

INSTRUCTIONS.—Each employee who receives more than \$300 per annum must fill out one of these blanks in his or her own handwriting. The agent or superintendent must promptly forward the blank to the Indian Office without a letter of transmittal.

RECORD of Charles E. Larsen

(First name in full.)

Employed as Asst. Clerk at Siletz Agency, Ore Dec. 3, 1919

(Entered on duty.)

Salary \$720. Race Indian Married or single Married Born 1883-Oregon

(Year and State.)

Legal residence Washington Kitsap

(State.)

(County.)

(Cong. Dist.)

If you have children, give ages (1) 4 Yrs Quarters need for—No. 3 No. 1

(Adults.)

(Children.)

When, where, and in what position did you originally enter the Indian Service?

Aug-10-1901

1902 Salem Indian School, Assistant Clerk

When, where, and in what other positions have you served in the Indian Service?

1906-12 Salem Indian School, Disciplinarian & Bandmaster

1912 Jones Male Academy Clerk

1913-14 Tulalip Indian School Disciplinarian & Bandmaster

1915-16 Cushman Trade School Disciplinarian

1917- Klamath Agency Assistant Clerk

If you were ever separated from the Service give reasons briefly

Resigned account health

Have you any chronic disease, defect of speech, sight, hearing, hand, foot, or limb?

No

Give your exact height and weight 5' 6" 137#

Give your U. S. military or naval service None

What civil service examinations have you passed? Clerks 1902 Departmental

Give the names and locations of the schools or colleges you have attended and the course of study pursued in each, naming any degree received and the institution which conferred it

Public School, Warren, Oregon

8th Grade Grammer Course

Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Ore

Have you any musical ability? Yes To what extent has it been cultivated? 7 yrs.
student under Prof. H.N. Stoudenmeyer, Salem, Ore. Bandmaster
Chemawa Indian Band, 6 years.

Have you had any experience as a disciplinarian in the Indian Service or elsewhere? If so, where and when? If not, do you feel qualified to perform the duties of such position? Have had considerable experience as disciplinarian at Salem School 1906-12. Tulalip School 1913-14. Cushman Trade School 1915-16.

If you have practical knowledge of any mechanical trade, or have ever served an apprenticeship, give the length of time you have worked at such trade No

Give in detail all the practical experience you have had in any profession, business, or other occupation; where and by whom employed, the dates, and the salary received

Instructor Salem Marine Band, Salem, Oregon, Frank Rhodes,
1902, \$5.00 Rehearsal
Timekeeper. Tacoma, Wash. Todd Shipyard Jan. 1918 to Oct. 1919
\$120 per month.

Name any profession, trade, or other occupation in which you regard yourself as expert

Musical

Give any additional facts which may tend to show your fitness for a position in the Indian Service calling for special knowledge or experience

Are you a competent stenographer and typewriter? Not a stenographer but am competent typist.

PERSONAL RECORD OF

Name Larsen, Charles E.
(Write surname first.)

Siletz Agency, Ore.
(School or Agency.)

Date Dec. 3, 1919

Approved and forwarded by

Edwin L. Chalcraft
Superintendent.

E.

SILETZ AGENCY

For the information of those who might have business dealings on questions relating to Indian matters on the Siletz and Grand Ronde reservations, and on Public Domain allotments in southern Oregon, they are advised that the Siletz Indian Agency office has been closed and the official records transferred to Chemawa, Oregon, and all future correspondence relating to Indian affairs should be addressed to Supt. O. H. Lipps, Chemawa, Oregon.

It may be interesting to some to recall, at this time, the names of Indian agents and superintendents who have been in charge at Siletz:

Robert Metcalf
----- Newcomb
----- Biddle
Ben Simpson
General Joel Palmer

The dates of their service can not be definitely ascertained as the local records for this period are not complete. The following agents and superintendents served at Siletz under the Department of the Interior:

J. H. Fairchild	April 1, 1873
William Bagley	Nov. 1, 1873
E. A. Swan	July 1, 1879
F.M. Wadsworth	May 20, 1883
Joe Ben Lane	June 1, 1887
Beal Gaither	April 1, 1889
T.J. Burford	Oct. 16, 1889
D.D. McArthur	July 1, 1901
J.J. McKoin	March 9, 1903
Knott C. Egbert	Nov. 6, 1904
Edwin L. Chalcraft	July 1, 1914

Upon the retirement of Supt. Chalcraft from the Service, Nov.

12, 1925 the affairs of the Siletz Agency were placed under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon, and a clerk left in charge of the agency until the transfer of records and property, which has now been accomplished.

The history of the removal of the Indians from the southern Oregon district to the Coast reservation, now known as the Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations, commenced at Fort Lane, where the peaceable Indians were gathered in January, 1856, and in March 1856, were taken to the Grand Ronde encampment. General Joel Palmer, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon, directed the removal of the Indians to their new homes, and when the Indians were advised that they were to be brought to Portland, from Port Orford by steamer they became suspicious, and thought that the white man wanted to get them out on the ocean and then throw them overboard, however, General Palmer told them that he would go along with them and see that they reached their new homes. They landed at Portland at 11 A.M. June 23, 1856, and at 3 P.M. were put enroute to Oregon City, and from there were removed to the encampment at Dayton, Oregon. The number brought up by the steamer totaled 729. A second steamer brought up more of the Indians sometime after the close of the Rogue River war in June 1856, and a large number, of various tribes, were escorted overland by United States troops, and the total number gathered on the Coast reservation numbered approximately 3000. The Rogue River war commenced February 22, 1856 and ended June 29, 1856.

The question of the rights of the Indians of the United States

to the lands held by them at the time of the invasion of the white settlers is not disputed, and the march of the white man's civilization could not be stayed, and as the wise men of the tribes would explain, "The white man is as a handful of sand, you can not count them," so the Indian was forced to give way to the invaders from force of numbers and modern equipment, and forced to move to restricted areas called "Indian Reservations," They were herded together on these reservations and from time to time concessions were made to them by the Government until today the Indian descendants of these warriors are taking their places among the whites and filling positions of trust and honor. The older generations may not forget their prejudice either for or against the Indian but it must be remembered that the Indian was the owner of all lands of the North American continent and the dealings had with the Indians by the American people cannot be said to be a credit to the American people. The Indian of today should not be looked upon or considered as an object of charity but deserving of the inheritance due a once proud and happy race.

To the good people of Lincoln County, and the State of Oregon, who have been interested in the welfare of the Indians we desire to take this opportunity of thanking you for assistance in acts and suggestions, and to solicit your further aid in the encouragement of our Indian people in the pursuits of life.

Sept. 1928

Charles E. Larsen
Clerk.

S I L E T Z

The Siletz Reservation was established by unratified treaty, August 11, 1855, executive orders November 9, 1855 and December 21, 1865, and Act of Congress approved March 3, 1875. The names of the tribes occupying this reservation, as given by early records, included the Alseas, Coquelles, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Siuslaws, Tututnis, Umpquas, and thirteen others.

The Indians of the above named tribes were originally inhabitants of the southern Oregon district, residing along the rivers of Coquille, Rogue, Siuslaw and Impqua. The Rogue River Indian war began on February 22, 1856 and ended June 29, 1856 and it was this war that caused the United States Government officials to remove the peaceful Indians to the coast reservations, commenced at Fort Lane, where the peaceful Indians were gathered in January 1856, and in March, 1856 were taken to the Grand Ronde encampment. General Joel Palmer, then Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the State of Oregon, directed the removal of the Indians to their new homes, and when the Indians were advised that they were to be brought to Portland from Fort Orford by steamer they became suspicious, and thought that the white man wanted to get them out on the ocean and then throw them overboard, however, General Palmer told them that he would go along with them and see to it that they reached their new homes safely. They landed at Portland at 11 A.M., June 23, 1856, and at 3 P.M. were enroute to Oregon City, and from there were removed to the encampment at Dayton, Oregon. The number brought by the steamer totaled 729. A second steamer brought up more of the Indians sometime after the close of the Rogue River war in June 1856, and a large number, of various tribes, were escorted overland by United States troops, and the total number gathered on the Coast Reservation numbered approximately 3000.

It may be interesting to some to recall, at this time, the names of Indian Agents and superintendents who have been in charge of affairs at Siletz. The first six names listed evidently served under the direction of the War Department because the local records for this period are not complete:

Robert Metcalf
----- Newcomb
----- Biddle
Ben Simpson
General Joel Palmer

The following named Agents and Superintendents served at Siletz under the Department of the Interior:

J.H. Fairchild	April 1, 1873
William Bagley	Nov. 1, 1875
E.A. Swan	July 1, 1879
F.M. Wadsworth	May 20, 1883
Joe Ben Lane	June 1, 1887

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D. D. McArthur	July 1, 1901
John J. McKoin	March 9, 1903
Knott C. Egbert	Nov. 6, 1904
Edwin L. Chalcraft	July 1, 1914

Upon retirement of Superintendent Chalcraft from the Service on November 12, 1925, affairs of the Siletz Agency were placed under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of the Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon, and a clerk left in charge of the Agency until September, 1928, when the office was transferred to Chemawa.

Since the transfer to the Salem Indian School the following superintendents have been in charge:

Supt.	Harwood Hall
"	James H. McGregory
"	O. H. Lipps
"	James T. Ryan
"	Homer Morrison
"	Paul T. Jackson

On August 1, 1938, Superintendent Earl Wooldridge, formerly superintendent of the Rocky Boy Indian Agency, Rocky Boy, Montana, took over the duties of superintendent of the Siletz, and Grand Ronde Indian Agencies and also the affairs of the Indians living in Southern Oregon formerly under the supervision of the Siletz Agency and before then under their own Agency at Roseburg, Oregon.

Charles E. Larsen
Senior Clerk

1-18-39

SILETZ INDIAN SUB-AGENCY
Siletz, Oregon
Under the Jurisdiction of the Superintendent
SALAM INDIAN SCHOOL,
Chemawa, Oregon.

O. H. LIPPS,
Dist. Supt.,
in charge.

Charles E. Larson,
Clerk.

MAY, 25 1928

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The Siletz Indian Reservation was established by unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894. The names of the tribes occupying this reservation, as follows: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Siuslaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and thirteen others.

1

JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of the Siletz agency, upon the retirement of Edwin L. Chalcraft, on November 12, 1925, was placed under the superintendent of the Salam Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon. In addition to the Siletz reservation, which is in Lincoln County, the Grand Ronde Reservation, in Yamhill and Polk Counties, and all Indians west of the Cascade mountains to the Pacific Ocean, and south to the California line, and known as the Fourth Section Allottees, who were formerly under the Roseburg Agency, are under this superintendency. The records, pertaining to the affairs of these Indians, such as annuity, allotment, census, and school rolls, allotment files, tract books, etc., are still at Siletz.

2

ALLOTMENTS

Of the 551 original allotments made to the Siletz Indians, in 1894, but about 18 Indians retain their original allotments in trust; the rest having had their allotments patented in fee, sold under government supervision, or is being held in trust as inherited property. Of the lands held in trust for individual Indians the most of it is timbered land and located where there is no demand for its sale. All allotments were appraised in 1918, and most of them have been offered for sale two to four times, with no bids being received.

From a reading of the figures given below it will be seen that there remains many acres of Indian trust land, and the management of this property in the matter of leases, land-sales, data for the probating of estates, school reports, etc., gives the one clerk plenty to do:

Tribal Holdings

	Acres Agency Reserve	Acres Tribal Timber
Siletz.....	53*	2517.26
Grand Ronde.....	1/2	60.00
Roseburg.....	0	0.00
	<u>53½</u>	<u>2577.26</u>

*Includes Agency site, Cemetery, School tract and Powersite Reserve.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN TRUST ALLOTMENTS

S	Original number of	Original in trust	Inherited	Total Acreage
Siletz.....	551	18	100	8,797.46
Grand Ronde.....	270	0	18	1,298.66
Roseburg.....	<u>272</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>11,050.56</u>
	<u>1093</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>21,146.68</u>

3

POPULATION

The population of the Indians on the Siletz reservation, June 30, 1927, consisted of 213 males and 209 females, a total of 424, and for the period ending June 30, 1928, the figures will be approximately 228 males and 221 females, or a total of about 450; the Indians of the Grand Ronde reservation numbered 330, of which 175 were males and 155 females, and for the period ending June 30, 1928, the figures will be about the same; the Fourth Section Allottees numbered 354, of which 186 were males and 168 females- these figures will be about the same for the period ending June 30, 1928.

A recapitulation of the 1927 Census, for the three units, show the following:

	<u>SILETZ</u>	<u>GRAND RONDE</u>	<u>ROSEBURG</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Males 5 years and under.....	14	13	-	27
Females 5 years and under....	20	12	-	32
Males 6 to 16 years.....	52	48	23	124
Females 6 to 16 years.....	55	47	14	116
Males 17 years.....	7	8	3	18
Females.....	4	4	4	12
Males 18 years.....	8	6	4	18
Females 18 years.....	4	3	3	10
Males 19 years.....	4	2	2	8
Females.....	2	6	5	13
Males 20 years.....	5	4	8	17
Females 20 years.....	2	4	3	9

Males 21 years and over ...	123	93	144	360
Females 21 years and over...	122	79	139	340
	<u>422</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>1104</u>

4

INCREASE AND DECREASE IN POPULATION

The census for the Coast Reservation (Siletz), for the year 1855, as given by U.S. Indian Agent William Hagley, in his annual report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1876 (page 122) as being 6,000 people. In the same report he says that this number was reduced to 1,400 in 1872. The first census, of record, for Siletz (1889) shows that there were 606 Indians on the reservation, and of this number 201 were males, over 18 years of age and 211 were females, over 18 years of age, leaving 90 children 6 to 18 years of age and 104 children under 6 years of age. The census for the three units show the following:

YEAR	Siletz Total	Grand Ronde Total	Roseburg Total	
1901	462	392	-----	
1911	434	37"	-----	*After the Grand
1916	416	324	205	Ronde reservation
1917	437	333	370	affairs was placed
1918	446	333	389	under the Siletz
1919	434	333	389	agency the superin-
1920	432	318	387	tendent decided to
1921	448	322	385	drop from the rolls
1922	442	315	369	all Indians receiving
1923	440	332	368	fee patents, but was
1924	445	329	366	ordered to take up
1925	436	334	365	those so dropped.
1926	424	332	356	
1927	422	330	352	

5

CITIZENSHIP

The Indians of this jurisdiction are citizens and vote at most of the elections, that is, those that are not barred on account of the illiteracy test. The reservation is in name only as the white people have so settled the country that it can hardly be called an Indian reservation any longer. The Indian people, who have their patents in fee, pay taxes and their children attend the public schools so that there is a constant intermingling of the races and with benefit to both.

6

EDUCATION

No government schools are maintained among the Indians of this jurisdiction, the last government day school having been closed on June 30, 1918. The usual number of public schools have been maintained on the Siletz and Grand Ronde reservations, and they

are sufficient to permit practically all Indian children of school age to reach them, and the Indian attendance has been fairly good. The sentiment of the white patrons relative to the attendance of Indian children at the public schools is good and no difficulty has been experienced from the intermingling of the races. Practically all of these people speak the English language with the exception of the old people, and most of them can talk a little. About 80% have had school advantages.

The school census, for the three units, for the school year, 1927-28, shows the following:

	Attending		Not attending	
	Indian School	Public School	Other any school*	
Silets	15	48	3	53
Grand Rond	17	79	-	11
Roseburg	--	22	1	23
	32	149	4	87

*A good many of those reported as "not attending any school" are most likely attending school in other parts of the state, but no reports were received concerning their attendance. The school age for the Indian Service is given as from 6 to 17 years, inclusive, while the state school age is from 8 to 16 years.

7 HEALTH

The health of the Indians of this (Siletz) reservation is generally good. It has not been necessary to have any surgical work done during the past year. There are no laboratory facilities. The majority of the Indians have their dental work done at nearby towns but take advantage of the services of the government field dentists when they make this territory. There are no field nurses or field matrons under this jurisdiction. No outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases have occurred during the past few years. There are no cases of simple goiter on the Siletz reservation. This is attributed to the fact that these Indians are fish-eaters and the iodine contained in fish acts as a preventive against simple goiter. No cancer or other malignant tumors have ever been noted among these Indians.

8 LAW AND ORDER

We are troubled, more or less, in the same manner as other communities as regards the liquor traffic. The Indians do not indulge in any of the old time dances. Marriage and divorce laws are generally respected about as they are in ordinary white communities.

RELIGION

We have four religious organizations working at Siletz- The Methodist Church, Catholic Church, The so-called Four Square, or, Amice Sempie McPherson Church, and the Indian Shaker Church.

10

INDIGENT INDIANS

There is allotted the Siletz sub-agency \$150.00 for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the old and indigent Indians, and with this amount we are supplied with approximately 2000 pounds Flour, 200 pounds sugar, 400 pounds beans, 100 pounds Hardbread, 100 pounds Salt and 100 pounds Coffee. These supplies are usually received in the Fall of the year and it is necessary to hold them until the winter months set in and it is usually about October when the Indian people began to ask for assistance, and the issuance will last until about the first of March.

- (4) We have ~~four~~ people receiving aid from the County. Of the Indian people needing assistance the case of William Metcalf should be mentioned- William Metcalf received a fee patent to his own allotment, and no doubt sold it many years ago. He is sole heir of the Robert Metcalf allotment with dower right of Lucy Metcalf. Part of this allotment is within the limits of the Siletz Townsite and is crossed by the Siletz Powersite or Reserve No. 181. Because this Powersite crosses this allotment we are restrained from advertising this allotment for sale, or recommending that a fee patent be issued, yet there is no law whereby this may be done, unless passed recently. William Metcalf is crippled with rheumatism and can do no work but must depend upon the scanty rations that we have to offer and upon relatives and friends for support. The county refuses to give him aid because he is the owner of valuable property. This so-called powersite reserve is holding two other allotments from the owners, and since the allotments are of value and could be sold with ease it appears that steps should be taken to either release the property from this reserve (powersite) or that the government reimburse the heir for the land.

-11-

CONCLUSION

From the above mentioned statements it will be seen that these people have ~~been~~ passed the experimental stage, and that they are now truly "Americans" and for the most part have been exercising the rights and privileges of citizenship and as the old saying goes they have been "Paddling their own canoe".

Charles E. Larsen,
Clerk.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN FIELD SERVICE

Additional Indigent Indians:
Siletz Reservation, Oregon.

John Ponsae:

John Ponsae is Siletz allottee No. 378, has his allotment still in trust and there is no possibility of selling for sometime to come as his land is located many miles from logging operations. He is about 75 years of age and cannot do much work; he has an invalid wife who is not expected to live. Besides himself and wife he is taking care of Mrs. Amanda Griggs and her mother Mrs. Bettie West; Mrs. Griggs is a consumptive and can do no work. Mrs. West and her daughter, Mrs. Griggs, have the inherited allotment of the father and husband, Jack West, heirs not determined, and allotment not likely to sell.

William Umatata and Wife:

William Umatata aged about 75, and his wife age about 60, are living on an inherited allotment. They are feeble and cannot do much work. The allotment contains 80 acres, but 20 acres is being used, the balance is across the Siletz river and is timbered land of small value. The appraisement shows that it is more valuable on account of the timber but since the timber operations are several miles away it is doubtful if this allotment could be sold in time to give the old people aid. We have an offer of \$600 for the 60 acres, which is considerable below the appraised value. Both of these people have had fee patents to their original allotments.

Hellie Lane:

Hellie Lane is about 60 years of age, a widow, and not able, physically, to earn a living. She is living on a part of the Robert Metcalf allotment at Siletz. She still has her own allotment in trust but it is many miles from the scene of operations. (Logging).

King Rippin and Mary Rippin:

King Rippin and his wife, Mary Rippin, still retain their original allotments in trust and there is no possibility of a sale as these allotments are many miles from the center of population and no demand for land in that locality.

May 5, 1920
Sales held June 5, 1923
Apr. 21, 1924
Oct. 12, 1925
May 26, 1927

5-1142

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

INDIAN FIELD SERVICE

*Original Allottee

Allot No.	Allottee	<i>omit</i> No. heirs	Acres	Timber Value	Land Value	Impts	<i>Timber</i> Advertised
5	John Adams	4	87.14	234.50	2680.70	200.	Home place
7	Blossom Adams	6	83.56	1080.-	1507.80	50.	" "
13-3	Hayes Donmy	1	83.46	3954.50	1419.20	---	3 times
16	William Battise	6	80.	903.25	567.50	---	1 "
19	Sarah Bobb	8	80	-----	2020.---	650.	-----
21	Mary Baker	1	40	765.---	200.---	---	4 "
23	Helen Baker	4	60	1060.---	345.72	---	4 "
27	Abraham Bell	1	43	173.00	565.00	25.---	Home place
28	Redmond Bell	1	82.95	712.50	1169.50	335.0	" "
30	*Annetta Brown Scott		90.13	1775.---	1369.30	---	---
37	Chester Bell	1	80.90	925.---	182.01	---	3 times
43	Checto Ben	12	80	838.---	1120.00	50.---	-----
44*	Ella Ben		80	920.---	1205.---	---	5
60*	Jane Baxter		75.06	35.---	1205.90	300.	Home place
66	Henry Chapman	1	40	795.---	622.50	100.	4
72	Sarah Callahan	1	80	869.50	700.	---	-----
75	*Peter Collins		80.40	3664.75	603.---	---	Timber Ad.
76	Anna Collins	2	88.32	1876.25	1683.20	175.---	2
81	*Kitty Charley		78.07	2782.50	2000.00	250.	Home place
90	Raymond Clay	7	40	1474.---	2025.---	60.	-----
109	Sinnot Checto	1	80	1198.---	200.---	---	3
114	John Captain	1	80	2000.---	180.---	---	2
115	Sarah Captain	1	82.87	693.75	1238.70	---	1
117*	James Bensell						
119	Henry Davenport	1					
128	Polly Dick	1	80	1153.---	445.---	35.---	1
136	Toby Dick	2	75.02				
141	David Dick	15	84.70	15.---	6217.50	55.---	-----
160	Baldwin Fairchild	3	20	433.50	460.---	240.	Home place
163	Hollins Fairchild	2	6.14	---	614.---	---	-----
190	George Harney	3	80.---				
193*	Eveline Baker	1	80.	2287.---	400.---	75.---	1
194	Ida Margaret Harney	3	80	1317.50	400.---	---	1
195	Adella Harney	3	80	3757.50	500.---	---	1
196	Margaret Harney	4	80	167.50	2485.---	150.	-----
205	Seale Harding	3	30				
207	Betsy Shellhead Holland	3	80	3300.50	200.00	---	4
217	Daniel Jourdan	1	75.51	385.50	2150.20	295.---	Home place
219	Washnutza Jourdan	1	70.26	866.50	603.90	65.---	4
225	Emma John Bradford	1	80	1718.75	1160.---	95.---	1
237	John Johnson	2	80	1403.25	1385.---	25.---	1
239*	Nellie Jackson Assen		57.70	451.50	577.---	---	3

Allot No.	Allottee	No. Heirs	Acres Total	Value of Timber	Value of Land	Value of Impts.	Advertised
252	Rogue River Jack	3	66.15				
253	Alice Jack	3	80.---	144.---	832.---	75.---	Home-place
266 *	Nellie Johnson Lane	.	80	498.---	400.---	-----	5
282	Harriett Klamath	1	20	1039.50	100.---	-----	2
292	Julia Irene Lane	8	30				
300	Eva Lane (Muggins)	4	80	4510.75	1000.00	-----	2
301	Foster Lane	4	80	2623.25	320.---	----	1
302	Della Lane	4	80	1243.50	1175.---	-----	3
306	Mary Lampson	3	80	2175.---	400.---	-----	1
308	William Lang	1	86.67	1393.50	666.70	-----	4
309	Shem Lafayette	2	9.98				
310	Nellie Lafayette	2	52.74	-----	3289.20	310.---	Home place
312	Jack Kelsay	5	10	-----	920.00	-----	2
324 *	Louisa Logan		78.34	-----	1463.40	125.00	Home place
333	Robert Metcalf	2	75.94				
338	Abram Mack	2	81.22	1550.---	710.67	-----	2
356	Frank McDonald	12	82.03				
357	Martha Clay Muggins (Adams)	6	80.	1064.00	730.00	-----	
361	Jane Orton	1	79.86	2808.25	599.30	-----	2
363	Rosa Orton	4	80.	1294.---	400.00	-----	4
364	John Orton	3	72.71	978.50	363.55	-----	4
374	Charles R. Payne (Ray)	3	75.26	4096.---	376.30	-----	3
375	Clara Payne	3	80.	1953.50	200.---	-----	3
378	*John Ponsee		80.	723.50	440.---	-----	2
383	James Ross	2	8.61	184.---	392.20	25.---	
390	Eli Ross	1	80.	206.50	600.---	-----	1
392	*King Rippin		81.15	978.---	405.75	-----	6
393	*Lena Rippin		80.42	1448.50	326.05	-----	6
399	Aleck Spencer	4	74.94				
401	Andrew Smith	51.01	58.01	-----	1450.25	25.00	
402	*Annie Smith (Fairchild)		81.36	784.---	650.88	-----	Home Place
403	Foster Smith	1	81.50				
405	Thomas Scott	1	79.	75.00	5740.---	275.---	
408	Thomas Smith	3	86.40	198.00	2664.00	200.00	
409	Clark Smith	2	80.	1687.---	400.---	-----	1
413	Charles Sheridan	1	80.	419.50	400.---	-----	1
418	Jane Simpson	1	71.73	2338.50	1713.60	105.---	3
439	Catherine Skelly	1	80.	68.75	1470.---	170.---	
450	Frances Sutton	1	80	1420.50	520.---	-----	2
456	*Coquelle Thompson		82.15	907.---	1847.25	255.---	
457	Emma Thompson	1	80.	1223.50	1200.---	-----	
459	John Tyee	2	80.	920.---	1040.---	348.---	
461	Joshua Tom	2	30				
471	Rosa Umatata	1	80	1032.50	2060.---	300.---	
472	Foster Umatata	1	80	4651.---	1200.---	-----	5
477	Bedo White	4	80	326.---	750.---	100.---	
478	Clarinda White	4	86.17	695.---	237.03	-----	1
481	Paul White	4	82.43	368.---	205.87	-----	1
485	Abram Lincoln White	3	80.	1000.---	1040.---	20.---	1

Allot No.	Allottee	No. Heirs	Acres Total	Value of Timber	Value of Land	Value of Impts.	Advertised
485	Abram Lincoln White	3	80	\$300.---	\$1040.---	\$20.---	1
487	Grover Cleveland White	3	80	540.---	400.---	-----	1
489	Emily Washington	4	80	3147.---	1120.---	-----	
491	Josephine Washington (Mildred)	1	80	1820.---	515.---	35.---	1
494	*Sarah Ann Wood		11	-----	150.---	50.---	
498	John Woodman	1	80	1457.25	1375.---	35.---	
503	*Mary Warner (Rooney)		77.25	1347.75	1491.25	50.---	4
505	Mary Wilbur	5	59.98	144.---	2353.80	305.---	
520	Maggie Wilson	1	79.34	4507.50	531.70	130.---	
524	John West	5	80.	4096.---	400.---	-----	1
535	Charles Yanner	1	79.96	2223.50	319.80	-----	2
536	Mary Yanner	1	72.30	335.75	794.50	150.---	4

7099.79 \$11,7301.76 \$92557.68 \$6318.00

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON

NOV 22 1919

Mr. Charles E. Larsen,
Suquamish, Washington.

My dear Mr. Larsen:

You are hereby reinstated in the Indian Service and appointed to the position of clerk at \$720 a year at the Siletz Agency, Oregon, to take effect when you subscribe to the oath of office and enter on duty, which you are directed to do at the earliest practicable date.

The route to the Siletz Agency is as follows:

Railroad station, Toledo, Oregon, on Southern Pacific Railway; thence stage ten miles.

If your services are satisfactory, you will be allowed an additional amount of \$20 a month during the current fiscal year.

Very truly yours,


Assistant Commissioner.

11 BR 20

(Copy to Siletz)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Siletz, Oregon,

November 20th, 1919.

Mr. Charles E. Larsen,
1650 East Thirty-second Street,
Tacoma, Washington.

My dear Charlie:

When I received your first letter saying you would come to Siletz, I telegraph the Indian Office and have heard nothing since excepting your letter of the 16th, saying that the Indian Office telegraphed and you replied.

I am glad that the outlook is favorable of your being with me again.

I want to say that as we have no boarding school and practically all of our supplies were disposed of several years ago, consequently we have very little to furnish employees quarters. Of course we have bedsteads and mattresses and a few chairs, not in the best of order and probably can find a table. There is a range in the quarters you will occupy but it is quite old, yet servicable. We will do the best we can to make you comfortable.

I would suggest that you bring all of the

(Page two).

bed clothing that you will need and dishes and cooking utensils as we have none on hand. There are a couple of stores here that handle some things that you might need. It is best that you bring some things that you might need but it is doubtful if it would pay to ship any furniture because we can probably find enough such as it is for the present. Please to let me know your movements as soon as you know your plans.

The railroad station for Siletz is Toledo, Oregon, and the stage leaves within a few minutes after the train arrives at 3:30 P. M. I would suggest that as soon as you arrive at Toledo make inquiry for the stage man the first thing or he is likely to leave you. If he is not at the station I would go to the Post-office as he leaves from there. If you can let me know a day in advance of your coming.

With kindest regards to yourself and your wife.

Sincerely your friend,

Edwin L. Chas. off

Superintendent.

ELC/APC.

INFORMATION CONCERNING
TREATIES
AND
CLAIMS AGAINST THE U. S. GOVERNMENT
BY
INDIANS of the
Siletz
Grande Ronde &
Fourth Section Allottees.

TO THE HONORABLE COMMITTEE
OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The following tribes of Indians, Namely: The Alsea, Siletz, Tillamook, Coquill, Toctootney, Coos Bay, Umpqua, Siuslaw, Calapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lackmiut, Mary's River, Molala, Yamhill, Chinook, and other bands or tribes of Indians known as the Grande Ronde Indians, residing west of the Cascade Mountains in the State of Oregon, represent and claim compensation of the Government of the United States for the following reasons.

FIRST: They were the owners of approximately 200 townships of land containing 4,500,000 acres of land lying west of the Coast Range and between the Coast range of Mountains and the Pacific Ocean and the Oregon and California lines, the title to which has never been transferred to the United States Government, by treaty or otherwise. That the said property was and is worth the sum of \$2.50 per acre and that the aforesaid tribes are entitled to compensation for the same from the United States Government.

SECOND: That the treaty entered into on the 10th day of September, 1853 by and between the Representatives of the United States and the Rogue River Indians has never been complied with by the United States Government, in this: That the consideration mentioned in ARTICLE THREE of the aforesaid treaty has never been fully paid by the United States Government and that these claimants demand an auditing of said accounts and payment of any balances found due them thereby. That the Government of the United States removed the claimants mentioned in said treaty from the tract of territory

described in ARTICLE TWO thereby compelling them to abandon growing crops, stock, canoes and other personal property of the value of Forty-Five Thousand (\$45,000.00) Dollars and that the said claimants have never been reimbursed therefor and are entitled to said sum from the United States Government.

THIRD: That the treaty entered into on the 19th day of September 1853 by and between the Representatives of the United States and the Umpqua-Cow Creek Band of Indians has never been complied with by the United States Government, in this: That the consideration mentioned in ARTICLE THREE of the aforesaid treaty has never been fully paid by the United States Government and that these claimants demand an auditing of said accounts and payment of any balance found due them thereby. That the Government of the United States removed the claimants mentioned in said treaty from the tract of territory described in ARTICLE TWO thereby compelling them to abandon growing crops, stock, canoes and other personal property of the value of Forty-Five Thousand (\$45,000.00) Dollars and that the said claimants have never been reimbursed therefor.

FOURTH: That the treaty entered into on the 18th day of November, 1854 by and between the Representatives of the United States and the Chaata and other tribes of Indians has never been complied with by the United States Government, in this: That the Consideration mentioned in ARTICLE THREE, FOUR and FIVE of the aforesaid treaty has never been fully paid by the United States Government and that these claimants demand an auditing of said accounts and payment of any balance found due them thereby. That the Government of the

United States removed the claimants mentioned in said treaty from the tract of territory described in ARTICLE ONE thereby compelling them to abandon growing crops, stock, canoes and other personal property of the value of Forty-Five Thousand (\$45,000.00) Dollars and that the said claimants have never been reimbursed therefor.

FIFTH: That the treaty entered into on the 29th day of ~~February~~ November 1854 by and between the Representatives of the United States and the Umpqua and Calapooias Indian has never been complied with by the United States Government, in this: That the consideration mentioned in ARTICLE THREE, FOUR and FIVE of the aforesaid treaty has never been fully paid by the United States Government and that these claimants demand an auditing of said accounts and payment of any balance found due them thereby. That the Government of the United States removed the claimants mentioned in said treaty from the tract of territory described in ARTICLE TWO thereby compelling them to abandon growing crops, stock, canoes and other personal property of the value of Forty-Five Thousand (\$45,000.00) Dollars and that the said claimants have never been reimbursed therefor.

SIXTH: That the treaty entered into on the 23rd day of January 1855 by and between the Representatives of the United States and Indians of the Willamette Valley, Calapooias, etc., has never been complied with by the United States Government, in this: That the consideration mentioned in ARTICLE TWO of the aforesaid treaty has never been fully paid by the United States Government and that these claimants demand an auditing of said accounts and payment of any balance found due them thereby.

SEVENTH: That the treaty entered into on the 21st day of December 1855 by and between the Representatives of the United States and the Molalas or Molal tribes of Indians has never been complied with by the United States Government, in this: That the consideration mentioned in ARTICLE TWO of the aforesaid treaty has never been fully paid by the United States Government and that these claimants demand an auditing of said accounts and payment of any balance found due them thereby. That the Government of the United States removed the claimants mentioned in said treaty from the tract of territory described in ARTICLE ONE thereby compelling them to abandon growing crops, stock, canoes and other personal property of the value of Forty-Five Thousand (\$45,000.00) Dollars and that the said claimants have never been reimbursed therefor, all of which was guaranteed under the treaty with the Umpqua and Calappoias and embodied in the treaty aforesaid.

EIGHTH: That they were owners of all of the land lying between the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific Ocean and the Columbia River and the California line and that there are many acres of said land lying between the limits of the land described in the aforesaid treaties the title of which has never been transferred to the United States Government by treaty or otherwise, the exact amount and description of which these claimants are unable to particularly describe at this time that it will be necessary to have a survey made of the lands embraced in the aforesaid treaty in order to arrive at the amount thereof.

WHEREFORE: these claimants pray that Senate Bill 3750 be reported favorably and that jurisdiction be conferred upon the

Court of Claims to hear and determine this cause.

(Signed) Seneca Fouts
Attorney for Claimants.

STATE OF OREGON {

COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH {

ss.

We, Harry W. Jones, A. J. Hudson, and John Warren each being first duly sworn, each depose and say that we are the members of a committee elected by the several tribes names as claimants herein, in the above entitled matter and that the foregoing claim is true as we verily believe.

(Signed) Harry W. Jones

(Signed) A. J. Hudson

(Signed) John Warren

INFORMATION CONCERNING CLAIMS
OF
INDIANS AGAINST
U. S. GOVERNMENT, IN CONNECTION
with
S. 3750.

Chas. E. Larsen,
October 11, 1922.

TREATIES AFFECTING SILETZ
Indians

Si Agreement with Alsea, etc., for sale of lands, Siletz Reservation, Oregon, ratified August 15, 1894. (\$75.00 payment) (Vol.1, p.533)

- - - -0- - - -

BR Act of 55th Congress, 1st Session, 1897. Appropriation of \$10,500 for payment to Naalem band, Tillamook tribe in full of all demands or claims against the United States. (p.620 Vol.1)

- - - -0- - - -

GR Grande Ronde reserve established 1857 - see treaties of January 20, 1855 and December 31, 1855.

- - - -0- - - -

Si Siletz reserve (originally known as "Coast reserve") established by unratified treaty, August 11, 1855, and Acts of March 3, 1875 (16 Stat., 446) and August 15, 1894 (28 Stat., 323).

- - - -0- - - -

Treaty with Rogue Rivers, 1853, - Sept. 10, 1853, ratified Apr. 12, 1854. (p.447 Vol.11)

Treaty with Umpqua-Cow Creek Band, 1853. - (p.449-450 Vol.11)

- - - -0- - - -

Treaty with Rogue Rivers, 1854. amendment to treaty of Sept. 10, 1853. (p.488 Vol.11)

- - - -0- - - -

Treaty with the Chastas, etc. 1854. Nov. 18, 1854. Ratified Mar. 3, 1855. Council ground opposite mouth of applegate Creek. (p.469 Vol.11)

- - - -0- - - -

Treaty with the Umpqua and Calapooias, 1854. Nov. 29, 1854. Ratified Mar. 3, 1855. Concluded at Calapooia Creek, Douglas County. (p.491 Vol.11)

- - - -0- - - -

Treaty with the Calapooias, etc., 1855. Jan. 22, 1855. Concluded at Dayton, Oregon. (p.498 Vol.11) Ratified Mar. 3, 1855. (Willamette Valley)

- - - -0- - - -

GR Treaty with the Molala, 1855. Dec. 31, 1855. Ratified March 8, 1856. (p.555 Vol.11)

- - - -0- - - -

BR An act to ratify and amend an agreement with the Indians located upon the Grande Ronde reservation ceding all unallotted lands to U.S. excepting 440 acres. (p.105 Vol.111)

- - - -0- - - -

Si An act to authorize the sale of lands belonging to Siletz Indians known as townsite lots. (Chapter 233, p. 454, Vol.111).

- - - -0- - - -

BR Payment of money in full and of demands against the United States to the Tillamook, Clatsop, Nuc-quee-clah-we-chuck, various bands of Chinooks, provided for in appropriation of \$66,000. (Vol.111, p.546).

- - - -0- - - -

~~Treaty with Indians of Willamette Valley, Jan. 1855 and Ratified April 10, 1855 at Dayton, Oregon. (p.498, Vol.11).~~

INDIAN CLAIMS AGAINST U.S.
GOVERNMENT.

1. What particular provisions of the treaty or agreement, if any, the Indians claim the Government has failed to comply with.
2. The bill if enacted would permit certain bands and tribes of Indians named therein, residing west of the Cascade Mountains in the State of Oregon, principally on the Grande Ronde Reservation, to submit their alleged claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication.
3. The claims must show the amount involved, the number of Indians affected, on what treaty agreement or Act of Congress they are based.

67th CONGRESS S. 3750.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

April 20 (calendar day, June 27), 1922.

Mr. McNary introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

- - - -0- - - -

A BILL

Conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims of certain bands or tribes of Indians residing in the State of Oregon.

1 BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 of THE UNITED STATES of AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED,
3 That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of
4 Claims to hear and determine any claims, whether legal or
5 equitable, which may be had against the United States by
6 the following Indian tribes, namely: The Alsea, Siletz,
7 Tillamook, Coquill, Toootootney, Coos Bay, Umpqua, Sius-
8 law, Calapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lackmiut, Mary's
9 River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta,
10 Tumwater, Wapato, Yamhill, Chinook, and other bands or
11 tribes of Indians known as the Grande Ronde Indians, resid-
12 ing west of the Cascade Mountains in the State of Oregon.

1 If it is found that any sum of money is rightly owing
2 from the United States to any of the above-mentioned
3 Indian tribes, the court shall render final judgement therefor
4 against the United States and on favor of the proper Indian
5 tribe or tribes, and either party shall have the right of
6 appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States in the
7 manner provided in sections 242 and 243 of the Judicial;
8 Code.

9 The Court of Claims shall advance the cause or causes
10 upon its docket for hearing, and shall have jurisdiction not-
11 withstanding lapse of time or statutes of limitation. The
12 suit or suits instituted hereunder shall be presented by
13 petition of any such Indian tribe or tribes as plaintiff against
14 the United States as defendant and the petition may be
15 verified by the attorney or attorneys employed by such
16 Indian tribe or tribes upon information and belief as to
17 the facts therein alleged, and no other verification shall be
18 necessary.

19 The attorney or attorneys for such Indian tribes shall
20 be paid such fee as the Court of Claims may find reason-
21 able, the same to be approved by the Secretary of the
22 Interior, but in no case shall the fee decreed by the Court
23 of Claims be in excess of the amount stipulated in the con-
24 tract of employment, nor amount to more than 10 per
25 centum of the recovery, if any, to which any such Indian

1 tribes shall be entitled. The sum or sums recovered for
2 such Indian tribes shall be disbursed under the supervision
3 of the Secretary of the Interior to the parties entitled
4 thereto in the manner prescribed by the Court of Claims.

Molalla Indians, treaty made Dec. 31, 1855, Ratified April 27, 1859.

ARTICLE 1. The above named tribe of Indians hereby cede to the United States all their right, title, interest and claim to all that part of Oregon Territory situated and bounded as hereinafter described the same being claimed by them to wit:

Beginning at Scott's Peak, being the northeastern termination of the purchase made of the Umpqua and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley on the 29th day of November, 1854; thence running southerly on the eastern boundary line of that purchase of the Cow Creeks, on the 19th day of September, 1853, and the tract purchased of the Scotens, Chastas and Grave Creeks, on the 19th day of November, 1854, to the boundary of the Rogue River purchase made on the 10th day of September, 1853; thence along the northern boundary of that purchase to the summit of the Cascade mountains; thence northerly along the summit of said mountains to a point due east of Scott's Peak; thence west to the place of beginning.

Article 11. In consideration of the cession and relinquishment herein made, the United States agree to make the following provisions for said Indians and pay the sums of money as follows:

1. To secure to the members of said tribe all the rights and privileges guaranteed by treaty to the Umpqua and Calapooias, of the Umpqua valley, jointly with said tribes, they hereby agreeing to confederate with those bands.

To erect and keep in repair and furnish suitable persons to attend the same for the term of ten years, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the bands confederated, one flouring mill and one saw mill.

To furnish iron, steel, and other materials for supplying the smith's shop and tin shop stipulated in the treaty of November 29, 1854, and pay for the services of the necessary mechanics for that service for five years in addition to the time specified by that treaty.

To establish a manual labor school, employ and pay teachers, furnish all necessary materials and subsistence for pupils, of sufficient capacity to accomodate all the children belonging to said confederated bands of suitable age and condition to attend said school.

To employ and pay for the services of a carpenter and joiner for the term of ten years to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools for use in said service.

To employ and pay for the services of an additional farmer for the term of five years.

Article 2.
Vol. III P. 129
\$3,000.00
Vol. 2, 740.
1905

Article 2
Vol. 2, 740
1904
\$3,000.00
Vol. III.
P. 42

Article 2
Vol. III. P. 237
3,000.00
1906.
1st Session

Article 2
Vol III. P. 247
\$3,000
2nd Session
1906

Vol III. P. 340
42nd 981
3,000.00
1st Session
1908

Molalla Indians.

ARTICLE III.

In consequence of the existence of hostilities between the whites and a portion of the Indian tribes in southern Oregon and northern California, and the proximity of the Umpqua reservation to the mining district, and the consequent fluctuating and transient population, and the frequent commission by whites and Indians of petty offences, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the settlement, it is hereby agreed, the Umpquas and Calapooias agreeing, that the bands thus confederated shall immediately remove to a tract of land selected on the headwaters of the Yamhill river adjoining the coast reservation, thereon to remain until the proper improvements are made upon that reservation for the accommodation of said confederated bands, in accordance with the provisions of this and the treaty of the 29th November, 1854, and when so made, to remove to said coast reservation, or such other point as may, by direction of the President of the United States, be designated for the permanent residence of said Indians.

ARTICLE IV.

For the purpose of carrying out in good faith the objects expressed in the preceeding article, it is hereby agreed on the part of the United States, that the entire expense attending the removal of the bands named, including transportation and subsistence, and the erection of temporary buildings at the encampment designated, as well as medical attendance on the sick, shall be paid by the United States.

ARTICLE V.

It is further agreed that rations, according to the army regulations, shall be furnished the members of the said confederated bands, and distributed to the heads of families from the time of their arrival at the encampment in the headwaters of Yamhill river until six months after their arrival at the point selected as their permanent residence.

ARTICLE VI.

For the purpose of ensuring the means of subsistence for said Indians, the United States engage to appropriate the sum of twelve thousand dollars for the extinguishment of title and the payment of improvements made thereon by white settlers to lands in the Grande Round valley, the point of encampment referred to, to be used as wheat farms, or other purposes, for the benefit of said Indians, and for the erection of buildings upon the reservation, opening farms, purchasing of teams, tools and stock; the expenditure of which amounts, and the direction of all the provisions of this convention, shall be in accordance with the spirit and meaning of the treaty of 29th November 1854, with the Umpqua and Calapooia tribes aforesaid.

In witness whereof, we, the several parties, hereto set our hands and seals, the day and date before written.

JOEL PALMER,

STEENCOGY,
LATTCHIE,

Dugings
Counisnase

Article 2
Vol. III. P. 415
\$3,000.00
1909
1910 Page 443 same

Siletz, Oregon.
Oct. 12, 1922.

By request of the superintendent a few of the older Indians assembled at the Agency office in the afternoon of the above date for the purpose of giving data in support of their claims against the government for unfulfilled and unratified treaties.

The first information received pertained to the Rogue River claims and the lands ceded to the government were described as being all lands west of the Cascade mountains from the California line, north to Oakland, Oregon and east to the Cascade mountains. The treaty by the government with these people is known as the Table Rock treaty and was made September 10, 1853 (Vol.11,p.447) and amended March 3, 1855 (Vol.11,p.488).

The claim for damages by these people against the government is that at the time of their removal from their homes in southern Oregon they had just harvested their crops and had stored their wheat, oats, corn and other crops when Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon, induced them by promises of various kinds to move away from their homes to Grande Ronde and Siletz, Oregon. His reason for moving these people was that the Klamath Indians were at war with the settlers and soldiers and Supt. Palmer wanted the Rogue Rivers to remain at peace and he told them that if they would move to the northern part of the state that they could return in five years and that if they did not do so that the government would pay them for all the crops lost. This promise has never been fulfilled. The war in the Rogue River district was in 1852. It is understood

by the Indians that a large number of the white men then coming into the country were attracted to the place by stories of gold deposits located along the Rogue River.

No general wars by Indians of the Rogue River were ever waged by the Indians against the government until the miners came into the country and took up and worked mining claims. In 1851 difficulty between the settlers and a party of the Indian arose and it resulted in General Palmer making an agreement with the Indians with the result that the Table Rock Treaty was signed by the Indians and General Palmer representing the government.

The members of the Rogue River tribe of Indians claim that Article 1 of the Treaty of Sept. 10, 1853, and ratified April 13, 1854, has been fulfilled but that Articles 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8 have never been fulfilled by the government.

The Indians claiming to be of the Rogue River tribe and present at this meeting are as follows:

John Adams from Galice Creek

Edward Evans " near Table Rock

F

Others reported as belonging to same tribe but not present:

Frances Johnson from Grave Creek

Sally Ann Wood " Table Rock

Mollie Orton " Ashland

Mary Metcalf (GR) from Table Rock (Dau of John Tyee)

Frank Isaac " " "

Lawney Tom " " "

Chas. E. Larsen
Secretary, Pro-tem.

Siletz, Oregon.
Oct. 12, 1922.

By request of Superintendent Chalcraft a few of the older Indians assembled at the Agency office in the afternoon of the above date for the purpose of giving data in support of their claims against the government for unfulfilled and unratified treaties.

After the claims of the Rogue River Indians had been given by various members and notes taken by the temporary clerk the claims of the Lower Rogue River Indians were taken up.

These Indians lived on Rogue River and its tributaries from the mouth of Rogue River up to Applegate Creek, together with the Indians living between the ocean and the summit of the Coast Range north to and including the Indians living on the Coquille River.

The history of these Indians are in common with that of the Rogue River Indians and to the effect that General Joel Palmer, who was Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon had induced these Indians with promises of various kinds to move from their homes, along the Rogue River and its tributaries, to a place selected for them at Grande Ronde and Siletz, Oregon. According to Mrs. Alex Catfish a government man by the name of Captain Tichenor landed at Port Orford with a considerable body of soldiers with supplies for the soldiers who were already fighting the Klamathe and he gave presents of beads and blankets to the Indians and expressed his friendship for them. Jerry McKay, a white man, was interpreter for Captain Tichenor, and they together with a man by the name of ^{Wille} Summers and Joel Palmer called a meeting of

the Indians and they met at what is commonly known as the Big Bend, for the purpose of making a treaty.

The terms of this treaty provided that the Indians were to relinquish all claims to lands around southern Oregon and move to Siletz and Grande Ronde, Oregon, and the government agents promised the Indians a white house for each family, a team of horses, cattle and plenty of money for each family. The white men had been coming to the Rogue River for the purpose of digging gold along the Rogue River and we believe that they wanted the Indians to move away so that they could have complete control of the land. This treaty was never ratified by the government and the promises made by the government representatives have never been fulfilled altho the Indians, in accordance with their promises to the agents to move to another reservation, have fulfilled their part of the treaty.

The people present and interested in this treaty were as follows:

Alex Catfish	from Gold Beach
Mary Catfish	Sixes
Hoxie Simmons	Galice Creek
James Battise	Illinois River
Anna Battise	Wedderburn
John Pensee	Illinois River
Edythe Thompson	Coquille River
Archie Johnson	Coquille River

Other names given but not present:

Lily Pensee	Galice Creek.
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Chas E. Larsen
Secretary pro tem

Statement
of
JULIA MEGGINSON

Member of Sixes Tribe of Indians.
Rogue River.

Julia Meginson called at the Agency Office in the morning of October 17, 1922, in company with Lucy Smith and Mollie Carmichael and the following history of the Sixes tribe was obtained from her with Lucy Smith acting as interpreter.

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The Sixes tribe of Indians were located between the Sixes River and Elk Creek in Curry County, Oregon. Julia Meginson claims to have been about 14 years of age at the time Captain Tichenor arrived at what is now Wedderburn in a small boat with two masts, with supplies for the soldiers consisting of provisions and clothing. He was captain of his boat and not an army man. Captain Tichenor made no promises to the Indians.

The first council or attempt to make a treaty with these Indians was made by a Mr. Pacia, (maybe Palmer) who was the first Indian agent for Oregon and he lived at Salem, and he held a council with the Indians at Port Orford and of all of the Indians in the neighborhood. He had for his interpreter a half-breed by the name of Chil-man and other men who accompanied him were a Mr. Smith, Collman and Ben Wright. Mr. Pacia told the Indians that someone would buy their lands sometime in the near future and that they would receive money for it and that he wanted them to move away to the Umpqua reserve and that the government would give each family a white house, team of horses and wagon, and after they had lived there ten years that they would all be citizens and receive money for the lands they had left.

Jerry McKay came to Siletz reservation after the Indians were moved to Siletz and for awhile lived on the place where Baldwin Fairchild now lives. Jerry was a white man.

TREATY OF TOO-TOO-to-NY

Gen. Palmer and Ben Wright gave the Indians a month's notice of a meeting to be held with the Indians at Too-too-to-ny for the purpose of making a treaty with the Rogue River bands of Indians. This was sometime in the month of June or July, 1855. The Indians began to gather and came from all over the Rogue river section and by the end of the month there was many, many Indians in camp. Some of the chiefs who were there are:

Ta-wah-ne-sho, Chief of Sixes

Hos-ul-da, or Whiskers, Chief of Sixes.

To-hoe-hyda, Chief of Chasta-Costa tribe.

Dem-ma-nay-ee, Chief of Too-Too-to-nays

Ben Wright had an Indian woman and a white man for his interpreters. This white man told his Indian wife what to say to the tribes. General Palmer said you will all go away from here and addressing the Chiefs he said "You all put your names down here" and then he said you folks will leave this land and go away off and that the government will pay you for all the lands. No time was set for the Indians to leave but General Palmer was to take right away. He told them not to be sorry to leave because they would get their money for their lands and old homes. Nothing was done further until the following

Julia Megginson,
Sixes

-2-

summer of 1856 or 7 when General Palmer moved the Indians to Dayton, Oregon.

Mrs. Megginson when asked who else, living on the Siletz reservation at the present time, were members of the Sixes tribe and was living at the time of the events described in her statement and she gave the name of

Stuart Rooney

as the only other living person who was living at the time and a member of the Sixes tribe of Indians.

Oct. 17, 1922.

Chas. E. Larsen
Clerk.

William Umata Si, letter No,
came to the office on Dec. 20, 1922,
and gave me the following information
concerning his tribal relationships
and also that of his wife,
Mary Umata.

He says that he is a
Ojibwa Indian and that his wife
Mary, is a member of the Ojibwa
Tribe. He further was Ojibwa Jack,
~~he was a chief of the~~ and his brother
Jesse Jr was chief of the Ojibwa.
They came under the unratified Treaty.

1922

1857

68

TRIBAL AFFILIATIONS OF ENROLLED SILETZ INDIANS LIVING
On Reservation. 1932

Dead 1850

Adams, John	Applegate	
Adams, Martha	Klamath	
Albert, John	Alsea	
Albert, Eliza	Coquelle	
Baker, Evaline	Rogue River	
Battise, James	Galise Creek <i>Gellin</i>	
Battise, Anna	Too-too-tna	
Battise, Perry	Galise Creek	
Baxter, Jane	Nestucca	
Baxter, Stevens	Nestucca	
Bell, Henry	Shasta Costa	
Bell, Arthur	Shasta Costa	
Bell, Ella	Nahltanadan	
Bensell, Edward	Mequonnodon	
Bensell, Jane	?	<i>Ir</i>
Bensell, Arthur	Mequonnodon	
Bensell, James	"	
Blacketer, Elizabeth	Chinook	
Bradford, Emma	Rogue River	
Bobb, Peter	?	
Brown, Joshuly	Shasta Coosta	
Butler, Bruse	Sixes	
Butler, Jane	Coos	
Butterfield, Roy	Klamath	
Carmicheal, Mollie	Checto	
Case, Ethel	Too-too-tna	
Catfish, Aleck	Joshua	
Catfish, Mary	?	
Chapman, Flora	Rogue River	
Charley, Checto	Checto	
Charley, Kitty	Checto	
Charley, Eddie	Checto	
Collins, Midler	Mequonnodon	
Collins, Susie	Coquelle	
Collins, Peter	Mequonnodon	
Collins, Ada	Euchee	
Curl, Henry	Calicoopia	
Curl, Agnes	Tillamook	
Davis, James	Joshua	
Dick, Mary	Too-too-tna	
Dick, Frederick	"	
Dick, Joseph	"	
Dick, Esther	Sixes	
Evans, Homer	Rogue River	
Evans, Edward	Rogue River	
Evans, Clara	Galise Creek	
Fairchild, Baldwin	Checto	
Fairchild, Anna	Mequonnodon	
Felix, Noble	Mequonnodon	
Fitzpatrick, Fay	Klamath	
Flemming, Anna	Shasta Coosta	

Fuller, Louis
 Gay, Joseph
 Harney, Marguaret
 Nellie, Thomas
 Hoppell, Ellen
 Issacsson, Agnes
 John, David
 John, Abbie
 Johnson, Archie
 Johnson, Ella
 Johnson, Jacob Jr.
 Johnson, Sissy
 Johnson, Frances
 Jourdan, Daniel
 Jourdan, Clara
 Kerkua, Melinda
 Kelsay, John
 Klamath, Louis
 Lane, Nellie
 Lane, Frank
 Lane, ~~Charles~~ Minnie
 Larsen, Inez
 Lawson, Bish
 Logan, Abram
 Logan, Louisa
 Logan, Larkey
 Logan, James
 Logan, Gertrude Logan
 Ludson, Major
 Ludson, Leona
 Logsdan, Carl
 Martin, Albert
 Martin, Christine
 McDonald, Thomas
 Menard, Adella
 Metcalf, Lucy
 Metcalf, William
 Morris, Lavinia
 Orton, Bensell
 Orton, Jane
 Orton, Jacob
 Orton, Wolverton
 Peters, Sarah Wilbur
 Pond, Esther
 Ponsse, John
 Ponsse, Lily
 Reed, Elmer
 Reed, Toney

Salmon River
 Too-too-tna
 Rogue River
 Coos
 Coquelle
 Rogue River
 Klamath
 Sixes
 Rogue River
 Shasta
 Sixes
 Too-too-tna
 Rogue River
 Toot-ootna
 Umpqua
 Rogue River
 Nahltanaodon
 Klamath
 Coquelle
 Klamath
 Checto
 Klamath
 Euchee
 Too-too-tna
 "
 "
 "
 Callioopia
 Yaquina
 Alsea
 Galise Creek
 Joshua
 Mequonndon
 Checto
 Too-too-tna
 "
 Joshua
 Sixes
 Rogue River
 Euchee
 Rogue River
 "
 Klitat
 Klamath
 Rogue River
 Galise Creek
 Sixes
 "

*down m. arch. 2nd
 Nahltana*

Rippin, Issac	Shasta Coasta
Rippin, Caroline	? Coquelle
Rippin, King	Shasta Costa
Rippin, Lena	Checto
Rooney, Stewart	Sixes
Rooney, Mary Warner	Nahltanada
Samuels, William	Euchee
Samuels, Lucy Wilson	Alsea
Scott, Spencer	Umpqua
Scott, Anetta Brown	Applegate
Simmons, Hoxie	Calise Creek
Simmons, Lizzie	Mollalla
Smith, Louie	Umpqua
Smith, Louisa orton	Klitat
Spencer, Ella	Checto
Strong, Norman	Too-too-tna
Strong, ,ammie	Checto
Sutton, Newton	Sixes
Thompson, Coquelle	Coquelle
Thompson, Agnes	Umpqua
Smith	
Simmons, Augueta Smith	Umpqua
Towner, Ceñila	Joshua
Tronson, Lena	Klamath
Tronson, Ollie	Alsea
Tom, Aurilla Selsig	Mequonndon
Umatata, William	Checto
Umatata, Mary	Klamath
Umatata, Leo	Checto
Umatata, Ruth	Joshua
Ward, Ola	Coquelle
Washington, Issac Sr	Klamath
Washington, Emily	Checto
Washingtonm Dewey	Klamath
Washingtonm Joseph	Klamath
Watts, James	Joshua
Watts, Darwin	Joshua
West, John	Coquelle
West, Nettie	Rogue River
Wilbur, George	Klickatat
Williams, John M	(Listed on old list as Mequonnodon) Mollalla
Williams, Calusa	Shasta
Williams, Matthew ?	
Wood, Oscar	Klickatat
Wood, Martha Johnson	Too-too-tna
Wood, Sarah Ann	Klamath
Winkler, Annie	Too-too-tna

Synopsis of Indian Treaties with Indians who were subsequently brought onto the Grande Ronde Reservation on the Yamhill river in the Territory of Oregon, arranged in chronological order:

1. Book of Treaties ,page 447. Treaty made Sept. 10,1853, at Table Rock,Oregon, between Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Samuel H.Colver,Indian Agent, on the part of the United States, and with chiefs and head men of the bands of the Rogue River tribes of Indians. The Indians agree to cede a specified area of country lying in the extreme southern part of the territory of Oregon,(not extending south of the summit of the Siskiyou mountains,nor east of the Cascade Range). A comparatively small area on and in the vicinity of Rogue River and within the larger area ceded by them, and which is also described, was to be occupied temporarily by them as an Indian reserve, until a suitable selection should be made,by the direction of the President, as a permanent home for them "and buildings be erected thereon,and provision be made for their removal". In consideration for the cession and relinquishment of the large area described they were to receive \$50,000, fifteen thousand dollars of which sum was to be retained to pay for the property of whites destroyed in the late war. Reference is made, with regard to the last stipulation,to a "treaty of peace made and entered into on the 8th day of Sept.,1853, between Gen. Jo. Lane, commanding military forces of Oregon territory,and Jo.,principal chief, and Sam and Jim, subordinate chiefs, on the part of the Rogue River tribe of Indians". The reference here is evidently to the informal military treaty of peace which was made by General Lane at the close of what is locally called the first Rogue River war,the war of 1853.

2. Book of Treaties, page 449. Treaty made Sept. 19, 1853, at Cow Creek, Umpqua valley in the territory of Oregon, between Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs and chiefs and headmen of the Cow Creek band of Umpqua Indians. These Umpquas agree to cede their tribal home of considerable area to the United States and to remain temporarily upon a described temporary reservation "until a suitable selection shall be made, by direction of the President of the United States, for their permanent residence, and buildings be erected thereon and other improvements be made of equal value to those upon the above (temporary reserve) at the time of the removal."

3. Book of Treaties, page 488. Treaty of Nov. 13, 1854, made between Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States and "the chiefs and headmen of the Rogue River tribe of Indians, on the part of said tribe", and is supplementary to the treaty of Sept. 10, 1853, in which it is agreed that the Table Rock Reserve established as per the last named treaty, should be occupied jointly by the Rogue Rivers" and such other tribes and bands of Indians as the United States shall agree with by treaty stipulation, or the President of the United States shall direct, to reside thereupon, etc. Other stipulations follow with regard to annuities, location of roads, final removals, etc.

4. Book of Treaties, page 489. Treaty of Nov. 13, 1854, made at the council ground, opposite the mouth of Applegate Creek, on Rogue river in the Territory of Oregon, by Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the chiefs and headmen of the Quillaseton and Nahelta bands of the Chasta (Shasta) tribe of Indians; the Cownautico, Sacheriton and Naalya bands of Scotons and the Grave Creek band of

Umpquas. The area they cede by this treaty is described as follows: Commencing at a point in the middle of the Rogue river, one mile below Applegate Creek; thence northerly on the western boundary of the country heretofore purchased of the Rogue River tribe, to the head waters of Jump-off-Jo Creek; thence westerly to the extreme northeastern limit of the country purchased of the Cow Creek band of Umpquas; thence along that boundary to its extreme southwestern limit; thence due west to a point from which a line running due south would cross Rogue river, midway between the mouth of Grave Creek and the Great Bend of Rogue river; thence south to the extreme southern boundary of Oregon; thence east along said boundary to the main summit of the Siskiyou mountains or until this line reaches the boundary of the country purchased by the Rogue River tribe; thence northerly along the western boundary of said purchase to the place of beginning. "(This description is quoted in full to show that the territory ceded by these southernmost Oregon tribes did not extend beyond the limit of the Oregon territory and was practically bounded on the south by the Siskiyou mountains, and so did not trespass upon the country of other tribes.) Other stipulations following providing that these people remove to the Table Rock Reserve, as soon after the ratification of this convention as practicable, "or to whatsoever reserve the President of the United States may at any time hereafter direct", etc.

4.
5. Book of Treaties, page 491. Treaty of Nov. 29, 1854, made at Calapooia Creek, Douglas County, Oregon Territory, by Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the chiefs and headmen of the Confederated bands of the Umpqua tribe of Indians, and of the Calapooias residing in the Umpqua valley, signed by Nepisa (Nepissank) or Louis, head chief, Peter or Injice, and others.

By this treaty a large area is ceded by these people, lying mainly in the Umpqua valley and extending north as far as the Calapooia mountains. Within this area a comparatively small temporary reservation was established for them, to which they were required to remove within a year after the United States should make necessary provision for fulfilling the stipulations of this treaty. It was also stipulated that "should the President at any time believe it demanded by the public good and promotion of the best interests of said Indians to be located elsewhere, the said Indians agree peaceably, and without additional expense to the government of the United States, to remove to such reserve as shall be selected; provided that a delegation of three or more of the principal men of said bands selected by them, shall concur with the authorized agents of the United States in the selection of the said new reserve."

6. See Book of Treaties, page 488. The great treaty made at Dayton, Oregon Territory, on Jan. 22, 1855, between Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, on the part of the United States and the chiefs of the Confederated bands of Indians residing in the Willamette valley. This treaty was evidently designed to include all the Indians resident by original right in the Willamette valley and its intervening foot hills, or the region bounded on the north by the Columbia river, on the west by the Coast Range, on the south by the Calapooia range and on the east

by the Cascade mountains. The Calapooia bands included in this treaty are as follows:

Tualitan (or Wapito Lake) band,	
Yonhill	" ,
Che-luk-i-ma-uke	" ,
Marysville	" , (Che-in-a-pho)
Muddy	" , (Chem-a-pho)
Long Tom	" , (Che-lau-a-la)
Calapooia	" , (Calapooia band of Calapooia)
Winnafelly	" ,
Mohawk	" ,
Tekopa	" ,
Chafan	" ,
Santiam	" ,

This treaty also included two bands of the Tumwater, the Wah-lal-la band and the Clow-we-walla band, the Clackamas tribe and the Molalla band of Molallies. Their cession is described as follows: "Commencing in the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river, opposite the mouth of the first creek emptying into said river from the south below Oak Point, thence south to the first standard parallel north of the base line in the government survey, thence west to the summit of the Coast range of mountains, thence southerly along the summit of the said range to the Calapooia mountains, thence easterly along the summit of said mountains to the summit of the Cascade mountains, thence along said summit northerly, to the middle of the Columbia river, at the Cascade Falls, and thence down the middle of the said river to the place of beginning.

These Indians were to be permitted to remain within the limits of the country ceded, and on such temporary reserves as might be made for them by the Supt. of Indian Affairs, until a suitable district of country should be designated for their permanent home, "at which time", to quote from the treaty, "or when thereafter directed by the Supt. of Indian Affairs, or Agent, said confederated bands engage peaceably, and without expense to the United States other than that provided for in the treaty, to vacate the country hereby ceded and remove to the district which shall be designated for their permanent occupancy." Further stipulations relate to payments for the cession, protection, possible ownership to lands north of the Columbia, allotments, good conduct, interperence, roads, etc.

7. See Book of Treaties, page 555. Treaty made on the 31st day of December, 1855, between Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the chiefs and headmen of the Molalla or Molal tribe of Indians. This treaty was made with the mountain Molalla Indians whose country was parallel with and practically coterminous with that of the Umpquas and Calapooias of the Umpqua valley and along the western slope of the Cascade chain east of the country of the Umpquas and Calapooias who were treated with at Calapooia Creek, on Nov. 29, 1854. By this treaty the ^{se} Molallas agreed to cede the country occupied by them to the United States and confederate with the Umpquas and Calapooias of the Umpqua valley, above referred to. Under this treaty the Molallas were to have all the rights guaranteed to the Umpqua and Calapooia treaty, and also additional shops etc. which are enumerated in the treaty. This treaty also required the removal of all these Indians, the Umpquas

and Calapooias agreeing, to the Grande Ronde Reservation. This most important clause is in this language. "Article 3. In consequence of the existence of hostilities between the whites and a portion of the Indian tribes in Southern Oregon and Northern California, and the proximity of the Umpqua reservation to the mining district, and the consequent fluctuating and transient population, and the frequent commission by whites and Indians of petty offences, calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of the settlement, it is agreed, the Umpqua and Calapooias agreeing, that the bands thus confederated shall immediately remove to a tract of land selected on the head waters of the Yamhill river adjoining the Coast Reservation, therein to remain until the proper improvements are made upon that reservation for the accommodation of said confederated bands, in accordance with this and the treaty of the 29th of November, 1854, and when so made to remove to said Coast Reservation or such other point as may, by direction of the President of the United States, be designated for the permanent residence of said Indians."

Under the foregoing seven treaties agreements were reached with the only tribes which were placed on the Grande Ronde Reservation, and of these the Chastee and Scoons were most of them finally established on the Siletz reservation. The country ceded by these various tribes under the seven treaties referred to covers practically all of the present state of Oregon lying between the Cascade and Coast ranges and extending from the Columbia river to the northern boundary of the State of California.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
INDIAN FIELD SERVICE

Items concerning

Siletz Agency

By

Charles E. Larson
Clerk & S.D.A.

Oct. 14, 1931.

SILETZ AGENCY

For the information of those who might have business dealings on questions relating to Indian matters on the Siletz and Grande Ronde reservations, and on Public Domain allotments in southern Oregon, they are advised that the Siletz Indian Agency office has been closed and the official records transferred to Chemawa, Oregon, and all future correspondence relating to Indian Affairs should be addressed to Superintendent Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon.

It may be interesting to some to recall, at this time, the names of Indian agents and superintendents who have been in charge at Siletz:

Robert Metcalf
 ----- Newcomb
 *----- Biddle
 Ben Simpson
 General Joel Palmer

The dates of their service can not be definitely ascertained as the local records for this period are not complete. The following agents and superintendents served at Siletz under the Department of the Interior:

J. H. Fairchild.....	April 1, 1873
William Bagley	Nov. 1, 1875
E. A. Swan	July 1, 1879
F.M. Wadsworth	May 20, 1883
Joe Ben Lane	June 1, 1887
Beal Gaither	April 1, 1889
T.J. Burford	Oct. 16, 1889
D.D. McArthur	July 1, 1901
Jno. J. McKoin	March 9, 1903
Knott C. Egbert	Nov. 6, 1904
Edwin L. Chalcraft	July 1, 1914
H.H. Hall	Nov. 13, 1925
James McMe ^{er} regor	
O. H. Lipps	Oct. 1, 1927

Upon the retirement of Supt. Chalcraft from the Service on November 12, 1925, affairs of the Siletz Agency were placed under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the Salem Indian School, Chemawa, Oregon, and Charles E. Larsen, Agency Clerk, left in charge of the agency until transfer of records and property, which was accomplished during the month of September, 1926.

The history of the removal of the Indians from the southern Oregon district to the Coast reservation, now known as the Grand Ronde and Siletz reservations, commenced at Fort Lane, where the peaceable Indians were gathered in January, 1856, and in March, 1856, were taken to the Grand Ronde encampment. General Joel Palmer, then superintendent of Indian Affairs of Oregon, directed the removal of the Indians to their new homes, and when the Indians were

taken

advised that they were to be brought to Portland from Port Orford by steamer they became suspicious, and thought that the white man wanted to get them out on the ocean and then throw them overboard, however, General Palmer told them that he would go along with them and see that they reached their new homes. They landed at Portland at 11 A.M., June 23, 1856, and at 3 P.M. were put enroute to Oregon City, and from there were removed to the encampment at Dayton, Oregon. The number brought up by the steamer totaled 729. A second steamer brought up more of the Indians sometime ~~later~~ after the close of the Rogue River war in June 1856, and a large number, of various tribes, were escorted overland by United States troops, and the total number gathered on the Coast Reservation numbered approximately 3000. The Rogue River war commenced February 22, 1856 and ended June 29, 1856.

The Siletz Indian Reservation was established by unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; executive orders Nov. 9, 1855 and Dec. 21, 1855, and Act of Congress approved Mar. 3, 1875/ Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by Act of Congress approved Aug. 15, 1894. The names of the tribes occupying this reservation, as follows:

Alsea	Coquille	Rogue River	Shasta	Tututni
Umpqua	Checto	Klamath	Galice Creek	Kuchee
Joshua	Applegate	Sixes	Mal-ta-naudan	
Bequonodon		Calipooia	Yaquina	

551 allotments were originally made to the Siletz Indians covering 47,716.34 acres. 177,563.66 acres were ceded by the Indians to the United States. The Government paid the Indians 80 cents an acre and sold it to settlers for \$1.50 per acre. Of the 551 original allottees not more than 110 are living, and of the 47,716.34 acres allotted to them only a little over 8000 acres remain as individual property held in trust by allottees and heirs. At the present time the Siletz Indians have in trust 2517 acres of tribal timber land.

Fee patent was issued on February 8, 1908, to the Methodist Church for 8.5 acres in Lots 1 and 2, described as follows:

Beginning at a point 20 chains south and 20 chains west of the corner to Sections 3, 4, 9 & 10, T. 10 S., R. 10 W.; thence east 17 chains; thence north $59^{\circ} 30'$, 19.74 chains; thence south 10 chains to place of beginning.

The population at the present time, as shown by Census roll, for the period ending April 1, 1931, is as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
1 to 9 yrs of age	51	53	104
10 " 19	43	49	92
20 " 29	46	36	82
30 " 39	29	27	56
40 " 49	13	14	27
50 " 59	17	12	29
60 " 69	15	15	30
70 " 79	12	6	18
80 " 89	2	8	10
90 over	- 228	- 231	1 449

THE SILETS

Above, the winds of ocean sing
Among fir trees' pointed spires;
Below, to souldering monarchs cling
The salmon-berry briars.
Mossy hills
And cooling rills
In streaming silver jets
And down the incline
Leaps their foaming wine
To the beautiful Silets.

Vine maple glow through somber shade
Like silver tinged with gold,
While massed around each lonely glade
Are tree trunks seamed and old.
Through silent dells,
Like liquid bells,
A tumbling cascade frets,
And bubbles o'er
Its rocky floor
To the shadow-dimmed Silets.

Through curling mist, unreal seem
Tree-tops adrift in air,
While far below like a misty dream
Is the river floating where
The doe and fawn
Steal in the sawn
Through leafy tangled nets
To the whispered purr
And dimpling curl
Of the vapor-kissed Silets.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
UNITED STATES INDIAN SERVICE

Siletz, Oregon.
March 29, 1921.

Miss Helen Smith,
Redmond, Oregon.
Box T.

Dear Miss Smith:

Your letter of inquiry concerning Indian Legends was handed to me for report and since I have been quite busy I have not devoted the time that I would liked to have devoted to the subject and hope that the delay will not cause you any inconvenience.

Indian legends have been printed in various forms, as individual contributions to the press and by students of our Indian schools through the school journals. A virgin field is open to the person interested in collecting these legends because of the great number of untold legends that have not been reduced to printed form. Not every person is qualified to secure these legends because the Indians, as a rule, will not confide in every man, woman or child that comes prowling around their homes, but on the other hand if you secure their confidence and by your actions show that you have only their interest at heart and that your purpose is to do them a favor then you will be able to secure any number of legends from not only one but chances are that you will be passed on from person to person.

The character of these legends differ in different localities, as to descriptive words but in traveling from one reservation to another one may hear the same legend but told in a different way. These legends are handed down from generation to generation and in the telling, no doubt, many new and varied terms are, no doubt, introduced.

The mother has her little legends that she tells her children to keep close about the home. They are simple and have their purpose. The father has his story or legends that he tells the young brave or student for the purpose of impressing upon his mind the necessity for obedience, courage, honesty and the many qualities that go to make young men strong, reliant and brave.

The Indian people of today do not, as a rule,

tell these legends as the earlier Indians did. The younger generation are losing their interest in them and for this reason it is harder to secure them. The older Indians are somewhat backward in telling them and the very young people have acquired the white man's ways to such a degree that he either is ashamed to learn them or the older Indians do not tell them.

The Indians in the state of Oregon are located upon several reservations such as the Warm Spring Reservation, east of the Cascade range, in Crook County, set aside for the Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Teneino, Warm Springs and Wasco tribes and 140,528 acres were allotted to 968 Indians under the general allotment act of Feb. 8, 1887, (24 stat., 388) and which all allotments were made under. 1,195 acres was reserved for Church, school and agency purposes; the Grande Ronde reservation, now under the jurisdiction of the Siletz Agency, Oregon, The Grande Ronde reservation originally was set aside for the Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmiut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tugwater, Umpqua, Wapato and Yamhill tribes, and 32,983 acres have been allotted to 270 Indians; the Klamath reservation in southern Oregon was set aside for the Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pitt River, Walpapa and Yahocskin band of Snake (Shoshoni) and 226,838 acres allotted to 1,479 Indians; 6,084.77 acres reserved for agency, school and church purposes; Umatilla reservation in Eastern Oregon set aside for the Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla tribes and 82,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes; the Siletz reservation was set aside for the Rogue River, Galena Creeks, Coquilles, Shastae, Klamaths, Too-too-toanys, Siusulawa, Umpqua, Cheetos, Sixes, Joshuas, Wacanotanye, Yaquinas, Nultanotaya, Salmon Rivers, Euchres and Siletz tribes, 44,459 acres was allotted to 551 Indians. The Alseas were first located on the Alsea Bay at Yachats but was moved to Siletz on 1876. They numbered 500. The confederated tribes of Siletz numbered 3,000 when brought to this reservation. The Siletz reservation was selected by General Joseph Palmer in 1857 and the Indians were placed on the reservation the same year. Palmer was then Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon. The first agent was Robert Metcalf. These Indians when first transferred to this reservation were war like and it took a man of iron will to control them. Metcalf was that kind of a man. The Indians were composed of so many tribes that it was very difficult to keep them from quarreling and fighting. The mountain Indians, like the Rogue River, who lived mainly on game, thought they were much better than the coast Indians, who lived on fish, so it was hard to get them to associate together. A large non-reservation Indian school is located at Chemawa, Oregon, (near Salem) and this institution was established in February 1880 for the Indian youth

of the Pacific northwest and at the present time there are about 600 students, from all states in the West, in attendance. Chemawa is now the oldest Indian school in the Service. At the present time it is estimated that there are about 6,689 Indians in the state of Oregon.

Hoping that the above information, together with the Indian Legend, will be sufficient for your thesis and should you desire more information I will glad to respond to your request. Wishing you success, I am

Very respectfully,

CEL.