

LESSON #7:

CHIEF JOSEPH & THE NEZ PERCE

(Grade 11/United States History)

Written by Kris McIntosh

Summary of Lesson: In this lesson, students will review and analyze the movement of Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce tribe of the Northwest. The activity is intended to be used in the context of other Social Studies lessons and activities to provide students with a comprehensive study of U.S. Government Indian policy in the late 19th century.

Objective: Students will

- Analyze paintings, photos, maps, and census reports detailing the flight of the Nez Perce in 1877, and
- Produce a narrative newspaper article based on their analysis.

TEKS:

(US 10A) Geography. The student understands the effects of migration and immigration on American society, and is expected to analyze the effects of changing demographic patterns resulting from migration within the United States.

(US 2A) History. The student understands the political, economic, and social changes in the United States from 1877 to 1898. The student is expected to analyze political issues such as Indian policies.

Time Required: Two class periods

Materials:

Copies (or a projector to share items with entire class) of:
Sid Richardson Museum painting *The Snow Trail* by Charles M. Russell
Photographs of Chief Joseph
NARA Photo Analysis Sheet
Chief Joseph history
Bureau of Indian Affairs maps
Census data for Chief Joseph
Magnifying glasses

Procedure: After students have studied the movement to put and keep Native Americans on reservations, and the Battle of Little Big Horn, introduce the lesson.

- Show students *The Snow Trail*, a painting by Charles M. Russell. Have students use the Photo Analysis Sheet and answer questions about the painting. Have students share their responses to the analysis questions.

- Show the photos of Chief Joseph. Have the students compare the photograph of Chief Joseph in his native dress with the photograph of him with General Howard and Colonel Pratt. Ask the students to speculate on Chief Joseph's change of clothing. "Why is Chief Joseph in this photograph with General Howard and Colonel Pratt? What may have occurred?"
- Pass out the history of the Nez Perce, and the two maps. As the students read the account, the maps can help them follow the flight of the Nez Perce towards Canada. Ask students, "What was the relationship between the U.S. Government and the Nez Perce? Why did it change? Why would some of the Nez Perce refuse to follow the new treaty of 1867? What would have been a possible solution to prevent the violence?"
- Distribute census data for 1878 and 1885. Use of magnifying glasses may be helpful. What can students learn about the Nez Perce and Chief Joseph by reading the data? Ask students to draw conclusions by answering these questions, "Why are there so few Nez Perce in 1878 versus 1885? What will happen in 1885 that might cause the census to rise in 1886?"
- After reading and analyzing the data, ask students to imagine it is 1885 and write an article on the plight of the Nez Perce for the local newspaper.



The Snow Trail, by Charles M. Russell, 1897, Oil on Canvas
Sid Richardson Museum, Fort Worth, Texas



“Chief Joseph, Nez Perce, when young,” ca. 1871 - ca. 1907, J Joseph (Hinmaton-Yalatkit), Nez Perce' chief; full-length, standing, by William H. Jackson, before 1877. Records of the Smithsonian Institution, 1871 – 1952, Record Group 106. Still Picture Records LICON, Special Media Archives Services Division (NWCS-S), National Archives at College Park, MD. Online version on November 2, 2006, available at:

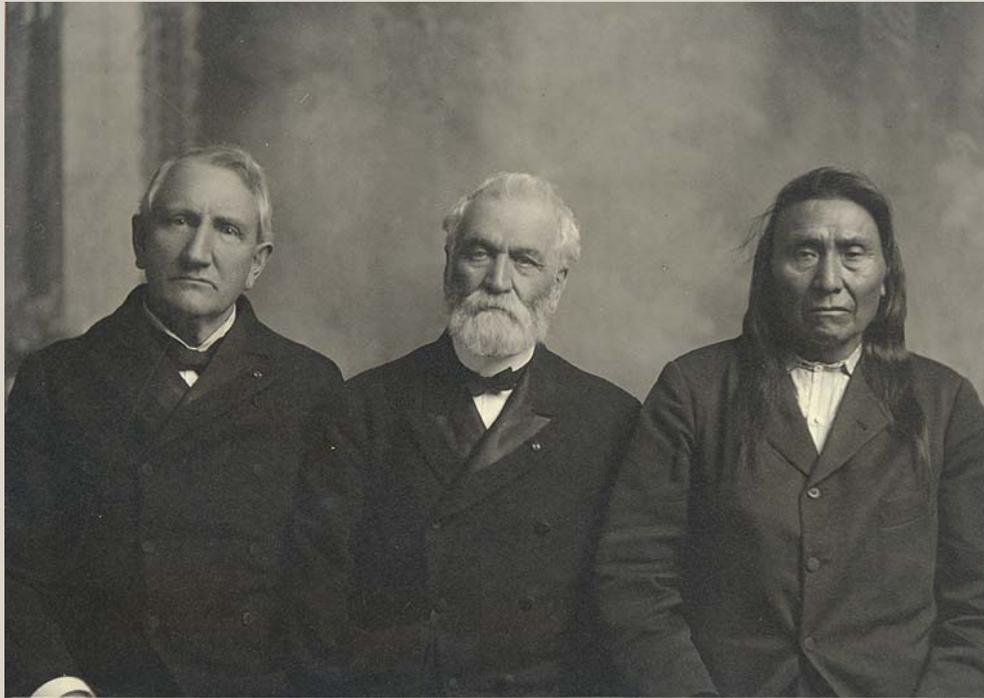
<http://arcweb.archives.gov>

ARC Identifier: 523607.



“Nez Perce Chief Joseph in studio portrait”, Milton Loryea. Repository: Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture. Online version on November 2, 2006, available at:

<http://content.lib.washington.edu/cgi-bin/htmlview.exe?CISOROOT=/loc&CISOPTR=694>



“Nez Perce Chief Joseph with General O.O. Howard & Colonel Pratt”, ca. March, 1904.
Repository: University of Washington Libraries. Online version on November 2, 2006, available at:
<http://content.lib.washington.edu/cgi-bin/htmlview.exe?CISOROOT=/loc&CISOPTR=2046>

Photo Analysis Worksheet

Step 1. Observation

A. Study the photograph for 2 minutes. Form an overall impression of the photograph and then examine individual items. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.

B. Use the chart below to list people, objects, and activities in the photograph.

People	Objects	Activities

Step 2. Inference

Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.

Step 3. Questions

A. What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?

B. Where could you find answers to them?

**Designed and developed by the
Education Staff, National Archives and Records Administration,
Washington, DC 20408**

Photo Analysis Worksheet, Online version on November 2, 2006, at:
http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/worksheets/photo_analysis_worksheet.pdf

"Chief Joseph"

Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekt. (1840-1904)

The man who became a national celebrity with the name "Chief Joseph" was born in the Wallowa Valley in what is now northeastern Oregon in 1840. He was given the name Hin-mah-too-yah-lat-kekt, or Thunder Rolling Down the Mountain, but was widely known as Joseph, or Joseph the Younger, because his father had taken the Christian name Joseph when he was baptized at the Lapwai mission by Henry Spalding in 1838.

Joseph the Elder was one of the first Nez Percé converts to Christianity and an active supporter of the tribe's longstanding peace with whites. In 1855 he even helped Washington's territorial governor set up a Nez Percé reservation that stretched from Oregon into Idaho. But in 1863, following a gold rush into Nez Percé territory, the federal government took back almost six million acres of this land, restricting the Nez Percé to a reservation in Idaho that was only one tenth its prior size. Feeling himself betrayed, Joseph the Elder denounced the United States, destroyed his American flag and his Bible, and refused to move his band from the Wallowa Valley or sign the treaty that would make the new reservation boundaries official.

When his father died in 1871, Joseph was elected to succeed him. He inherited not only a name but a situation made increasingly volatile as white settlers continued to arrive in the Wallowa Valley. Joseph staunchly resisted all efforts to force his band onto the small Idaho reservation, and in 1873 a federal order to remove white settlers and let his people remain in the Wallowa Valley made it appear that he might be successful. But the federal government soon reversed itself, and in 1877 General Oliver Otis Howard threatened a cavalry attack to force Joseph's band and other hold-outs onto the reservation. Believing military resistance futile, Joseph reluctantly led his people toward Idaho.

Unfortunately, they never got there. About twenty young Nez Percé warriors, enraged at the loss of their homeland, staged a raid on nearby settlements and killed several whites. Immediately, the army began to pursue Joseph's band and the others who had not moved onto the reservation. Although he had opposed war, Joseph cast his lot with the war leaders.

What followed was one of the most brilliant military retreats in American history. Even the unsympathetic General William Tecumseh Sherman could not help but be impressed with the 1,400 mile march, stating that "the Indians throughout displayed a courage and skill that elicited universal praise... [they] fought with almost scientific skill, using advance and rear guards, skirmish lines, and field fortifications." In over three months, the band of about 700, fewer than 200 of whom were warriors, fought 2,000 U.S. soldiers and Indian auxiliaries in four major battles and numerous skirmishes.

By the time he formally surrendered on October 5, 1877, Joseph was widely referred to in the American press as "the Red Napoleon." It is unlikely, however, that he played as critical a role in

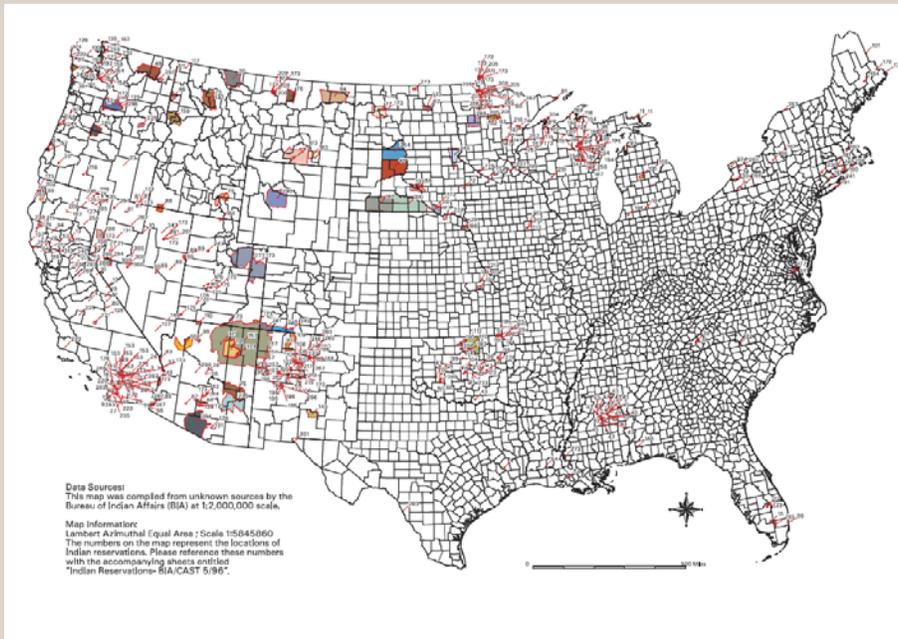
the Nez Percé's military feat as his legend suggests. He was never considered a war chief by his people, and even within the Wallowa band, it was Joseph's younger brother, Olikut, who led the warriors, while Joseph was responsible for guarding the camp. It appears, in fact, that Joseph opposed the decision to flee into Montana and seek aid from the Crows and that other chiefs -- Looking Glass and some who had been killed before the surrender -- were the true strategists of the campaign. Nevertheless, Joseph's widely reprinted surrender speech has immortalized him as a military leader in American popular culture:

I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed. Looking Glass is dead. Toohoolhoolzote is dead. The old men are all dead. It is the young men who say, "Yes" or "No." He who led the young men [Olikut] is dead. It is cold, and 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 food. 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. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs! I am tired. My heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever.

Joseph's fame did him little good. Although he had surrendered with the understanding that he would be allowed to return home, Joseph and his people were instead taken first to eastern Kansas and then to a reservation in Indian Territory (present-day Oklahoma) where many of them died of epidemic diseases. Although he was allowed to visit Washington, D.C., in 1879 to plead his case to U.S. President Rutherford B. Hayes, it was not until 1885 that Joseph and the other refugees were returned to the Pacific Northwest. Even then, half, including Joseph, were taken to a non-Nez Percé reservation in northern Washington, separated from the rest of their people in Idaho and their homeland in the Wallowa Valley.

In his last years, Joseph spoke eloquently against the injustice of United States policy toward his people and held out the hope that America's promise of freedom and equality might one day be fulfilled for Native Americans as well. An indomitable voice of conscience for the West, he died in 1904, still in exile from his homeland, according to his doctor "of a broken heart."

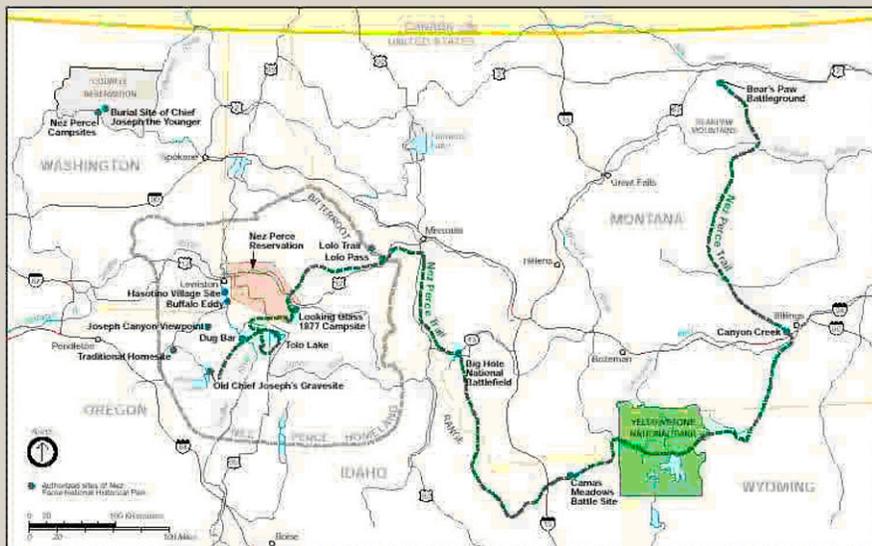
New Perspectives on the West, PBS online version on November 2, 2006, available at:
http://www.pbs.org/weta/thewest/people/a_c/chiefjoseph.htm



Bureau of Indian Affairs Map of Indian Reservations in the Continental United States. Online version on November 2, 2006, available at:

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nagpra/DOCUMENTS/RESERV.PDF>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Bia-map-indian-reservations-usa.png>



Chief Joseph	1 4 3
Chut lam moy moy	2 3 4 2
Haukw Kutt	5 4 1 1
Ha Hut moy moy	1 3 3
Kool Kool suay	1 1 1
Zoo now we namy 2	5 2
Sadulakomy saifil pil pil	2 2 3 1
Ott Ho ko	4 1 1
Haw wak how weat	3 3
In sud tak	1 3 2 2
Ho too tom maichet	1 1 1 1
Tell howick	1 2
See you yah lam (1 man)	1 2 2
Kip. Kip. owin	1 4 2 1
Wall a mate ti nowin	1 3 1 2
	1 1
So ket juo	4 2 1
Chuklem a Lap ka nott	1 3 1
Sitting Bull	2 3 1 3
Zoo ho pa lew	3 2 2
Ant way mah (1 woman)	1 0
Has no	4 1 1
Ha hute, Shemickin. (1 man)	2 4 4
Zoo yanin (13th)	1 3 3 2
Jackson	1 1 1
Wall lah hotwell	2 1
Wats kiyicket	2 2 1 2
Zomony	4 1 1
Litt mol licky ah yah	2 2 1 1
Yah low Cowin	2 2 1 1
Ow las sam	1 4 1
Che mook, Che mook took a kiyah	1 4 1
In som ee	1 3 1
Ume ill. pil. pil	2 2 1 3
In samy	2 3

1878 Census of Chief Joseph's Band, Miami Agency Census Rolls, 1871-1959; National Archives Microfilm Publication RA #78, Record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75; National Archives - Southwest Region.

Pet tom ash che cown	22
Dom masks	11
Yakake ill pillpe	241 1
Edo La hijokett	323 1
David L	13 1
Cow Cas huyah toms	22 1
Cow Zulicks	22 2
Wat yat my po	13 2 1
Wat you che cown	12 2
Cha lah Cootz	22
Him ish men houses	12 2
Fack a Can a cat	121 3
See wat is tua lute	132
Mem yah ky iekett	22 1
Capt Clark	121 1
Kool. Kool Kal Coo	12 23
See teen	21 1
Two min pro	2 2
Lis Ca (woman)	221
Kaska ill pill pil	121 2
Map tas yachitt	421 2
Wat yat ta mis note	33 2
Houses niox nox	131
Wopt ee my	21
Tom che kin	24 1
Ha les (D2)	21 2
Ma cha you jockett	2 1
Ed pairs	33
Him o wick	3 1

Census of Chief Joseph's Band
June 30th 1885

	En wa to ya lot hi	Chief Joseph	39	Husband
	Ta tra me ya tra way		35	wife
3	En wa tra wa li		15	daughter
1	Ha ta wa wa ta se oket		42	single man
	Ha wa ta ta ta ta ta ta ta	Ameloa	35	Joseph's wife's
2	Tot to got		3	daughter
	Ho a ta wa ta a ta ta	Yellow Bull	50	Husband
	Ta wa ta ok wa wa way		40	wife
3	Slog	Yellow Bull	15	son
	Ta wa wa ta ta ta	Jack Hill	14	Orphan boy
	Hay ta ta ta		10	" "
3	En wa tra wa ta ta ta way		16	to girl
	Ta wa ta ta ta ta ta ta	Red Curlew	50	Husband
2	Lo wa ta wa way		40	wife
	Pa a ta ta ta ta ta		21	wife's
2	Ha ta wa ta ta ta		17	son
	Ma ta ta ta ta ta	Henry Curlew	39	son
	Ta wa wa wa wa wa wa	Yellow Lead	40	Husband
	Ta wa ta ta ta ta		30	Wife
4	Wa ta ta wa ta		8	son
	Wa ta ta ta ta ta ta	Ernie down	30	Husband
	Ta wa ta ta wa wa wa		20	wife
	Hay ta wa ta ta ta		3	son
4	Hi o ta ta ta		1	son
	Bochib		30	Husband
	Og wa wa wa wa		30	Wife
	Ta o mit ta ta ta		9	daughter
4	Pa ya ta ta wa wa wa wa		3	"
28				

1885 Census of Chief Joseph's Band. Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940; National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, Roll 49, Frame 65; Record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, National Archives.

(6)

145	Tukte-na-tukte-yah	Simil-pappicun	35	Husband
2	He om-te-ne-kits-ot		20	wife
	Samu	Robe	27	Husband
	Po-toi-ro-man-ick		20	wife
3	Wa-lau-fu-ton		3 mos	daughter
<u>150</u>				
	Total 150			
	No of School Age 6-16	Girls	13	
		Boys	21	34 Total
	" Men above 16	"	40	
	" Women "	"	63	
	" Boys under 6	"	8	
	" Girls "	"	5	116
				150
	July 27 th	Sidney J. Waters		
		U.S. Sub-Agent		



1885 Census of Chief Joseph's Band. Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940; National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, Roll 49, Frame 70; Record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, National Archives.

1 Enc

United States Indian Service,

Colville Indian Agency,

May July 27th, 1885.

Hon Jno L. Atkins
Commissioner Indian Affairs
Washington
D.C.

Sir
In further compliance with the order of
Dept I have the honor to transmit the Census
complete of the Nez Percés of Joseph's Band
on the Colville Reserve to be placed on file
with the Census Reports of the Lakes, Lower band
of Spokans, Spokans of Snake Creek, Caticlets
of Chewelah, and Coeur d'Alene already forwarded.
As far as possible the other reports will be
transmitted.

Very Respectfully
Your Obedt Servt
Sidney Waters
Wf. Sub Agent.



1885 Census of Chief Joseph's Band. Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940; National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, Roll 49, Frame 63; Record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, National Archives.

(5-128.)

Census of the Joseph Band of Nez Percé Indians of
Gobelle Indian Agency, Washington taken
 by W. J. Cole, United States Indian Agent,
June 20, 1890.

NO.	INDIAN NAME	ENGLISH NAME	SEX.	RELATION.	AGE.
1		Chief Joseph	M	Husband	45
2	Wash. Wm. Sep. 40. La. Natch.		F	Wife	32
3	Ab. Yak. So. we. non. may		"	"	26
4	Mack. E. mir. ib		M	Orphan	12
5	Cute. Cut. Chum. me. Seb. Little man chief		"	Husband	50
6	Job. Sal. Ni. uv		F	Wife	43
7	We. Yak. Ten. mit. lin. mib		M	Son	14
8	Dom. mon. no. up. Pip		"	"	7
9	(Infant)		"	"	1
10	Uts. chu. Yak. Yak. Per. Cayuse		"	Husband	38
11	Job. Day. Hal. Son. may		F	Wife	22
12	Wah. You. Pak. organe		M	Son	8
13	Ow. Yak. we. ten. may		F	Daughter	5
14	(Infant)		"	"	1 m.
15	See. Son. Yak. Sal. nah. No. King. Down		M	Husband	53
16	We. wah. tic. kt		F	Wife	43
17	We. Yak. Sal. Hal. wit		M	Son	20
18	Ots. Woll. Ch. v		"	"	5
19	Pets. So. t		"	"	1
20	Chis. Coop.		F	Widow	57
21	Its. Chet		"	Daughter	23
22	Do. So. Chon. my		"	"	14
23	Ow. hi	Grant	M	Husband	35
24	Don. Son. may		F	Wife	27
25	Job. Los. Son. may		"	Widow	71
26		Little Mary	"	Daughter	14
27	We. ape. See. mat. at		"	Widow	60
28	Sal. Cot. Wah. hind. Jim	Albert Wallen	M	Son	23
29	We. ov. it. Day		F	Daughter	54
30	Sp. Nok. Sep. Day. no. may		"	"	20
31	Nure. nov. Tuck. Corn	Red Curtiss	M	Husband	30
32	Don. Son. nan. my		F	Wife	23
33	Pe. Yak. Sal. Day. Nil. bel.		"	"	33
34	Choo. E. me.		"	Daughter	1
35	He. men. may. mix	Yellow Wolf	M	Husband	30
36	Pe. Sal. Non. nan. Ich		F	Wife	29
37	Do. Yak. Yak. Shin	Billy	M	Son	2

1885 Census of Chief Joseph's Band. Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940; National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, Roll 49, Frame 326; Record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, National Archives.

(5-128.)

CENSUS of the *Joseph's band of Nez Perce* Indians of
Colville Agency, *Washington* taken
 by *H. J. Lecky*, United States Indian Agent,
June 30, 189*1*

NO.	INDIAN NAME	ENGLISH NAME	SEX.	RELATION.	AGE.
1		Chief Joseph	M	Husband	47
2	Whan-wiv-Sip-yah-La		F	Wife	34
3	Uh-yah-So-we-ror-moi		"	"	38
4		Willie Andrews	M	Son	74
5		Little man Chief	"	Husband	52
6	Sol-Lah-Ka-wi		F	Wife	45
7		Bornelias	M	Son	15
8		Mario	"	"	8
9	Wi-lah-Litph		F	Daughter	2
10		Layuse	M	Husband	48
11	Sol-Lay-Kah-son-may		F	Wife	24
12		Frank	M	Son	10
13	Om-yah-we-ton-mai		F	Daughter	6
14	Cha-mah-lata		M	Son	2
15	So-poch-ye-om-may		F	Daughter	4 1/2
16		Looking Down	M	Husband	55
17	Wi-woh-tick		F	Wife	45
18	Wi-wa-lah-ko-wib		M	Son	22
19	Ota-wah-chie		"	"	6
20		Albert Walters	"	Husband	25
21	Sp-nah-Sup-Lay-ma-moi		F	Wife	22
22	Wi-aps-Au-mat-ah		"	Mother	62
23	Wi-ov-ik-toy		"	Daughter	16
24		Yellow Wolf	M	Husband	32
25	Petob-won-nan-icb		F	Wife	31
26		William	M	Son	44
27	Chuck-a-mah-poo		F	Mother	54
28		Samuel Jefferson	M	Widower	32
29	Kits-chie-ke-wah-toh		F	Daughter	3
30	Chis-chie		M	Son	2
31		William Polu	"	Husband	32
32		Adelia	F	Wife	22
33	Sp-nah-Sipht-Ahu-may		"	Daughter	4
34	E-wah-poo		M	Son	2

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1885 Census of Chief Joseph's Band. Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940; National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, Roll 49, Frame 387; Record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, National Archives.

(5-124)

CENSUS of the Joseph's Band of Nez Percés Indians of
Nez Percés, Colville Agency, Washington taken
 by Harry Cole, United States Indian Agent,
January 30, 1898

NO.	INDIAN NAME	ENGLISH NAME	SEX.	RELATION.	AGE.
1	Una To Le Loket	Chief Joseph	M.	Husband	49
2	Uhan'win Tip Yah Loket det.		F.	wife	36
3	Oh Yah To We' hem havi		F.	Wife	47
4	Neck. Emma Wick	Willie Andrews	M.	Carphon	18
5	Koto Koto Tea Me yah	Little Man Chief	M.	Husband	54
6	Tol Lok ki we		F.	Wife	47
7	Wick To Met sel Molite	Cornelius	M.	Wife son	18
8	Stama M. Til Pih Mui		M.		10
9	Wow Lok Lilpelt		F.	Daughter	4
10	Eta Ya Yoh Pau Witas	Cayser	M.	Husband	42
11	To Lay Kot son Moi		F.	Wife	26
12	Wa Joh Pa au you	Frank	M.	Son	22
13	Aw Yah We Fox May		F.	Daughter	8
14	Cha Mah Lots		M.	Son	4
15	Shelaw Ya Lh Wa	Looking Low	M.	Husband	57
16	We Wook Ticht		F.	Wife	47
17	We Yaw Loh ko Wito		M.	Son	24
18	Oto Walto		M.	Son	8
19	La Kht Wak Ekh Ten	Albert Waters	M.	Husband	27
20	Ip Mah sap wa Lou Moi		F.	Wife	24
21	We Aps see Mot At		F.	Mother	64
22	We Yaw Ta Ayle		F.	Daughter	38
23	Hewin Mos Mos	Yellow Wolf	M.	Husband	34
24	Pe Tol Won Pan Lokt Helon		F.	Wife	30
25	Teepeh See M.	Bellie	M.	Son	6
26	Chick a Mah Pa	Jean	F.	Mother	26

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1885 Census of Chief Joseph's Band. Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940; National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, Roll 49, Frame 464; Record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, National Archives.

5-128.

CENSUS of the *Nez Perce* Indians of
Colville Agency, *Washington* taken
 by *St. J. Cook* United States Indian Agent,
June 30, 189*3*.

No.	INDIAN NAME	ENGLISH NAME	SEX.	RELATION.	AGE.
	<i>Uma tu le. labet</i>	<i>Chief Joseph</i>	M	Husband	50
2	<i>Whan. win. lip. yah</i>	<i>lak. ut. set</i>	F	Wife	37
3	<i>Oh. yo. to. lo. won. mo</i>		"	Wife	41
4	<i>K. cil. a. Ma. wicet</i>	<i>Millie Anderson</i>	M	Son	7
5	<i>Kot. to. ta. me</i>	<i>Yak. little man chief</i>	"	Husband	53
6	<i>ilat. lat. ki. me</i>		F	Wife	48
7	<i>He. ch. sa. net. Selan. chu.</i>	<i>Cornelius</i>	M	Son	18
8	<i>Ha. Ma. mo. il. paito</i>	<i>Mark</i>	"	"	11
9	<i>Non. lak. ul. pakt</i>		F	Daughter	5
10	<i>Et. sa. yah. ya. pan. wa. lo.</i>	<i>Coyne</i>	M	Husband	48
11	<i>So. lay. ak. son. mo</i>		F	Wife	26
12	<i>Mast. yah. pa. an. lo.</i>	<i>Frank</i>	M	Son	13
13	<i>Ua. yah. wa. ton. mo</i>		F	Daughter	9
14	<i>Cha. Ma. tot.</i>		M	Son	5
15		<i>Edwin</i>	"	"	2
16	<i>She. lun. ya. isk. na</i>	<i>Forking down</i>	"	Husband	51
17	<i>Te. Ka. tot. tot</i>		F	Wife	48
18	<i>He. yah. lah. ke. wot</i>		M	Son	25
19	<i>Q. to. to. ak.</i>		"	"	9
20	<i>La. kot. wa. ch. ta.</i>	<i>Albert Nelson</i>	"	Husband	28
21	<i>Sp. na. Sup. wa. ion.</i>		F	Wife	25
22	<i>He. ip. su. mah. ak.</i>		"	Mother	65
23	<i>He. yan. ta. ogh</i>		"	Daughter	38
24	<i>He. Min. Max. mox</i>	<i>Yellow Wolf</i>	M	Husband	35
25	<i>Pa. ul. wa. wa. wa. wa.</i>	<i>William Jackson</i>	F	Wife	34
26	<i>Sh. ogh. Sean</i>	<i>Billie</i>	M	Son	7
27	<i>Chate. ma. pa.</i>	<i>Jean</i>	F	Mother	86
28	<i>He. yah. lab.</i>	<i>Daniel Jefferson</i>	M	Husband	35
29		<i>Mary</i>	F	Wife	29
30	<i>Kot. Chen. Ke. wot.</i>		"	Daughter	6
31	<i>Kein. oh</i>		M	Son	5
32	<i>Ua. kana. sa. hach. ka.</i>	<i>William Polly</i>	"	Husband	35
33	<i>Eya. la. ch. wa. mo.</i>	<i>Orville</i>	F	Wife	25

1885 Census of Chief Joseph's Band. Indian Census Rolls, 1885-1940; National Archives Microfilm Publication M595, Roll 49, Frame 597; Record of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Record Group 75, National Archives.