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Mr. W. S. Campbell,
Department of English,
University of Oklahoma,
Norman, Oklahoma.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

With further reference to your letter of January 31, in the 1851 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs can be found a report made by D. D. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, at St. Louis, November 11, 1851, which gives proceedings leading up to the Fort Laramie treaty with the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, etc. In the 1865 Report, pages 537 through 542, will be found a Report of the Commission to Treat with Sioux of the Upper Missouri. This is dated Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, October 28, 1865. The 1866 Report, page 211, gives proceedings of the Peace Commission at Fort Laramie. The 1875 Report, page 184 through 201, gives a report of the commission appointed to treat with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of the Black Hills.

The 1881 Report gives the following from the report of N. S. Porter, of the Fort Peck Agency:

"The hostiles arriving from Sitting Bull's camp, during the fall of 1880, as it was impossible for me to govern them with what force was at my command, damaged and stole from the agency Indians until the ones the least disposed to disorderly conduct joined with them, and it was with the utmost caution that the work was carried on. But for the patience and bold front presented by the few here we would undoubtedly have had serious trouble.

"On the 12th day of October, 1880, Capt. O. B. Read arrived here with two companies of the Eleventh United States Infantry, and from that on we were at least enabled to compel the hostiles to stop their regular demands for provisions; although they had never been successful in obtaining this, it was decidedly unpleasant to have them flourish their guns at times when we knew we were powerless. Major Ilges arrived in December, after trying all peaceable measures to induce the hostiles to surrender, he was compelled on the 2nd day of January to attack their camp, which was then directly opposite the agency on the south bank of the Missouri River. He captured about 100 men, 200 women and children. This was the starting point, and from that on the followers of the noted chief Sitting Bull have surrendered one by one until S. B. himself, weakened by successive desertions caused by Capt. McDonald, C. M. P., and Capt. O. B. Head, U.S.A., surrendered at Fort Buford."