her Indian name. She told me her name was "Narrop" meaning trade or swap. Her father was swapping some horses with some members of his tribe when she was born. It being the Indian custom to name their children after the first object their parents set eyes on or whatever they were doing at that particular. The Chairman introduced her as "Princess Winnemucca" With her were three other Indians, named Toocheop, Pantyape and Peppergee. And somewhat to my surprise I found that they used the Bannack tongue and I could not see any difference between them and the Bannacks or Shoshones, I had expected different looking Indians

Princess was then about 40 years old, I think. It being a hard matter for a White man to judge the age of an Indian She was a typical Indian Squaw. Fine white teeth, And I overheard many White Women commenting on and envying her teeth. The women of Boise had her in charge that day. They gave her a large flowery, Gorgeous hat, White Stockings and nice looking shoes, A dress that looked like a modern subject painting. They put a Girdle or cord around her waist. To which was attached a nice Fan. Which she made very good use of. They also put a Corset on her. But she slipped off into some willows and "Ditched" that,

And when she arose to speak I overheard several women in the audience whisper, its gone. She hasnt got it on. What has she done with it?

She sat upon the speakers stand with the committee and other speakers, fanned herself and did not seem the least bit embarrassed. She was quite intelligent, could count up to 50 and never make a mistake and was onto the White mans and his ways. Loyal to her tribe and their customs and like all Indians boastful and blaming everything on the other fellow. When the Chairman led her forward, she came without hesitation, amid great applause and laughter, which never "fazed" her, she smiled back and at once launched into her talk.

Long time ago, White man come Weevochee (Wagon) Swenooop (east day or sunrise) me so big (indicating a child about 10 years old) mebbys 10 snow me. My Papa good Papa, good Injun likeum Whitaman good chief, all good Injun, Whiteaman come weevochee. go Californy. Dig Gold, heap napias (money) Injun no napius no getum napius no wantum Napius. White-A-man all time craze hunt gole huntum napius rock, dig um dig um all time digum all time shootum rock. Whiteaman come my Papa, say, Winnemucca you dam Injun steal um. Kill my Big cow, eat um up, How Hell me go Californy no big cow, pull up my Wevachee, how me dig gole, you Injun all dam sunagun. Me catch um you Injun me shoot um. My Papa say all my Injun good Injun, no stealum big cow. My Papa talkum Injun me me talkum Whiteman talk Byumby Whiteaman come, makum rayload heap big Weavochee. Heap smoke; Byumby Byumby come Boise Stage line stage man, digum more gole. heap money rock. Silver City more more shoot um

The Indians had been accused of Killing and eating the Stage stock.

on this line and murdering the drivers and stocktenders Princess Winnemucca denied this by saying; No killum Stage man. No killum Stage horse, no eatum Stage horse, all time kill um Sage hen, all time eat um Sage hen. Pretty soon no Sage hen no buckskin, no grass, no Cayuse, no Injun, all White-a-man

She seemed devoted to her father, but never spoke of her mother and she spoke of an Injun idea of Heaven, calling it "Water Mountain" she said My Papa die, go to Water mountain. me die mebbyso two-three soonoop, byumby me go water mountain, all Injun no White-a man, heap nice water, heap grass, lots ponies. Heap lot Deer. buckskin, Injun happy all time, heap laugh no fight um, no shoot um heap good eat um. My Papa likeum White-a-man, no likeum Cow boy, heap Kawyno Cow boy. ride um, say dam you, dam Injun, pull um six shoot, makum Injun eat beans , Injun die.

That ended her talk, she never raised or lowered her voice. spoke in a kind of monotonr that would have been tiresome but for the fact that she was a novelty. She made but one jeture and that was when she pointed to the West and said "Water Mountain over there" She sweat freely and had the most wholesome silvery laugh that I ever heard, and she enjoyed the applause and laughter and cheers of the Whites. Which were freely and heartily given after her talk was finished she left the stand at once and asked for water, and some Women and men formed a close ring around her and slipped a big Schooner of Lemps Beer to her which she disposed of right away, saying me lileum.

There was a big pitcher of Lemonade on the stand, placed there for the use of the speakers. but she either did not know it or forgot to help herself.

After leaving the stand, she sat on a rude bench that was pl-

aced in the shade of some trees. But that seemed uncomfortable to her, and she sat on the ground Indian fashion, Several White and young girls tried to sit on the ground around her, but they soon gave it up, because they found that position tiresome, They could not relax as the "Princess" did, they asked her to sing and she refused, saying, "Injun no sing" Several of the younger boys and girls requested her to talk Injun, to which she replied No talk Injun you no savvy.

J. Iins Hammack said he saw Cayuse Station burning the evening before the battle of Yew Hill now called Cabbage Hill. He said a few days after the battle of Yew Hill, an article came out in the East Oregonian which said at the battle of Yew Hill Sallie Winnemucca ^{Said over} and General Howard went on.

Hammack crossed the Plains with with Ox train of 210 wagons of which his Unkle David Hammack was Captain, and settled on a Donation Land Claim, North of Salwm Oregon part of which the family owns yet. And ground Wheat on a Coffee Mill for bread.

He volunteered for scout duty in June, 1877. He signed the Muster Roll with 56 others. He was born August 17th, 1858 in Wayne County Iowa, and died at Lostine, Oregon August 28th, 1837 His Captain was Captain Flick. and his Lieut. Was Ed Imbler

In 1878, while O.O. Howard was camped at Summerville, Sam Wade visited the camp and talked with many of the Soldiers. He Princess Sallie Winnemucca was there as Howards Interpreter and guide. and their tents were placed close beside each other. And the Soldiers told him they called the Princess Howards Concubine. And at every evening, the Princess went up and down, on Howards Staff. Wade also said, while on Scout duty in July, 1878, he saw the Princess riding beside Howard at the head of his soldiers on Smith Mountain.



The National Archives

Washington, D. C.

REF ID: A63000

I-9791

December 22, 1944

REFERENCE SERVICE REPORT

REQUEST: Paiute Indian Woman, Sallie Winnemucca

Report: The records of the Office of Indian Affairs for the period following the Bannock War of 1878 include several files which give information concerning Sallie or Sarah Winnemucca and members of her family. Although none of the files examined contain a record of payments made to Sarah Winnemucca or to other Paiutes for services to General Howard, a description of three of the documents, with the cost of furnishing photostatic copies, is given in the following list.

- 1) November 6, 1878. Sarah Winnemucca to the Adjutant General, U.S.A. through the Department of the Columbia. Requests a pass to Washington for Natches Winnemucca, Mattie Winnemucca, and herself. Endorsed by General Howard with the remark that "these people were of great service during the late campaign ..."
Copy.

Cost of photostating - \$.65

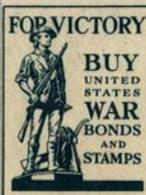
- 2) December 15, 1879. Statement signed by Sarah Winnemucca concerning conduct of Indian Agent W. V. Rhinehart of Malheur Reservation. Pages 17 to 19 give an account of the writer's services during the Bannock War.

Cost of photostating p. 17-19 -
\$.65

- 3) February 21, 1880. Letter to the Secretary of the Interior signed by Sarah Winnemucca, asking assistance for the Paiute Tribe.

Cost of photostating - \$.50

Some of the records of the Office of Indian Affairs, including the statement described under item 2 of the above list, were used by George F. Brimlow in preparing his book, The Bannock Indian War of 1878, which was published by the Caxton Printers of Caldwell, Idaho, in 1938.



John H. Martin
John H. Martin
Division of Interior
Department Archives

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January 8, 1945

REFERENCE SERVICE REPORT

Inquiry: Paiute Indian Woman, Sallie Winnemucca.

Report: The records of the Quartermaster General's Office in the National Archives show that Sarah Winnemucca was employed as Guide and Interpreter at the rate of \$75.00 a month by 1st Lt. F. H. E. Ebstein, Regimental Quartermaster of the 21st Infantry during the Bannock Indian Expedition, from June 15, 1878 to August 15, 1878. She was "employed by verbal instructions of Dept. Commander", (General O. O. Howard). On August 15, 1878, she was transferred at the same rate of pay to 2nd Lt. W. H. Miller, Acting Assistant Quartermaster of the 1st Cavalry at Boise City, I. T., by whom she was employed as Guide and Interpreter through September, 1878. The following entry was made opposite her name at the time of transfer: "Has 1 U.S. horse 1 Saddle 1 Bridle & 1 Saddle Blanket."

During the entire month of October she served under 2nd Lt. J. C. Shofer at Camp Harney, Oregon, as Guide and Interpreter at \$75.00 a month, and from December 1, 1878 to February 10, 1879, she was employed at \$75.00 a month as Interpreter by H. B. Sarson, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Camp Harney, Oregon.

From January 1 to January 6, 1879, this service was "as guide with column in search of escaped Indian prisoners".

From July 15 to August 14, 1880, she was hired by Major C. B. Dandy, Quartermaster at Portland, Oregon, as teacher and interpreter at the rate of \$50.00 a month. On August 15, 1880, she was transferred to Lt. F. H. E. Ebstein, Regimental Quartermaster of the 21st Infantry, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., under whom she served as Interpreter at the rate of \$50.00 a month until August 31.

The last entry found for Sarah Winnemucca shows that she was employed from January 1, 1881 to July 15, 1881 as Interpreter at \$50.00 a month by Lt. John M. Ross, Regimental Quartermaster of the 21st Infantry, at Vancouver Barracks.

The records also show that Mattie Winnemucca, sister-in-law of Sarah, was employed as Guide and Interpreter during the Bannock Indian War, and that a few other Indian women were so employed for brief periods.

It appears that, in addition to her regular compensation during the Bannock Indian War, Captain R. F. Bernard promised Sarah Winnemucca a reward of \$500 for special services, provided she were successful. On January 26, 1880, Sarah submitted a claim for that sum, which was approved by the Secretary of War and referred by him to the Second Auditor of the Treasury on November 16, 1880.

The records of the War Department in the National Archives contain a number of documents which refer to Sarah Winnemucca's service. Among them is General Howard's report on operations during the Bannock War in which Sarah Winnemucca is mentioned several times. A negative photostat of the pages which contain references to her can be made for sixty-five cents. Most of the report, however, is published in the Annual Report of the Secretary of War for 1878.

E. G. Campbell
Director, War Records Office
By: *Elizabeth Bittel*

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The National Archives

Washington 25, D. C.

JAN 11 1945

Honorable Guy Gordon
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Gordon:

This is in reply to your letter of December 14, 1944 concerning the request of Mr. J. H. Horner, Secretary of the Wallowa County Pioneers Association, Enterprise, Oregon, for information pertaining to Sallie Winnemucca.

Enclosed herewith you will find reports which describe the files pertaining to Sarah Winnemucca which were found in records in the National Archives received from the Interior and War Departments. In addition, records received from the Treasurer of the United States indicate that on March 18, 1881 a draft for \$500.00, number 11735, authorized by War warrant number 595, was drawn by the Treasurer of the United States on the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, California to the credit of Sarah Winnemucca. The draft was paid by the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco on May 16, 1881.

*What was the
\$500.00 for?*

You will note from one of the attached Reference Service Reports that the Second Auditor of the Treasury was concerned in the payment of this claim. Since the records of the Second Auditor are believed to be in the General Accounting Office, it is possible that an inquiry addressed to that Office would reveal additional information concerning Sarah Winnemucca.

In conformity with your request we are returning your letter from Mr. Horner.

Very truly yours,

Westel R. Willoughby
Westel R. Willoughby, Chief
Division of Treasury Department Archives



Enclosures

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JOSIAH W. BAILEY, N. C., CHAIRMAN
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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

January 12, 1945

A. HAND JAMES, CLERK
WILLIAM J. PRIMM, JR., ASST. CLERK

Mr. J. H. Horner, Secretary
Wallowa County Pioneer Association
Enterprise, Oregon

Dear Mr. Horner:

With reference to your inquiry regarding Sallie Winnemucca, the National Archives has sent me the enclosed Reference Service Report dated December 22, 1944. I am addressing a further inquiry to the General Accounting Office in the hope of having additional information concerning this Paiute Indian woman, inasmuch as the Second Auditor of the Treasury was concerned in the payment of the claim in question and his records are believed to be in that office.

As soon as I am further informed in the above case I shall get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

Guy Cordon

CC:mlm

Encl.

P. S. I am also enclosing letter of Mr. Westel R. Willoughby, Chief of the Treasury Department Archives Division, accompanying the above mentioned report on Sallie Winnemucca.

SA Bachelor

abm

Princess Winnemucca was with Howard at the time of the battle of the Big Hole in Montana. When the Nez Perces defeated Gibbon. August 9th, 1877. Dan Freeman said it was through the influence of the Princess that Howard camped about 20 miles from the battle ground the the 8th, of August and disobeyed the orders of Gibbon for with their combined forces, they could have defeated Chief Joseph and his band and caused his surrender.

W.F. Brock of Summerville, Oregon, said Sallie Winnemucca stayed at his fathers home, after the Bannack War, several months at Fort Simko

She was medium sized quite handsome for an Indian woman, always rode astride, and had been educated at a private school in California, and spoke English quite plain and proper. And taught school at the Agency and taught a class in the Sunday School there and was Organist and read music and had a beautiful voice for singing and was quite refined, and would only associate with the most prominent people. Was very popular among the Officers. She didnt like for any to try to talk the Indian language to her in a conversation. Though she could speak several different Indian tongues, and could speak the Indian Jargon, fluently. At one time, Brock being a small boy was riding with her. And a soldier from the camp, fell in with them, and in their conversation he made some improper advances to her. And she hit him over the head with her riding whip. She was a very daring and graceful rider.

In a letter from W.F. Brock, of June 7th, 1932, He said of Princess Sallie, Winnemucca.

I remember her very well. She had good looks, good manners and attractive Indian personality. Mingling with the Whites did not spoil her as a true American Aborigine. when she was togged

out as the daughter of Chief Winnemucca, and on her horse in the wilds you would not know to meet her that she had ever been contaminated by contact with the white enemy.

During 1878, Sarah boarded with my Mother and was made a member of our family at Fort Sinko, Agency on the Yakima Indian reservation. Her people to number of about 2000, men women and children, were camped and herded on on the Yakima Reservation as prisoners of war, in a detention camp, as it were. This camp was under the general charge of Father J.H. Wilbur, for about 32 years. The Agent of the Yakimas, but under the direct charge of my father John W. Brock, in charge of school and industrial education of Washington Territory, for Indians. General Howard had rounded up the Piutes on the Yakima Reservation after his assault upon them with a Gun Boat on the Columbia River, as they were crossing that stream with their Ponies and families in an effort to join the "renegades" of the Klickitat tribes in central Washington Territory and finally to push North into Canada, where they had learned that they might receive Asylum and be allowed to live as wild Indians, which had always been their preference. I call General Howards meeting with the Piutes at the Columbia River an assault. Because it is the way it appeared to me as a Spectator from one of the Bluffs on the North side of the river to me as I remember it. it was not a battle not warfare, but sheer murder and savagery on the part of the White soldiers.

When the gunboat, a passenger steamer fitted out for the soldiers came upon the Indians they were crossing the river with a few Canoes and with improvised rafts, made of drift wood

which they had collected for over 30 miles along the barren banks. They were swimming their ponies before them. There were more women and children than there were men. And the Indian men were struggling with their horses and trying to steer their rafts across the swift current and away from the rocks, with no chance to fight or reply to the fire of the troops. Several women were shot and disappeared in the water. More women and children were wounded than Bucks. When the firing ceased there were many dead horses floating down the river. And, in our trip down to Columbus My father and Mr. Hickenbotham (For many years a resident of Columbia-now Maryhill, operating the Ferry there) counted over 200 ponies on the North shore of the river and sighted many of them on the South shore of the Columbia.

During the world war, we heard a good deal about Hun cruelties I hope that there were none more uncalled for than the so called battle of the Columbia River between General Howards regulars and the defenseless Indians families who were trying to escape from American Territory.

As a child, I learned the Piute language. I know the traditions of the Piuets from first hand, I have lived with them, traveled with them, have used them as Cow Boys. I have read their history as they are mentioned by different writers and in Government reports from the earliest of the invading Whites in the Massachusetts Colony

According to their own tradition. The Piuets were driven by the Whites from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coasts state by state. This story is confirmed by the official History of this country Generally they shrunk from a form of life to which they were not adapted and retreated without resistance as the

Whites approached. Like wild beasts they resisted only when cornered. I remember that the Princess told my parents, as she often told me also, that her father sent couriers in advance across Oregon and Washington up into British Columbia, to look out for his tribe a wild refuge. His people had been having trouble with the miners and stockmen in Nevada and southern Oregon, for many years. Chief Winnemucca wanted to draw his people who were wild Indians, as they were called in those days, away from the encroachments of a civilization to which they did not intend to conform. Winnemucca's couriers had made treaties of passage with the different Indian tribes, between their retreats in Nevada and the regions to which they wished to go in British Columbia. Among all the tribes they approached there were young Indians who offered to help them fight their way and wanted to join the Piutes in migrating to a new hunting ground. And when the Piutes and Bannacks went into battle, they were joined by some of the young braves from other tribes but by not so many as had agreed to be with them.

So far, I have not been able to get hold of Sarah Winnemucca's book, entitled "Life Among The Piutes Their wrongs and Claims" which was published in 1883, is now out of print.

I remember very well that Sarah Winnemucca accused Father Wilbur so called, because habitual dress resembled that of a Catholic Priest, of insincerity and selfish motives in dealing with her tribe and with all Indians. She exchanged letters freely and frequently with General Howard, for years after the Campaign through information gained in Washington, from the Public Records by General Howard for her. Sarah proved the Methodist Indian Agent to be something of a prevaricator. When these things came up to him about a year before his death.

Father Wilbur admitted his defeat, with some humiliation, but fell back on the old saying—"that every thing is fair in War" I guess. I know these things because My father took care of father Wilbur, as a neighbor, during his last illness. And he dictated many of his Memoirs to my father asking that they be preserved. But my father never to make up his reminiscences for print. As had been intended by the old Indian Agent. My father loved simple unadulterated truth and justice to all men.

What father Wilbur wanted was a heroized biography as an Indian Agent and missionary among the Indians. Something suitable to be published in the Methodit Advocate to increase contributions to the mission.

While at the Indian Agency, my father took the place of agency clerk Childs, during the summer, with access to the books, He discovered that Father Wilbur had listed as among his charges, for report to the Government, some 800 Indians who never came to the Yakima Reservation. But who lived as nomads along the Snake and Columbia Rivers, Some over on Puget Sound, others out working among the Whites. More than 1100 nonresidents Indians altogether were reported to the Indian Department as of the Yakima Reservation. Stores were drawn down for these 1100 Indians. Blankets were issued for them none of which the Indians never received and most important of all to the Indians Agent his salary was ^{base} to a certain extent, upon upon the number Indians in his charge

I remember how my father told us at the time, and he often discussed it afterwards, how he refused to sign the requisition for supplies which those nonresidents Indians would never receive, father Wilbur and his wife sign them as "acting Clerk"

If there wasnt iniquity in robbing the Indians or in robbing the Government for the Indiansthat sin was probably wiped out

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by the Will of Father Wilbur who left all his gains made as an
Indian Agent to Methodist Churches, and Colleges. Father Wilbur
believed that the end justified the means.

Nor was the Cleric Indian Agent the only one that suffered from
the muckraking of Sarah Winnemucca. Nearly every Indian Agent
whom she served as Interpreter, was doing similar things. When she
went to Washington with her father, the Chief Winnemucca, she found
there dissappointments in the administration of the affairs of In-
dians in who, she was interested. She visited our family in Walla Wa
Walla after her lecture of the East, and told of the abuses that
should put any American, loving human rights to shame.

In the winter of 179-80, Sarah and her father visited Washington
and secured the promise of the Department of Indian affairs and
of the President, that her people should be allowed to leave the
Concentration camp at Yakima and to be removed to the Malhuer Re-
servation which was near their original habitat, Father Wilbur
because of the profits of handling their supplies made reports
which caused the rescind of that order. It took another trip
East and to Washington and the cooperation of General Howard to
bring about another order for the decentralization of the tribe-
ssman.

In the winter of 1881-2, Sarah married Lieutenant Hopkins. A mar-
riage which was criticized in Agency and Army circles. But as the
Indian Agent whom Sarah had criticized used every incident of
her life as a scout and Interpreter to scandalize Sarah and any
one who would be as bold as to befriend her or give her shelter
Her Husband died at Lovelock Nevada, where she conducted a Mis-
sion School for the Indians of all tribes, with funds subscribed
by benoveolently inclined people of New England. After the death
of her Husband, Sarah went to visit her sister at Monida, Montana

Where she died October 16th, 1891. Sarah was of the Paviotso division of Indians, commonly called Piutes, of Western Nevada, and was born near Humbolt Lake in 1844. Her father and Grandfather both were Chiefs of their tribe. Her Grandfather, accompanied General Fremont in the conquest of California. He was much prized by General Fremont and he was used in many important missions. Fremont nicknamed Chief Winnemucca Captain Truckee by which complimentary title was known to the Whites until the time of his death in 1859.

In 1860, Sarah and her sister were taken to San Jose, California and placed in the Sisters School there, her father making great sacrifices of ponies to send the girls away to school.

She became a good student and so much of a musician that she acted as Organist at the Churches on the Reservation where she was employed as teacher or Interpreter. She was all Indian, of Royal Blood and no White. Although she was proud to have a White Husband of Military standing.

In 1864, a Reservation for Sarah's people was formed of lands around Pyramid Lake Nevada and an Agent appointed. The confining policies and forced labor imposed by an Agency, was not to the liking of the Piutes. In 1865, the Winnemuccas were living at Dayton, Nevada where Sarah's mother and sister Mary died.

In 1868, Sarah became Interpreter to Agent Bateman of the Shoshonies and mastered their language. She spoke the Dialects of seven tribes of Indians besides her own.

General Howard reports that no Indian man dared to take the job as his scout and Interpreter, when he secured Sarah Winnemucca for that purpose in the uprising of 1877-8.

Sarah was quite fully in the confidence of General Howard, and knew at all times, I believe, where scouting was going on, in some

appeared to me to be a true friend to her own people, doing what she could for them.

since my departure from Washington Territory, and her marriage to Mr. Hopkins I have had no further knowledge of her, except, from Public Press. But she is probably, endeavoring to do something for the upbuilding of the Indians, as well earning her own living

Oliver H. Howard
Brevet Maj. Gen. U.S.A.

New York City, April 5th, 1883.

This is to certify, to whom it may concern, that Sarah Winnemucca was instrumental in bringing her father and his immediate band of Piute Indians out of the hostile Bannack camp near Juniper Lake, Oregon, in 1878. After which she remained with General Howard command and rendered good service as scout, and Interpreter and in inducing members of her tribe to come in and surrender themselves. She is intelligent, and appreciates the position of her people and is not insensible to their destiny.

C. E. S. Wood. U.S.A.
Aide-de-camp and adjutant General
of troops in the field. Bannack and
Piute Campaigne

Office of inspector of Cavalry headquarters. Mil. division of the Missouri.

Chicago May 8th, 1838

Mrs. Sarah Hopkins (Sarah Winnemucca) 74 Temple St. Boston Mass.
Madam, - In acknowledging the receipt of your note of the twenty sixth of April, it affords me much pleasure to state that I do not hesitate to confer with General (Og) Howard. In endorsing and commending you to the favor and consideration of the philanthropic people of the Washing you success in your present endeavor I remain, yours sincerely,

James W. Forsyth, Lt. Colonel

West Point, Oct. 1st, 1881.

My Dear Sarah.-What are you doing now, and how are you getting
 to
 on? I write ask you as a favor to me, please to write me out a
 description of the way the Indian young men and women do their
 "Courting" and the marriage ceremony, and also the burial of the
 dead. Ypu told me at one time, but I have forgotten. if not too much
 trouble, please also write me, a description of that Flower Festival
 you say the Piutes have in the spring-time. Please ask Mr. Symons
 to give you the paper pen and ink All here, are very well
 Yours truly, C.E.S. Wood.

West Point, Jan. 9th, 1882

Dear Sarah, -I congratulate you upon your marriage. I hope your
 husband will be very kind to you, and make you happy, as I doubt
 not, you will try and do with him. He will tell you where you can
 apply for the Montana matter. I do not know. When your History is
 done, I will gladly aid you all in my power. Though I have not
 much time to spare, here, with the best wishes from Mrs. Howard
 and myself, I remain

Yours truly,
 O.O. Howard.

Vancouver Barracks, Nov. 7th, 1879.

Mrs. Sarah Winnemucca, -I have promised to put in writing some
 opinions as to your capabilities, and it gives me great pleasure
 to state that during the Bannack Campaign in 1878 and also later
 , you have displayed unusual intelligence and fearlessness, and
 loyalty to the Whites in your capacity of scout, Interpreter and
 influential member of the Piute tribe of Indians. Probably, very
 few will ever know how much credit is due you. for a successful
 ending of the war in the surrender of the hostile members of
 your tribe. And their subsequent settlement of the Yakima Indian
 Reservation ; But it is with sincerety I say that in my opinion
 you were a very great assistance to General Howard and Agent Wilbu
 I am very truly your obedient servant
 C.E.S. Wood.

When Sarah (Winnemucca) Hopkins, began gathering data for her

book, the Agents on the different Reservations began to sit up and take notice. Especially Father Wilbur of the Yakima Reservation. As in her different writings or interviews with different Reporters, She came right out and told of the graft, going on at the different Agencies. As to the things sent by the Government to the different Indian Reservations, being sold to the Whites 'etc. and the Indian Bureau took it up through their Organ "The Council fire" followed by an article on the editorial page of the Boston Transcript, of July 6th, 1883. The Council Fire of June 19th, 1883 came out quite openly and said things that reflected on Sarah's character from a moral standpoint. One of these papers was sent immediately to the "Silver State" published at Winnemucca Nevada, which came back at them openly in defense of Sarah Winnemucca.

(It must be remembered that Sarah Winnemucca was as good as any of the Officers at that time. Especially General O.O. Howard and C.E.S. Wood. Wood as Howards Aidecamp, shared the tent with Howard And Sarah's Maid shared the tent with Sarah. Both tents were were always placed side and side. It was common talk among Howard soldiera of his and Sarah's conduct, during the time Sarah was with Howard. Some that held Government positions on Indian Reservations in the Northwest, were many times more guilty than Sarah and jealous of the Army Officers, for the reason, they were stealing from the Indians besides breaking every Moral law under the guise of a Bishop, Priest or Minister. Especially during the Indian hostilities of 1877-8. The Indians had their system of Marriage and ceremony, which was as sacred to them as the ceremony of the and lived up to their marriage rites. Better than any of the White Officials Their laws of marriage and divorce were just as good as the Whites.)

Many years after the Indian wars of 1877-8, C.E.S. Wood settled in Portland, Oregon and set up housekeeping and had as his House-keeper,

And the society women of the City, objected to him and her, attending their social functions. In fact, would not associate with them and Wood sold out every thing and moved to Los Gatos, California and set up house keeping with the same lady And a few days later, some of the society people of Portland went to California on an outing, and while at Los Gatus drove up to Mr. Woods beautiful home, and Mr. Wood came out to meet them and and said. While I appreciate your calling on me, you neednt come in. If I wasnt good enough for you at Portland, I am not good enough for you in California.

Mrs. C.E.S. Wood died at Portland, Oregon, 1934, at the age of 78 and left four children

Oregonian of Friday February, 22nd, 1878.

In an article from the Grant County Times, says Sallie Winnemuccw husband name was Joe who gave her many beatings

Oregonian of Thursday, June 13th, 1878, says.

Sarah, a daughter of Winnemucca, was arrested in Jorden Valley a White man was with her. They were smuggling a quantity of amunation to the Hostiles. General Howard id going to interview the girl.

Oregonian of Thuesday, June 18th, , 1878, from Silver City Idaho June 17th, Says in part, Howard accompained by some members of his Staff, a few soldiers, and Sallie Winnemucca In all a party of about a dozen, held religious services at Camp Lyon last night General Howard made a devout prayer. Invoking Almighty God to soften the hearts of the savages, and bring them to a realizing sense of their atrocious conduct. many who heard the General, say he made ethoient prayer.

In June 1878 Leo Winnemucca brother of Sarah, on way to join hostiles was captured with five horses by soodiers

Oregonian of Monday August 14, 1879, says in part.

THE PIUTE QUEEN.

Naches, Chief of the Piutes, has received a letter from Sarah Winnemucca the Piute Queen now at Fort Simcoe, Washington, Territory. She says she is well and doing well, and is now teaching a school among her people, which 60 of them and sometimes more attend. Lee Winnamucca is working for the Agent at Simkoe Reservation, and Mattie her Neice, who accompanied her through the war last summer, is dead. 21 of the Piutes who, were taken to Simkoe last winter, died. Princess Sallie hankers for Pine Nuts and wants Natche to send her as many as thwm as he can get. she cannot tell when if ever she and her people are coming back. As they cannot leave without orders from Washington to that effect..

The proper spelling of Piutes, is PAH-UTES. See Plains and Mountains by, Captain William F. Drannon.

See life and experience of General O.O. Howard, For Sallie Winnemucca also for Mattie, Sister in law of of Sallie Winnemucca wife of her brother, Lee Winnemucca .

Sidney Roberts, who was scout under General O.O. Howard said he was with Howard on his trip back through Wallowa Valley in 1878 following some Indians with many horses. And that Sallie Winnemucca was with the command on this trip. And that her tent was always placed right beside Howards tent. Roberts said she could read and write and talk English quite plain. And she had another Squaw who lived with her, called Mattie. Who seemed to be a sort of a maid of a Maid to Sallie. He also said Lee Winnemucca was Sallie's brother was with them. He had attended some Indian school, and was quite well educated for an Indian at that time, but was very lazy

Roberts said in answer to questions about Howard and Sallie Winnemucca . That Howard was like any other man. Just Human

At the Wallowa County Pioneer Meeting, July 27th, 1932, the following Poems were selected as the best out of several submitted. The first prize of \$5.00 was given to Mrs. Bernice (Bue) Juve. This prize was given to the Wallowa County Pioneer Association, September 26th, 1926 by J. Neilson Barry, for the best Poem written on WALLOWA. (See Mt's Joseph Howard and Bonneville.)

The second prize of \$2.50, was given the Association by J.A. Burleigh for the second best Poem submitted on WALLOWA. Which was awarded to Mrs. Harold Hockett.

The names were taken from all Poems submitted, before they were handed to the judges, so there could be no partiality shown by the Judges

CARRY ON

By Bernice Bue Juve.

God wanted a spot near his Heaven,
O color, and Beauty and song.
Not just a playground for mankind
But a place that was clean and strong.

He tore the ocean out of its fastness,
And cast the sea floor into the sky.
To form the mighty mountains,
That will stand until man must die.

Sweet, pure, and crystal its waters
Ran joyfully to the sea,
Singing a song of promise
of the things that were to be.

Valleys smiled in the sunshine,
And broader and fretile grew,
Till it seemed that a model of Heaven
Had been planted on earth anew.

God pondered, "I once built an Eden,
Which I gave to a woman and man,
But this place I'll call Wallowa,
And let them take it who can.

The forests and cliffs roared the challenge
That echoed from sea to sea,
Faintly the call was answered
And the winds sighed, "Who can that be?"

Without drum and martial glory,
Came the tread of those patient feet,
That labored steadily onward,
And knew not the word retreat.

With their hands, and their hearts, and their courage
They carved out of forests and stone,
Vast acres of matchless beauty,
That you and I call home.

Their courage we never can pay for,
Nor dry tears they have shed, with a song,
So lets stand at salute, to this pioneer group,
And promise to carry on.

*If you think advisable
copy the two poems*

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WALLOWA.

By Mrs. Harold K. Hockett.

If pioneers so long ago
 Found this land worth all they could give,
 In order to obtain a home among its hills
 And here to live,
 Shall I then try with hand untaught
 In art, to make its virtues known,
 And to invite the stranger here,
 In this glad land to make his home?

Here rivers flow o'er golden sands-
 And forests deck the mountain slopes.
 The fields are bright with waving grain,
 The answer to the farmers' hopes.
 Where else are sunsets quite so grand-
 And where are lakes so clear and blue'
 Did ever stars so brightly gleam-
 Were ever hearts so kind and true.
 Come rest beneath the quiet shade-
 Come, laugh and play beneath the sun-
 Or working with us in the fields,
 Find hapiness when day is done.

From every canyon's mighty depth,
 From every craggy mountain peak,
 From bounding streams,
 From golden fields,
 Wallowa's voice her wealth bespeaks.

Through storm or calm
 Wallowa stands,
 Steadfast through life's fast hurrying hours-
 Her brow with snowy crown adorned
 Her feet among the flowers.

It is said Oregon is of Indian Origin, coming from the Shoshone Indian word, O-YER-UNGAN. Meaning place of plenty.

Mrs. William Watson of Reedville Farm says he has a clipping from a Portland Newspaper of 1875, which it quotes from another Newspaper or Magazine in which it says Oregon means in Indian language "Where the sun goes down"