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A SUMMARY OF INDIAN RELATIONS PRIOR TO 1849

The intermingling of the Indians and the whites in the Pacific Northwest during the three-quarters of a century from 1774 to 1849 resulted in the races gradually becoming acquainted and the creation by the latter date of a serious Indian problem which had to be met by armed force. From 1774 to 1811 the contact was comparatively slight, but this was greatly increased during the years from 1811 to 1842. By 1849 there were few Indians in the region who were not familiar with white men.

The explorers, both along the coast and in the interior, had no conflicts with the natives of a serious nature. The coast traders were not so fortunate. The Nootka Sound Indians successfully expelled the traders from Vancouver Island. Prior to 1811, the Indians along the Pacific Coast had become acquainted with the whites and had had a number of conflicts with them. However, no continued association had resulted because no permanent trading post or settlement had been established. In the interior along the Columbia River, the Indians had met a few explorers but the contact was very much less than that along the coast.

The increased intercourse which followed the date 1811 was due to the organized effort of well established companies to exploit the most obvious natural resources of the region. The elimination in 1813 of the American company and in 1821 of the "Northwesters" gave the control into the hands of the highly favored and highly organized Hudson's Bay Company. Prior to the coming of the company, the character of the Indians in a large part of the region was determined. Along the main ridge of hostile Indians made the gathering of furs a dangerous occupation; in the Flathead and Okanogan regions, peace was the rule. The Columbia Valley was famous for its dangers; the St. Joseph country, where the Indians were found north on Vancouver Island a strong line of forts was established to protect the traders against unfriendly natives. Through his aid and that of Dr. J. Franklin Jameson the documents were obtained upon which this paper is based.
The Indians and the whites in the Pacific three-quarters of a century from 1774 were gradually becoming acquainted and by date of a serious Indian problem armed force. From 1774 to 1811 the relations were very slight, but this was greatly increased 311 to 1842. By 1849 there were few who were not familiar with white men. Along the coast and in the interior, had the Indians and the whites had a number of conflicts no continued association had resulted. Trading post or settlement had been established. The coast Forts were now established in the Puget Sound country, where the Indians were found to be peaceable. Further north on Vancouver Island a strong fort was necessary to protect the traders against unfriendly Indians.

Although the North West Company established a number of forts, and conducted “brigades” into the Snake country the organization was not so complete as that of the Hudson’s Bay Company in the period between 1824 and 1836. It was during this period that the company developed its trade over the greatest extent of territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Within the Pacific Northwest they came into contact with a number of groups of natives not met by the early companies and increased their dealings with those already known. The Snake expeditions met the dangerous Modoc and the mountain Snake. The southern “brigade” passed through southwestern Oregon where the Indians were by reputation hostile. Forts were now established in the Puget Sound country, where the Indians were found to be peaceable. Farther north on Vancouver Island a strong fort was necessary to protect the traders against unfriendly Indians.

The missionary efforts—that introduced into the region a group of men whose main purpose in life was to help the Indians to become a civilized, settled people through religion
and agriculture—were organized in 1834, 1836, 1838, and 1841, preceding the period of the coming of the American settlers by a few years, and at the beginning of the decline in the quantity of beaver procured by the trappers, and the decline in price. Both Whitman and De Smet felt that the flood of emigrants would flow into the country long before the work of teaching the Indians the ways of settled life could be accomplished, which proved to be the case.

Before the Annexation of Texas and the Mexican Cession there was no outlet for the frontier population so desirable as Oregon. This resulted in an immigration across the Plains to the Pacific Northwest between 1842 and 1847 of about seven thousand people. The influx of this population, and the delay of the United States in organizing the territorial government of Oregon until 1849, resulted in the occupation of the Willamette Valley by settlers without any provision whatsoever being made for the Indians. The western Indians were not strong enough to prevent the settlement of their country. The Indians east of the Cascade Mountains, however, were of a different type. They refused to allow settlers to stop in the interior; emigrants must go on to the coast. This feeling against the settlers, and a desire to drive them out of the country, resulted in the Whitman Massacre and the Cayuse Indian War. The population had arrived before the military protection of the Federal government. This, together with the fact that during the period of settlement, 1842-1847, there was no government, other than a provisional one, organized by the settlers, resulted in a conflict over the occupation of the land prior to the organization of the territorial government by the United States.

Indian relations in Oregon had thus reached a rather advanced stage at the time the United States took up the matter of adopting an Indian policy and yet the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote to I. I. Stevens that there was very little information in the Indian Office, May 3, 1853, on the subject of Indian affairs in the newly created territory. Lack of interest in the subject, distance of the government, and the difficulty of obtaining accurate information called in to explain this fact. It is true that they had extended contact with the white men, but they had determined to remain as long as possible in the interior of the country.

**The Administration of the Federal Indian Relations of Oregon**

When the territory of Oregon was organized, May 15, 1849, the Federal government took over Indian affairs. During the term of John W. Lane, recommendations were made to the Secretary of the Interior for the organization of the territorial government of Oregon west of the Cascade Mountains. The few difficulties that arose were promptly settled.

The Act creating the territory provided that the President should be, ex-officio, superintendent of Indian affairs. During the term of John W. Lane, recommendations were made to the Secretary of the Interior for the appointment of sub-agents to supervise the rights of the Indians and the administration over them should be the same as that provided for in the Act. Congress by the provisional government, May 3, 1853, appropriated $3000 for Indian affairs, of which a small sum was used for Indian Agency expenses. When Congress authorized by Congress, May 15, 1849, an appropriation of $10,000 for Indian Affairs, the Secretary of the Interior appointed three sub-agents for Oregon under the Act to Supply Deficiencies in Appropriations to the Indians of the Willamette Valley until the government purchased their

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organized in 1834, 1836, 1838, and of the coming of the American, and at the beginning of the decline procured by the trappers, and the period of the coming of the American, and at the beginning of the decline procured by the trappers, and the Whitman and De Smet felt that the Indian ways of settled life could
proved to be the case. The of Texas and the Mexican Cession the frontier population so desirable as in an immigration across the Plains to the between 1842 and 1847 of about seven influx of this population, and the delay organizing the territorial government resulted in the occupation of the Wifers without any provision whatsoever dians. The western Indians were not at the settlement of their country. The scade Mountains, however, were of a refusal to allow settlers to stop in the ist go on to the coast. This feeling ad a desire to drive them out of the Whitman Massacre and the Cayuse ulation had arrived before the military government. This, together with the period of settlement, 1842-1847, there ther than a provisional one, organized d in a conflict over the occupation of ganization of the territorial government Oregon had thus reached a rather ad- the United States took up the matter policy and yet the Commissioner of I. I. Stevens that there was very little an Office, May 3, 1853, on the subject of Indian affairs in the newly created territory of Washington. Lack of interest in the subject, distance from the seat of government, and the difficulty of obtaining information, must be called in to explain this fact. It is clear that the Indians had had extended contact with the whites, and I think it is probably true that they had determined to eliminate the Americans from the interior of the country.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JOSEPH LANE
When the territory of Oregon was organized, March 2, 1849, the Federal government took over the management of Indian affairs. During the term of the first governor, Joseph Lane, recommendations were made for the removal of all the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains to the country east of those mountains. The few difficulties that occurred were promptly settled.

The Act creating the territory provided that the governor should be, ex-officio, superintendent of Indian affairs; that the rights of the Indians and the authority of the Federal government over them should be the same as previous to the passage of the Act; and that $10,000 be appropriated for presents to the Indians and pay for the messengers sent to Congress by the provisional government of Oregon.1 Of this sum, $3000 was used for Indian purposes.2 In order that agents be appointed, it was necessary that a provision be made for them by an Act of Congress, but the Secretary of the Interior could appoint sub-agents. Since Congress did not provide for agents, the Secretary of the Interior appointed three sub-agents for Oregon Territory.3 A further appropriation of $10,000 for Indian purposes in Oregon was authorized by Congress, May 15, 1850.4 In urging that this appropriation be made, the delegate from Oregon, Samuel Thurston, stated that it was necessary that presents be made to the Indians of the Willamette Valley to keep them quiet until the government purchased their rights to the land. No

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1 "An Act to Establish the Territorial Government of Oregon, Aug. 14, 1848, Statutes at Large, IX, 323.
further provision was made for the Indian service prior to the Act of June 5, 1850, which constituted the Indian policy of Samuel Thurston.5

Shortly after Lane’s arrival, March 2, 1849, large numbers of the Willamette Valley Indians visited him expecting presents and pay for their lands, which the settlers had promised them when the representative of the “Great Father,” the President, should arrive. The Indians were greatly disappointed to find that there had been no provision made to pay them for their lands, but since they were not strong enough to enforce their demands, they could merely continue to repeat them.6

Outside the Willamette Valley, Indian troubles were successfully managed. These were more numerous than formerly due to the steady increase in the number of whites and the beginning of settlements along the Columbia River, in the Puget Sound country, and in the valleys of southwestern Oregon.

Lane held a council, April, 1849, with some of the interior Indians at The Dalles for the purpose of making presents to them and establishing friendly relations which would protect the emigrants from attacks on their way down the Columbia, and keep the Indians from joining the hostile Cayuse against the settlers. The Cayuse were informed that they must either surrender those guilty of the Whitman Massacre, or be exterminated.7 The Indians gathered at The Dalles agreed to maintain peaceful relations with the whites, in and passing through their country. Presents to the amount of two hundred dollars were distributed among them. Incidentally, at this time, Lane brought to a close a tribal war between the Wallawalla and the Yakima Indians 8.

After the meeting at The Dalles, Lane visited the Cowlitz Indians. While there, he received word that Wallace, an American settler, had been killed by the Snoqualmu Indians near Fort Nisqually. A company of the regular army forces, which had recently arrived in the territory, was immediately stationed at Fort Steilacoom,9 and an expedition was sent to the district, May, 1849, to obtain the murderers of Wallace. The sub-agent offered a reward to the murderers of Wallace which caused them to deliver to the military authority those Indians were found guilty and hanged. Lane informed the Indians for an offence of an offence, the effect of making them fear the Americans.10

In the spring of 1850, the stand of the Cayuse Indians was a close by the surrender of the Indians upon the Wailatpu Mission. Information from the Hudson’s Bay Company Walla Walla, that the Indians had murdered11 Their decision may have the number of soldiers in the company of the Mounted Riflemen arrived in Oregon. The Cayuse Indians were taken. They were convicted and hanged, and had thus accepted the terms of the peace treaty which was made for Americans was increased amongst the Indians, and the prestige of the Cayuse Indians was greatly diminished.

Lane’s last important dealing was a party of hundred and fifty Indians in the will of 1850 a party of men from California, were robbed at the Walla Walla. They requested that Lane attempt to extinguish which the Indians had stolen. Lane, the peace treaty which was made should restore all stolen property through the country should not be

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7 Message of the Governor of Oregon Territory Transmitted to the Legislative Assembly, May 7, 1850, p. 2.
8 Lane to the Secretary of War, Oct. 13, 1849, op. cit., p. 156, first paging.
9 Adjutant General, Annual Report, Nov.
10 Lane to the Secretary of War, Oct. 13, 1849, op. cit., p. 156, first paging.
11 Message of the Governor of Oregon Territory to the Legislative Assembly, May 7, 1850, p. 2.
12 Lane, Narratives, MS. (Bancroft Collection).
de for the Indian service prior to the arrival, March 2, 1849, large numbers of Indians visited him expecting presents, which the settlers had promised of the "Great Father," the President. Indians were greatly disappointed to find no provision made to pay them for what were not strong enough to enforce their mere passage to the east. In the Valley, Indian troubles were severe in the number of whites and the along the Columbia River, in the end in the valleys of southwestern pril, 1849, with some of the interior r the purpose of making presents to friendly relations which would protect them on their way down the Columbia, njoining the hostile Cayuse against were informed that they must either the Whitman Massacre, or be exs gathered at The Dalles agreed to ns with the whites, in and passing essents to the amount of two hundred mong them. Incidentally, at this time, a tribal war between the Wallawalla The Dalles, Lane visited the Cowlitz received word that Wallace, an in killed by the Snoqualmu Indians company of the regular army forces, ed in the territory, was immediately stationed at Fort Steilacom, and an Indian sub-agent was sent to the district, May, 1849, to obtain the surrender of the guilty Indians. The sub-agent offered a reward for the capture of the murderers of Wallace which caused the Snoqualmu Indians to deliver to the military authorities several of their tribe. These Indians were tried by a territorial court, and two of them were found guilty and hanged. Lane believed that this punishment of the Indians for an offence against the whites had the effect of making them fear the Americans, which was necessary for the peace of the scattered, unprotected settlements.

In the spring of 1850, the standing hostilities between the war party of the Cayuse Indians and the whites was brought to a close by the surrender of the Indians who had led the attack upon the Wallatpu Mission. In February, Lane received information from the Hudson's Bay Company's post, Fort Walla Walla, that the Indians had agreed to give up the murderers. Their decision may have been due to the increase in the number of soldiers in the country. The Regiment of Mounted Riflemen arrived in Oregon in the fall of 1849. Five of the Cayuse Indians were taken to Oregon City for trial. They were convicted and hanged, June 3, 1850. The Cayuse had thus accepted the terms of the government. The respect for Americans was increased among the Indians of the interior, and the prestige of the Cayuse among the tribes of upper Oregon was greatly diminished.

Lane's last important dealing with the Indians outside of the Willamette Valley was a peace treaty with a band of one hundred and fifty Indians in the upper Rogue River Valley. In the spring of 1850 a party of miners, who were returning from California, were robbed at the ferry of Rogue River. They requested that Lane attempt to recover the gold dust which the Indians had stolen. Lane visited the Indians and the peace treaty which was made provided that the Indians should restore all stolen property, and that whites passing through the country should not be molested. The Indians

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10 Lane to the Secretary of War, Oct. 13, 1849, op. cit., p. 156, first paging.
11 Message of the Governor, May 7, 1850, p. 3.
12 Lane, Narratives, MS. (Bancroft Collection), p. 60.
were promised that any lands settled upon by newcomers would be paid for by the government, and that an agent would be sent among them to care for their interests. Lane gave to each member of the band a paper, signed "Jo Lane," for the purpose of informing the whites that these Indians had made a peace treaty with the government. No further trouble occurred in this vicinity until the fall of the following year.

Thus, the governor, in his ex-officio duties as the superintendent of Indian affairs, succeeded in establishing and maintaining amicable relations between the races. No policy was adopted further than that involved in making peace treaties with the Indians, in giving presents to them, and in prompt punishment for offences committed by the Indians against the settlers.

A statement of the complaints of the Indians living in the Willamette Valley was made by Lane in a report to the government, April 9, 1849. The Indians stated that the whites had taken their lands, brought sickness among them, and killed off the game. In return, they had received only promises that the government would pay them for their lands. In order to remove these causes for dissatisfaction, Lane recommended that the government buy their lands, and locate them out of the settlements. No suggestion was made as to where or how they should be removed, but the opinion held by Lane was, that there was no longer a place for them in the Willamette Valley.

Lane recommended in his message to the legislative assembly of Oregon Territory, July 17, 1849, that they memorialize Congress for the removal of the Willamette Valley Indians. He stated that the Indians whom he had visited in the valley, as well as in other parts, were well disposed toward the whites and desirous of selling their rights to the land; and that the Indians of the Willamette Valley should be removed to some district remote from the settlements, because the destruction of the roots, grasses, and game by the settlers in the valley forced the Indians either to steal or starve.

Following the recommendation of the legislative assembly memorializing Congress for the removal of the Indians' rights to their lands, Lane made the purchase of the Indians' rights to the land necessary; but it was the custom of the government to purchase the land, and then remove the Indians from the district. No policy was adopted further than that involved in making peace treaties with the Indians, in giving presents to them, and in prompt punishment for offences committed by the Indians against the settlers.

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Victor, The Early Indian Wars of Oregon, p. 269.
14 Lane to the Secretary of War, April 9, 1849, Message from the President in answer to a resolution of the Senate, calling for further information in relation to the formation of a state government in California, and also, in Oregon, May 22, 1850 (Serial 561, Doc. 52), p. 5.
15 Message of Governor Lane, July 17, 1849, Ibid., p. 7.
lands settled upon by newcomers government, and that an agent would are for their interests. Lane gave to d a paper, signed "Jo Lane," for the whites that these Indians had made government. 13 No further trouble until the fall of the following year. his ex-officio duties as the superin- , succeeded in establishing and main- s between the races. No policy was at involved in making peace treaties ing presents to them, and in prompt committed by the Indians against the complaints of the Indians living in the made by Lane in a report to the gov- The Indians stated that the whites ought sickness among them, and killed they had received only promises that ay them for their lands. In order to dissatisfaction, Lane recommended that ir lands, and locate them out of the tion was made as to where or how , but the opinion held by Lane was, a place for them in the Willamette

Following the recommendation of the governor, the legislative assembly memorialized Congress, July 20, 1849, for the purchase of the Indians' rights to the land; and for the removal of the Indians from the district needed for settlement, namely: the Willamette Valley. The memorial also stated that the Indians had been promised payment for their lands, and that it was the custom of the government to pay the Indians prior to the settlement of a region. Three reasons were given for the need of removing the Indians from the settlements: the absence of a large number of the men of the valley, who had gone to the California mines; the moral and civil interests of the communities; and the necessity of some humane provision for these Indians by the government, in some place remote from the settlements, since they were no longer able to take care of themselves, and were degenerating through contact with the whites. The conclusion was that the Indians should be colonized in some region distant from the growing population of the Willamette Valley. 16

For the Indian service in Oregon, Lane suggested the establishment of two agencies: one for the Puget Sound region, and one for the Grande Ronde Valley in upper Oregon; and two sub-agencies; one in the Umpqua Valley, and one near Fort Hall. This plan would have placed representatives of the Indian bureau along the emigrant trail in the interior of Oregon, as well as in the Puget Sound country, and the valley south of the Willamette Valley. 17

The Congressional Policy of the Act of June 5, 1850

While Lane was dealing with the Indians in Oregon and making recommendations for the future treatment of the Indians, Samuel Thurston, the delegate to Congress from Oregon, was planning to have all the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains moved to the country east of those mountains. The Secretary of the Interior, December 3, 1849, urged Congress to make an appropriation for the conduct of Indian affairs in Oregon, and to authorize the appointment of a num-

16 Memorial of the legislature of Oregon praying for the extinguishment of the Indian title... July 20, 1849 (Serial 592, Doc. 5), p. 1.
17 Lane to the Secretary of War, Oct. 13, 1849, ibid., p. 151, first paging.
ber of agents, but Thurston was evidently not satisfied with only more appropriations and more agents. During the early part of 1850, he wrote:

The Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate have the subject of extinguishing the Indian title to lands in Oregon before them, and have promised me to report a bill soon for the extinguishment of their title to all of that part of Oregon lying west of the Cascade Mountains, and for the removal of the Indians east of those mountains. I am in hopes that it will pass Congress in the course of next summer, and all the country at present and for some time to come, needed for settlement, will be thrown open to the immigrant and thus the first pre-requisite step will have been taken preparatory to the final disposition of the soil.

It was, thus, planned to extinguish the Indian title before donating lands to settlers.

The Act of Congress of June 5, 1850, provided for the negotiation of treaties, and the reorganization of the Indian services, in Oregon. Three commissioners were to be appointed with the authority to treat with the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains; for their lands, and for their removal to lands east of those mountains. An appropriation of $20,000 was authorized to pay the expenses of the commission. The law also provided for the extension of the laws regulating trade and intercourse with the Indians east of the Rocky Mountains to the Indians in Oregon; the creation of the office of superintendent of Indian affairs of Oregon, thus separating these duties from the duties of the office of governor; and the appointment of three agents.

It was understood that three sub-agents would be appointed as formerly. Thurston stated that this act provided for the efficient management of the Indians and made it certain that there would not be the least trouble with them in the future.

Nineteen treaties were made with the Indians of the region west of the Cascade Mountains in 1851. The officials found that the Indians would not agree to move to eastern Oregon.

The officers, then adopted the plan of setting out the plan of removing a part of their tribal lands, and to move to Oregon a limited portion of the treaty area. The result was, that the treaties were made with the problem of providing for the removal of the Indian title was not any nearer solved.

The early policy was a complete failure. Conflicts became more numerous as trade and settlement spread over the regions north and south of the Columbia river.

The following instructions were given to the commissioners: Alonzo A. Skinner, and Beverly Robinson, who had been appointed, under the above act, to treat with the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains, to treat with the tribes, to obtain the consent of the Indians to move to Oregon, and to pay for the lands a nominal annuity in the form of beneficial education.

Six treaties were made by these commissioners, May, 1851, prior to the receipt of their instructions. The commission had been abolished by February 27, 1851.

The Santiam and the Tualatin tribes were treated with by the commissioners on April 16 and 19, 1851. They agreed to move along both sides of the Willamette Valley. The Indians were approached early in the subject of removal to eastern Oregon and to agree to such a plan. Their reason was that they did not wish to leave the graves and places where they wished to be buried; and the Cascade Mountains was an unconquerable fact. They would starve due to their ignorance of the region. The commissioners finally agreed with the Indians certain lands in the foothills of the Willamette Valley. In justification of this, the treaty specified the following:

18 The Secretary of the Interior, Annual Report, Dec. 3, 1849 (Serial 570, Doc. 31, p. 16.
19 T. T. Johnson, California and Oregon, p. 266.
20 "An Act Authorizing the Negotiation of Treaties..." June 5, 1850, Statutes at Large, IX, 437.
21 Johnson, op. cit., Appendix, p. 332.
22 The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, C. I. A., A. R., Nov. 27, 1850 (Serial 595, Doc. 111, p. 7.)
ston was evidently not satisfied with and more agents. During the early Indian Affairs in the Senate have the the Indian title to lands in Oregon promised me to report a bill soon for their title to all of that part of Oregon Mountains, and for the removal of the mountains. I am in hopes that it course of next summer, and all the for some time to come, needed for n open to the immigrant and thus the ill have been taken preparatory to the oil.\textsuperscript{19} to extinguish the Indian title before s. of June 5, 1850, provided for the and the reorganization of the Indian three commissioners were to be ap- ity to treat with the Indians west of for their lands, and for their removal mountains. An appropriation of $20, pay the expenses of the commission or the extension of the laws regulating with the Indians east of the Rocky s in Oregon; the creation of the office ian affairs of Oregon, thus separating uties of the office of governor; and re agents.\textsuperscript{20} It was understood that be appointed as formerly, Thurston rided for the efficient management of t certain that there would not be the n the future.\textsuperscript{21} made with the Indians of the region muntains in 1851. The officials found not agree to move to eastern Oregon.

\textsuperscript{22} The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Gaines, Oct. 15, 1850, C. I. A., A. R., Nov. 27, 1850 (Serial 505, Doc. 13), p. 146.
stated that the Indian laborers were indispensable to the settlements on account of the scarcity of workmen.23

Two bands of the Molala Indians, and the Yamhill and Lakmiut bands of the Kalapuyan tribe, made four treaties with the commissioners, May 14, 1851. The Indians refused to move east of the Cascade Mountains and demanded cash payment for their lands. The upper and lower Molala agreed to accept as pay for their lands, the sum of $42,000, in twenty annual installments, one third of each payment to be in cash, and two thirds in goods. The Indians were to be allowed reservations of a part of the cessions of lands which they made. In the case of the Yamhill band, they were advised to move west of the Coast Range since their lands had been so completely occupied by settlers that it would be impossible to provide a reservation of sufficient size, of their tribal lands, to support them.24

The policy concerning the western Indians of Oregon as formulated by Thurston was not followed in the treaties of the commissioners. In the place of the Thurston policy, they adopted a plan of their own, which allowed the Indians to remain in the Willamette Valley. They urged that the treaties should be ratified on the grounds that the treaties procured a valuable territory and justly compensated the Indians.25 These treaties were not ratified. The delegate from Oregon, at the time that they came before the Senate was Joseph Lane. It is not probable that they had his support, because the treaties did not provide for the removal of the Willamette Valley Indians which he had recommended when governor of Oregon. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs did not oppose their ratification nor did he advise it. He stated that the treaties contained, "Novel provisions the practical operation of which could not be foreseen."26

23 The Treaty Commissioners to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, April 19, 1851, C. I. A., A. R., Nov. 27, 1851 (Serial 636, Doc. 2), p. 469.
24 Ibid., p. 469.
25 Ibid., p. 471.
"A copy of a treaty (April 19, 1851), negotiated by Gaines, Skinner, and Allen at Champoeg with the Twenty band of Callapooya Indians. 7 pp.
No treaties were found dated May 14, 1851, which were made by the commissioners with the Molala and bands of the Kalapuya Indians. Letter from Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Feb. 23, 1917.
Anson Dart was appointed to the office of superintendent of Indian affairs, which was created by the Act of June 5, 1850. He continued the policy of holding councils with the Indians of the interior, which White and Lane had adopted. The Act which abolished the office of the treaty commissioners, February 27, 1851, transferred the duties of the commission to the superintendent of Indian affairs. In the summer of 1851, he made thirteen treaties with the Indians of western Oregon, in which he allowed the same terms that had been included in the treaties made by the commissioners, namely: a reservation of a part of each cession for the Indians making the sale, and payments in cash and beneficial objects.

The superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon was instructed to pay special attention to the work of civilizing the Indians. This was to be accomplished through the encouragement of agriculture among the Indians, cooperation between the missionaries and the Indian service, the suppression of the whiskey trade, and the prevention of wars among the Indian tribes. In commenting on the general Indian situation the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote: "The rapid increase of our population, its onward march from the Missouri frontier westward, and from the Pacific east, steadily lessening and closing up the intervening space, renders it certain that there remains to the red man but one alternative—early civilization or gradual extinction." 27

Anson Dart held three councils in June, 1851, with the Indians of upper Oregon. He had promised some of the Wasco, Klikitat, and Cascade Indians in the fall of 1850 that he would visit them. These Indians had become alarmed on account of the rumor that the western Indians were to be moved into their country, and the beginning of settlements, along the Columbia River. Another source of trouble in the upper Oregon country was the unfriendly relations which existed between the Nez Percé and the Shoshoni. At the council with the Columbia River Indians at The Dalles, June 5, 1851,

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27 The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Anson Dart, July 20, 1850, in C. I. A., A. R., Nov. 27, 1850 (Serial 585, Doc. 1), p. 149.
the subjects discussed were the removal of the western Indians into eastern Oregon, and pay for the lands taken by the settlers. The Indians objected to having the western Indians brought into their country on the grounds that the western Indians would bring disease among them, and that their customs were different. Dart quieted their fears on this score by informing them that the government would not force the removal of the Willamette Valley Indians, who had refused to leave their native lands. As to pay for their lands, the superintendent promised them that they would be paid for their rights to the land. The second council was held in the Walla Walla Valley with the Cayuse Indians, June 20, 1851. Expressions of friendship were exchanged, and arrangements were made for the establishment of an agency on the Umatilla River. The third council was held with the Nez Percés, June 27, 1851. The superintendent feasted the Indians who expressed themselves as friendly towards the whites. The Nez Percés agreed to postpone their attack upon the Shoshonis.

The plan of holding councils with the Indians of upper Oregon preserved the peace of that part of the territory fairly well, as long as there were few settlers in the region.

Upon returning from the interior, Anson Dart continued the work of making treaties with the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains. He submitted a report and thirteen treaties, November 7, 1851. These were received by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, January 10, 1852, and sent to the Senate, by the President, August 3, 1852, where they were read and ordered printed. These treaties were not ratified.

They may be divided into three groups, as follows: the Tansey Point treaties, which included ten of the thirteen, the two treaties made at Port Orford, and the one with the Clackamas Indians.

The Tansey Point treaties were made with ten small bands of the Chinook Indians, numbering in all about 320 Indians. The territory ceded stretched along the Pacific Coast from Shoalwater Bay to Tillamook Bay, 140 miles, and extended back from the coast 10 miles. The treaty with the Lower Band of Tansey Point, August 9, 1851, by Anson Dart and J. L. Parrish. These Indians lived on the north side of the entrance to the Columbia River for their own use lands that they were to receive for the cession of their land. The region ceded was 2,000 for ten years, $400 of which was to be in clothing, food, tools, soap, and ammunition.

The Wheelappa band of Chinook Indians, August 9, 1851, by Anson Dart and J. L. Parrish. The region ceded lay between Shoalwater Bay and the Cowlitz Valley, and extended back to the Chehalis Indians on the north and to the Columbia River on the south. The region ceded should be a reservation for the Chehalis Indians, in case the government agreed to move to this location within ten years for accepting this central reservation, and the land should be in a productive state at that time. It was to receive an annuity of $300 for ten years, $200 of which was to be in money and the rest in groceries. The lands of the Quille-que-oqua band were counted as two to account for the ten treaties with the bands of the Chinook Indians.

Concerning these two bands, Dart feasted and several females and children received presents. The cession extended twenty miles along the coast into the interior. At this time there were
were the removal of the western Indians I pay for the lands taken by the settlers. o having the western Indians brought he grounds that the western Indians mong them, and that their customs were l their fears on this score by informmient would not force the removal of indians, who had refused to leave their ay for their lands, the superintendent ey would be paid for their rights to council was held in the Walla Walla Indians, June 20, 1851. Expressions hanged, and arrangements were made of an agency on the Umatilla River. held with the Nez Percés, June 27, ent feasted the Indians who expressed ours on the whites. The Nez Percés ir attack upon the Shoshoni. The ls with the Indians of upper Oregon that part of the territory fairly well, as settlers in the region. the interior, Anson Dart continued realties with the Indians west of the e submitted a report and thirteen trea- These were received by the Commis- rs, January 10, 1852, and sent to the nt, August 3, 1852, where they were ed. These treaties were not ratified. to three groups, as follows: the Tansey ncluded ten of the thirteen, the two forth, and the one with the Clackamas eaties were made with ten small bands , numbering in all about 320 Indians. reched along the Pacific Coast from Shoalwater Bay to Tillamook Bay, a distance of one hundred miles, and extended back from the coast about sixty miles.

The treaty with the Lower Band of Chinook was made at Tansey Point, August 9, 1851, by Anson Dart, H. H. Spalding, and J. L. Parrish. These Indians ceded a small area on the north side of the entrance to the Columbia River, and reserved for their own use lands that they were occupying at the time, which reserve was to continue during the lifetime of the Indians signing the treaty. It was also provided that Washington Hall should be removed from the reservation. As pay for the cession, the Indians were to receive an annuity of $2,000 for ten years, $400 of which was to be in money and the remainder in clothing, food, tools, cooking utensils, tobacco, soap, and ammunition.31

The Wheelappa band of Chinook Indians were treated with August 9, 1851, by Anson Dart and his assistants at Tansey Point. The region ceded lay between the Pacific at Shoalwater Bay and the Cowlitz Valley, and between lands claimed by the Chehalis Indians on the north and the Chinook tribes that bordered the Columbia River on the south. The treaty provided that the region ceded should be a reservation for the Chinook and Chehalis Indians, in case the majority of these Indians agreed to move to this location within a year. In consideration for accepting this central reservation, it was agreed that the government would establish an agency, manual labor school, blacksmith shop, and a farm on this reserve. The Indians were to receive an annuity of $300 for ten years. Of this sum, $150 was to be in money and the rest in goods. This treaty included the lands of the Quille-que-oqua band of Chinook and must be counted as two to account for the ten stated to have been made with the bands of the Chinook Indians.32

Concerning these two bands, Dart said that only two males, and several females and children remained of the bands. The cession extended twenty miles along the coast and forty miles into the interior. At this time there was no white man located

31 ibid., pp. 16 ff.
32 ibid., pp. 19 ff.
on the purchase. As for the general reservation, the provision was made to satisfy some of the citizens of Oregon. Dart had not the slightest expectation that any of the Indians would leave their accustomed places and take up a residence on the reservation within the year required by the treaty. At the expiration of that time the area would become a part of the public domain, in case the Indians refused to occupy it.\(^{33}\)

The Waukikum band of Chinook Indians made a treaty at Tansey Point, August 8, 1851, with Anson Dart, in which they ceded lands lying along the north bank of the Columbia River, between the cessions of the Lower Band of Chinook and the Konniack Indians, and overlapping that of the Wheelappa band of Chinook. The reservations consisted of their places of residence at the time the treaty was made. An annuity of $700 for ten years was to be paid in the following manner: $100 in cash, and the remainder in goods.\(^{34}\)

The Konniack band of Chinook Indians concluded a treaty with Anson Dart, August 8, 1851, at Tansey Point. The cession made by these Indians lay in two parts; one on the north side of the Columbia River which included the western part of the Cowlitz Valley, and one on the south side of the Columbia, west and south of that river. A reservation was made of the lands occupied by these Indians at Oak Point. The compensation for these lands was an annuity for ten years of $1,050, of which $150 was to be money, while the rest was to be goods.\(^{35}\)

The information concerning the other eight treaties made by Anson Dart is limited to his report on the treaties. No trace of these treaties could be found in the Indian Office Archives.

The Klatskania band of Chinook Indians formerly had occupied the lands claimed by the Konniack south of the Columbia. At the time the treaties were made, they claimed a region south of the Konniack cession, that is, the land lying to the north and west of the mouth of the Willamette River. There were only three men and five women remaining of a band that in former times, according to the information of the Indians and the Bay Company, it being inferior to that of the Cowlitz Valley, and extended into the interior about ten miles from the sea. The resentment of the government in not compensating these Indians for a part of their lands is not lessened by the fact that they have been in possession of them for a longer period of years, and have induced settlers to make homes on the banks of the Willamette.

The Kathlamet band of Chinook Indians, at foot of the Columbia, east of the Willamette Valley, and west of the Columbia, ceded lands lying along the north side of the Columbia River, between the cession of the Lower Band of Chinook and the Wheelappa band of Chinook. The reservation was made of the lands occupied by these Indians at Oak Point. The compensation for these lands was an annuity for ten years of $700, of which $100 was to be money, while the remainder was to be goods.\(^{36}\)

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\(^{33}\) Ibid., p. 9.

\(^{34}\) Ibid., pp. 21 ff.

\(^{35}\) Ibid., pp. 24 ff.

\(^{36}\) Ibid., p. 12.

\(^{37}\) Ibid., p. 10.

\(^{38}\) Ibid., p. 16.

\(^{39}\) Ibid., p. 2.

\(^{40}\) Ibid., p. 12.
the general reservation, the provision of the citizens of Oregon. Dart had on that any of the Indians would leave and take up a residence on the reserva-
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The Kathlamet band of Chinook Indians ceded a region along the south side of the Columbia. The cession had a frontage on the Columbia of forty miles from Ah-pin-pin Point and extended into the interior about twenty miles. Astoria was located on this purchase. The reservations consisted of two small islands in the Columbia River.

Wallooska, the only survivor of a band of Chinook Indians formerly of some importance ceded lands lying between those claimed by the Kathlamet and those ceded by the Clatsop, including the valley of the Lewis and Clark River.

The Clatsop band of Chinook, at first, refused to sell unless the ships and mills were removed from the country. Later they agreed to cede their lands if they were allowed two reservations of about one hundred square miles each, but finally they accepted a reservation at Point Adams which was three and one half miles in length, two miles wide at the north end, and one mile wide at the southern end. They complained of the injustice of the government in not paying them for their lands. The cession was said to contain five hundred thousand acres.

The Tillamook band of Chinook Indians ceded the region south of the Clatsop cession, the Tillamook Bay country. The superintendent of Indian affairs stated that there were no settlers in this region at the time the treaty was made, that the lands were good, and that it would, no doubt, be rapidly settled.

The two treaties made with the Port Orford Indians seem to have ceded the area between the Rogue River and the Coquille River. Dart stated that the Coquille Indians, who had murdered TVault's party, lived north of the Coquille

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33 Ibid., p. 9.
34 Ibid., p. 10.
35 Ibid., p. 11.
36 Ibid., p. 12.
37 Ibid., p. 13.
39 Ibid., p. 15.
40 Ibid., p. 16.
River and were not included in the treaties made at Port Orford. The Indians had had very little intercourse with the whites, and had very little knowledge of the value of goods or money, but it was believed that they would carry out the provisions of the treaty in every particular. About five hundred Indians were included in these treaties. Dart stated that it was important that these treaties should be made because the region would be rapidly settled due to the location near the gold mines, the agricultural advantages, the cedar forests, and the good harbors.

The treaty with the Clackamas Indians provided for the cession of lands lying along the south side of the Columbia River and east of the Willamette River. It included the valleys of the Clackamas and Sandy Rivers. This treaty was considered the most important of those made by Anson Dart, because the region was in the most thickly settled part of Oregon. There were twenty mills operating in this region in the fall of 1851. The town of Milwaukee was located on the cession. At the beginning of the negotiations, the Indians made unreasonable demands but finally agreed to accept the terms offered by the superintendent.

Three causes for objection to the thirteen treaties were mentioned by Dart. In the treaty with the Lower Band of the Chinook, the removal of Washington Hall, which the Indians demanded, was considered a possible objection. To this, Dart held that the removal of an obnoxious whiskey dealer was hardly a valid cause for non-ratification. The second objection was the reservation at Point Adams desired by the Clatsop band of Chinook Indians where two or three settlers had claims. The superintendent stated that the Indians refused to sell this region and he thought that they were entitled to the district as a home. The third reason for non-ratification was the informality in the negotiation of the Clackamas treaty, having been made by Dart acting alone. H. H. Spalding and Beverly S. Allen had been designated by the Act of February 17, 1851, to serve with Spalding had been removed and his authorized to assist in making treaties had declined the office.

Probably the reasons for the non-ratification were other than the objections raised, for in most cases they were made because it was probably the strongest objection to carry out the Indian policy of Land and planned for the removal of the western part of the Cascade Mountains, but gave the Indians their lands. There also seems to have been objections of annuities allowed the Chinook band.

Dart stated that the plan for the Willamette Valley Indians to obtain lands east of the Cascade was considered the most important for in the Act of June 5, 1850, had been made by the treaty commissioners, Gaines, Skinner, and they had made every effort to obtain the Willamette Valley Indians to the place. It was believed that the Indians were more Indians of the United States. He said that the government to exterminate them, but would suffer this rather than leave them.

The Indians treated with by Dart thought the greater part of the labor on the lower wages than it was possible to obtain. For these reasons he thought that it was best. They would suffer this rather than leave their native home. It was this attachment to their native home that the superintendent to believe that the cession was impractical.

The Indians would not accept annuities paid within ten years. They said that soon that the whites would have the land and believed that their bands would become
cluded in the treaties made at Port had very little intercourse with the knowledge of the value of goods believed that they would carry out the in every particular. About five hundred in these treaties. Dart stated that these treaties should be made because pidly settled due to the location near cultural advantages, the cedar forests, Clackamas Indians provided for the along the south side of the Columbia River. It included the valleys Sandy Rivers. This treaty was const of those made by Anson Dart, be the most thickly settled part of Oregon. operating in this region in the fall of uwaukee was located on the cession. negotiations, the Indians made unreal agreed to accept the terms offered to the thirteen treaties were in the treaty with the Lower Band of Valley of Washington Hall, which the considered a possible objection. To the removal of an obnoxious whiskey id cause for non-ratification. The se reservation at Point Adams desired by Chinook Indians where two or three superintendent stated that the Indians on and he thought that they were en a home. The third reason for non-normality in the negotiation of the Clacken made by Dart acting alone. H. H. Allen had been designated by the Act of February 17, 1851, to serve with Dart in making treaties. Spalding had been removed and his successor had not been authorized to assist in making treaties, and Beverly S. Allen had declined the office.

Probably the reasons for the non-ratification of the treaties were other than the objections raised to them by Dart. The fact that in most cases they were made with insignificant bands was probably the strongest objection to them. They did not carry out the Indian policy of Lane and Thurston, which planned for the removal of the western Indians to lands east of the Cascade Mountains, but gave reservations of the tribal lands. There also seems to have been objection to the amount of annuities allowed the Chinook bands.

Dart stated that the plan for the removal of the western Indians to lands east of the Cascade Mountains as provided for in the Act of June 5, 1850, had been found impossible by the treaty commissioners, Gaines, Skinner, and Allen, although they had made every effort to obtain the consent of the Willamette Valley Indians to the plan. The superintendent believed that the Indians were more industrious than other Indians of the United States. He stated that they did the boating on the rivers, made all the rails for fencing, and did the greater part of the labor on the farms, and worked for lower wages than it was possible to obtain white laborers. For these reasons he thought that it was better not to remove them. The Indians treated with by Dart recognized the power of the government to exterminate them, but they said that they would suffer this rather than leave the graves of their band. It was this attachment to their native region that caused the superintendent to believe that the central reservation scheme was impractical.

The Indians would not accept annuities unless they were paid within ten years. They said that unless they were paid soon that the whites would have the lands for nothing. They believed that their bands would become extinct within ten

43 Ibid., pp. 7 f.
44 Ibid., pp. 7 f.
years. Contrary to instructions, the treaties provided for part of the annuities to be paid in cash. This the Indians demanded. Dart stated that money or clothing in excess of the yearly needs of the Indians would be worse than thrown away. In the case of the Chinook bands clothing was provided for every adult of each band. Flour was provided to give a little variety to their fish diet which Dart thought the cause of some of the sickness among them. Tools and utensils were included in the annuities to assist them in living and working.

In every case, the entire band was present at the time the treaty was made, and every man, woman, and child was made to understand the terms of the treaty. There was, therefore, no chance for the complaint that only a portion of the band was present and a party to the treaty. The Indians, in every case, were satisfied with the conditions of the treaty. 45

No more treaties were made during Dart’s term of office. He had promised the Indians of the upper Umpqua and the upper Rogue River Valley that he would treat with them but this was indefinitely postponed on account of the lack of money.46 In the latter part of October, 1852, Dart was informed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the treaties had been practically rejected by the Senate, and he was instructed to make no more treaties until the general policy of the government should be determined.47 In his annual report for 1851 the Commissioner recommended larger appropriations and an assistant commissioner of Indian affairs for the Pacific Coast region. He did not commit himself on the question of the ratification of the treaties.48 In his report for 1852, he assumed that the policy adopted in the treaties had been abandoned by the government. Thus, by December, 1852, the Federal government, the people, and the Indian officials, considered that the treaties had been finally rejected. Dart had complained in his reports that he was unable to explain to the Indians the delay in the fulfilling of the treaties, and that the Indian situation was made more absurdity of the plan. To have treated the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains ended in complete failure, and the absurdity of the plan. To have treated the Indians into eastern Oregon would have made the treaties.

APPENDIX

Oregon Superintendent of Indian Affairs

Anson Dart

Oregon City Nov. 30, 1852

mits 13 treaties near the Indians of Oregon. A. R., relative thereto.

(Treaties)

Informal inquiry made shows that treaties were there from President

read and ordered printed all trace is lost. (Neb. 30)

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Recd. Jany. 10, 1852

FederaL INDIAN RELATIONS

the Indian situation was made more
treatment of ratification.49

In 1854, conjectures were made that the treaties had not been ratified. It have been due to the large appropriation under them. Houston stated that the objectional provisions, that they were in the treaties.50 There may be some terms of some of the treaties, and knowing the exact reasons for their non ratification.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Annual Report, Nov. 30, 1852 (Serial 68, Doc. 1), p. 446.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, History of Oregon, II, 108.

49 Ibid., pp. 4 f. Bancroft stated that the Clackamas Indians were to receive an annuity of $3,500 for ten years, $500 in cash and the remainder in food and clothing. The Chinook Indians were allowed $9,300 in ten annual installments in clothing, provisions, and other articles; and reservations were set aside at Clatsop Point, Woody and Cathlamet Islands, and Shoalwater Bay. The Port Orford treaties made in September, 1852, provided that the Indians should receive $28,500 in ten annual installments of supplies. Bancroft, History of Oregon, II, 217.

the Indian situation was made more serious by the postponement of ratification. In 1854, conjectures were made in the Senate as to why the treaties had not been ratified. It was stated that it might have been due to the large appropriations which were required under them. Houston stated that the treaties contained objectional provisions, that they were made with insignificant tribes, and that there was no apparent restriction in several of the treaties. There may be some obscurity about the exact terms of some of the treaties, and some difficulty in determining the exact reasons for their non-ratification, but of this we are certain—the plan of Thurston for the removal of the Indians west of the Cascade Mountains to lands east of those mountains ended in complete failure, which was due to the absurdity of the plan. To have moved the western Indians into eastern Oregon would have meant to have exterminated them.

APPENDIX

Oregon Superintendency, D. 3/52
Anson Dart

Oregon City Nov. 7, 1851, Submits 13 treaties negotiated with Indians of Oregon. Also his report relative thereto.
(Treaties)
Informal inquiry made at Senate shows that treaties were received there from President Aug. 3/52, read and ordered printed, and there all trace is lost. (Never ratified.)
Christiancy
April 1888
Recd. Jany. 10, 1852

\[50\] "Indian Appropriation Bill," Congressional Globe, Mar. 24, 1854, 33 Cong., 1 Sess., p. 744.
Copy sent with treaties to Sec. of Int 21 Aug 1852

File
Office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs
Oregon City O. T. November 7th 1851.

Hon. L. Lea
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sir:

You have herewith, thirteen Indian Treaties; which cede to the United States more than Six Million acres of land, lying upon both sides of the Columbia River, upon the Willamette River; and upon the Pacific Coast—west of the Cascade range of Mountains in Oregon. The Treaties concluded at Tansey-Point (near the mouth of the Columbia) cover a tract of over one hundred miles on the Pacific, running back along the Columbia about sixty miles; the country was owned by ten small Tribes of Chinook Indians, numbering in all, about three hundred and twenty souls. The Clatsops, who were the first treated with; interposed many objections to parting with their country upon any terms; they made many long and loud complaints; at the injustice done them by the Government; who they said had taken possession of their lands without paying them, had allowed the white people—many years since—to occupy and buy and sell their country, for which they had received no equivalent; pointing to instances where farms had been sold for from two to six thousand dollars, upon which lands the whites were making “much money.” Their first demands of the Government notwithstanding their anxiety to get their pay—were very unreasonable. They assured me that they would not “talk” until I would stop the ships from coming into the Columbia, and destroy two sawmills in the Southern part of their country; which by their noise had “frightened the fish away!” Being assured of the impossibility of having their demands com-
with treaties to Sec. of I Aug 1852

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Superintendent of Indian Affairs O. T. November 7th 1851.

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plied with; and after much talk in Council, they concluded
to waive these demands, provided they could be permitted to
have two Reservations of about ten miles square each: this
being objected to in like emphatic manner: the Indians held
a consultation with neighboring Tribes which lasted two days,
and finally agreed to one Reservation, which should cover
their Burying grounds and Lodges at Point-Adams—making
a tract three and a half miles in length—two miles wide at
the north end, and one mile at the lower or south end. As
this tract had three claimants or settlers upon it, large offers
were made the Indians to place the title to all in the United
States, this they steadily declined; leaving no alternative, but
to allow this Reservation or not treat with them for the
balance of their lands, being about five hundred thousand
acres. That part of their lands known as “Clatsop Plains”
is an open level country with a very rich soil; nearly or quite
every acre of which is claimed and occupied by white people.
The balance of the purchase is timbered land, chiefly of the
heaviest kind, (Although it is called “timbered land” there are
some Prairies of small extent on both sides of the Columbia,) the
soil is of excellent quality for farming purposes, and from
its very advantageous situation upon the Columbia River, and
Pacific Ocean affording superior facilities for exporting its
timber, and the products of the Farmer, it cannot but prove
of immense value to the United States, this too at a day I
think, by no means far distant. The timber alluded to, is
mostly a species of Fir, growing immensely large and tall.
There are upon this purchase two never-failing mill streams
sufficiently large for any mill or manufacturing purpose,
besides these are large Springs and Springbrooks in every part
of the Country west of the Cascade Mountains.

In relation to the Conditions of the Treaties made, it is
necessary to inform you, that the habits and customs of these
fishing Indians are unlike those of any other part of our
domain. It is characteristic with them to be industrious. A-

most without exception, I have found them anxious to get employment at common labour and willing too, to work at prices, much below that demanded by the whites. The Indians make all the rails used in fencing, and at this time do the greater part of the labour in farming. They also do all the boating upon the rivers: In consideration therefore of their usefulness as labourers in the settlements, it was believed to be far better for the Country that they should not be removed from the settled portion of Oregon if it were possible to do so. As alluded to in the Act of Congress of June 5th 1850, let me here remark that the Treaty Commissioners, appointed under this act, used their best exertions to persuade all, or either of the bands in the Valley of the Willamette; to remove east of the Mountains; but without success.

The poor Indians are fully aware of the rapidity with which, as a people, they are wasting away, on this account they could not be persuaded to fix a time, beyond ten years to receive all of their money and pay for their lands, saying that they should not live beyond that period. They are fully sensible of the power of the government, admit that they can be killed and exterminated, but say that they cannot be driven far from the homes and graves of their Fathers. They further told me that if compensation for their lands was much longer withheld, the whites would have the lands for nothing.

Believing as I do, that the food used by these Indians (being almost entirely fish) tends much towards shortening their lives, I cannot but admit that there is great probability that only a few years will pass ere they will all lie side by side with their Fathers and Braves,—the tribe or tribes extinct. When an Indian is sick, his only food is Salmon, which he must eat, or nothing, and I have observed that few—very few, ever recover from Sickness. Owing to their wretched food in Such Cases, I was induced to include in their annuities, Flour and Bread; and to protect them from storms & inclement weather I stipulated Clothing sufficient for every adult, male and female in all of the several tribes treated.

You will observe that besides furniture, provisions, which will go far towards making them comfortable, there are many useful farming tools and implements in the several tribes, but the principle, under which the government is governed towards the Indians, is money or goods for land. It is an act of economy, beyond what is absolutely necessary to support them. I would however here remark, that in the Treaty made with the Yakimas, there were to be given them as well as with all the tribes, clothing and provisions of their Several Treaties.

It may not be uninteresting to inform you that the treaty concluded with the thirteen tribes present, men, women and children, at the Fort Clatsop Convention, is one of the most powerful Nations upon this coast, the Willamette, Oregon; and all to sign their names (make their mark) as understood the importance and the necessity of being treated with, they are well satisfied that a treaty was an act of justice, and that He who had treated with the several tribes, were not parties to the Treaty. In several cases every man living of the Tribe, were parties to the Treaty, and all to sign their names (make their mark). I mention this to show you that the Treaty concluded with the thirteen tribes present, men, women and children, at the Fort Clatsop Convention, is one of the most powerful Nations upon this coast, the Willamette, Oregon; and all to sign their names (make their mark). I mention this to show you that the treaty concluded with the thirteen tribes present, men, women and children, at the Fort Clatsop Convention, is one of the most powerful Nations upon this coast, the Willamette, Oregon; and all to sign their names (make their mark). I mention this to show you that the
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In consideration therefore of thei n the settlements, it was believed to ntry that they should not be removed of Oregon if it were possible to do so. t of Congress of June 5th 1850, Let he Treaty Commissioners, appointed ir best exertions to persuade all, or n Valley of the Willamette; to remove ut without success.

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the food used by these Indians (being ends much towards shortening their it that there is great probability that ass e're they will all lie side by side Bnies,—the tribe or tribes extinct. is only food is Salmon, which he must be observed that few—very few, ever Owing to their wretched food in Such include in their annuities, Flour and en from storms & inclement weather efficient for every adult, male and

female in all of the several tribes treated with.

You will observe that besides furnishing each band with pro visions, which will go far towards their yearly subsistence, there are many useful farming tools and cooking utensils.

I am convinced that money or goods given to the Indians of the Pacific, beyond what is absolutely necessary for their subsistence from year to year,—is worse than thrown away. I would however here remark, that in every case with the bands treated with, they are well satisfied with the Compensation to be given them as well as with all the Conditions and Stipulations of their Several Treaties.

It may not be uninteresting to inform you, that during each treaty concluded with the thirteen tribes, the entire band was present, men, women and children, and all were made to fully understand the importance and the conditions of the contract entered into. In most cases they were extremely anxious one and all to sign their names (make their mark) upon the Treaty. In several cases every man living of the band, did sign, make his mark. I mention this to show you that a difficulty often arising in Indian Treaties, may not be looked for here. I allude to the many cases that have occurred, where loud complaints arise after a Treaty was concluded—that the greater part of the Tribe, were not parties to, or consulted during the Negotiation.

The lower band of Chinook Indians, which is the largest of that tribe; have their head-quarters at what is called Chinook point—on the Columbia; and occupy at present, the country on the north side of that river directly opposite that of the Clatsops: As late as the year 1820 this point was the rendezvous of the most powerful Nation upon the Pacific Coast; now wasted to a few over three hundred souls.

In going to council with this band, a difficulty arose which they assured me must be settled, before they were ready to “talk.” They stated that one Washington Hall, a white man, had laid claim to the ground covering their whole Village he-
had degraded himself by marrying one of their slaves:—was very obnoxious to all the band; sought every means to drive them from their possessions, and had particularly annoyed them by fencing up all the fresh water and entirely excluding them from it, in short had done many acts, which compelled them to demand his removal as a first consideration; and we were obliged to agree to this requirement, or abandon negotiations with them.

In continuing this subject I would here remark, that the removal of Hall, and the Clatsop Reservation, seem to be the only grounds for objections raised against the ratification of these treaties: I should be sorry then, if a Whiskey trader upon one side of the river; and the influence of two or three settlers on a point of land which the Indians refused to sell, upon the other,—should interfere with their ratification.

The next treaty I would speak of in detail, is the one concluded with the remnant bands of Wheelappas and Quillequequas. The only males living of which tribes, are the two signers to the treaty; there are however several females—women and children yet living.

The tract of country purchased of them is situated on what is known as “Shoal-water Bay” upon the Pacific having about twenty miles of Coast and running back inland about forty miles—bounded on the north by the country owned by the Chehales Indians—on the east by the lands of the Cowlitz band,—and on the south by the lower band of Chinooks. This purchase is known to embrace a tract, equal in fertility of soil, and quality of timber, to any portion of Oregon. It has extensive and beautiful groves of the Fir and Cedar, with small Prairies interspersed; there are also large tracts of what is called “hard wood bottoms”. The surface is gently undulating and mill streams and fine brooks abound throughout the purchase.

You will perceive that this tract is set apart as an Indian country, or Reserve Provided all the neighboring bands shall, within one year consent to occupy its temporary rights of possession; This was a gratification of the Indians, but to gratify a people, who believed these small bands of the Coast (should suitable provision be made for them to live together as one band or tribe. This is not the least prospect that a single present homes; in which case the community within one year,—at the present white man residing upon the purchase.

Walooeka is the only male survivor of note. The tract purchased of him, the east is mainly valuable for its variety of choice timber, the southern mountainous—yet everywhere covered with wood; Lewis and Clarke's river (wandered) is a superior mill stream, the streams in different parts all valuable for agricultural purposes. It is equally true of purchases, that the soil is good and has is not the least prospect that a single present homes; in which case the community within one year,—at the present white man residing upon the purchase.

The Kathlamet band of Chinooks, land to the United States—extending forty miles along the south side of the river back (south) about twenty miles. There are upon this tract. Dense forests of timber, with small Prairies and mountains principal features of the Country. To and underbrush here, rendered it easy to examine as much of the tract as would myself very particularly from those inspection of it—this band reserve in the Columbia.

The treaty with the Tillamooks resembles the Clatsop Plains—and...
marrying one of their slaves:—was
band; sought every means to drive
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living of which tribes, are the two
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running back inland about forty
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l fine brooks abound throughout the
this tract is set apart as an Indian
ded all the neighboring bands shall,
within one year consent to occupy it, and give up their tem-
ory rights of possession; This was not done at the sugges-
tion of the Indians, but to gratify a large number of our own
people, who believed these small bands on, and adjacent to the
Coast (should suitable provision be made) could be persuaded
to live together as one band or tribe. But in my opinion, there
is not the least prospect that a single band will leave their
present homes; in which case the country will be open for set-
tlement within one year;—at the present time there is not a
white man residing upon the purchase.
Wallooska is the only male survivor of a tribe, once of some
note. The tract purchased of him, joining the Clatsops on
the east is mainly valuable for its immense forests of and
variety of choice timber, the southern part is very hilly almost
mountainous—yet everywhere covered with the timber de-
described. Lewis and Clarke's river (where these travellers win-
tered) is a superior mill stream, there are others—smaller
streams in different parts all valuable for milling or agricul-
tural purposes. It is equally true of this, as of the other pur-
chases, that the soil is good and has every indication of being
susceptible of high cultivation.
The Kathlamet band of Chinooks, cede a valuable body of
land to the United States—extending from Ah-pin-pin point
forty miles along the south side of the Columbia—running
back (south) about twenty miles. Astoria and Fort George
are upon this tract. Dense forests of various kinds of valuable
timber, with small Prairies and many mill streams—are the
principal features of the Country. The great growth of timber
and underbrush here, rendered it extremely difficult for me
to examine as much of the tract as I desired, but I informed
myself very particularly from those who had made personal
inspection of it—this band reserve from sale two small Islands
in the Columbia.
The treaty with the Tillamooks secures a valuable country
resembling the Clatsop Plains—and is directly south of that
tract, it is very even and regular along the Coast, but approaching the Mountains, it is uneven and hilly. Tillamook Bay affords a fine harbor, with sufficient depth of water on the bar for vessels drawing twelve feet of water; There are no less than five considerable streams putting into the bay; the valley of one of which extends fifty miles along the stream, making richest of bottom lands. Much of this purchase is open country and as far as known, without settlers. Travellers all concur in representing it as offering equal inducements to settlers with any portion of Oregon.

The lands ceded by the Waukikam and Konniack bands of Chinooks is everywhere densely covered with timber, and has many very valuable mill-powers upon it; that part lying upon, and for two or three miles back from the Columbia, is very hilly with many bluffs and deep ravines. The balance is moderately rolling, and susceptible of cultivation. The Cowlitz river near the east side of the tract is sufficiently large for Steamboats to the rapids fifteen miles up from the Columbia, at the rapids it is a series of falls suitable for Milling purposes which extend many miles interior.

The country ceded by the Konniack's upon the South side of the Columbia is composed of flat lands adjacent to this river, with deep, rich soil, then gradually rolling, but good farming land extends to the bounds of the Klatskania's a distance of about twenty miles. These lands were once owned by the Klatskania's above mentioned, and as an instance to show the rapidity with which the Indian upon these shores is passing away, I will relate, that this tribe was, at the first settlement of the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon, so warlike and formidable that the Company's men dare not pass their possessions along the river, in less numbers than sixty armed men; and then often at considerable loss of life and always at great hazard. The Indians were in the habit of enforcing tribute upon all the neighboring tribes who passed in the river, and disputed the right of any persons to pass them except upon these conditions. The tribe is now reduced to five women. The face and character of the country is similar to that previously purchased (Konniack's).

The two treaties made at Port Coquille embrace a valuable tract of Country, the great value of its timber, but has upon the Pacific, viz, at Port Orford. Coquille river,—in addition to the river is navigable for large Steamboats. The bottom lands along this stream are miles in width, and I think in fertility passed in the United States; the whole settled first, on account of its proximity; again its inducements in an agricultural point of view; thirdly on account of the easy access to the forests of Cedar. The total number in this tract is ascertained to be about five hundred, had very little intercourse with the whites, and entire denuded state; they have no value of money or many articles of use; yet it is believed that they will scrupulously adhere to the Contract the Coquille Indians, of whom so much is connected with the murder of T'Vault's proceed to treated with; their country lies adjacent the river bearing their name.

I will now speak of the Clackamas, decidedly the most important one concluded bands or tribes of Indians. It is thickly settled than any portion of Oregon, the town of Milwaukee on the Willamette; and immediately on its south side, Oregon City, the largest town in the
regular along the Coast, but approach-
is uneven and hilly. Tillamook Bay
th sufficient depth of water on the bar
five feet of water; There are no less
reams putting into the bay; the valley
fifty miles along the stream, making
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oring tribes who passed in the river,
any persons to pass them except upon
these conditions. The tribe is now reduced to *three men and
five women*. The face and character of their country is very
imilar to that previously purchased along the river, (of the
Konniack's).

The two treaties made at Port Orford upon the Pacific
brace a valuable tract of Country, not only on account of
the great value of its timber, but having two good harbors
upon the Pacific, viz, at Port Orford and mouth of the
Coquille river,—in addition to the harbor at Coquille that
river is navigable for large Steamboats seventy miles interior.
The bottom lands along this stream are from ten to twenty
miles in width, and I think in fertility of Soil are not sur-
passed in the United States; the whole tract will be rapidly
settled first, on account of its proximity to the gold-mines,
again its inducements in an agricultural point, of view, and
thirdly on account of the easy access to its almost interminable
forests of Cedar. The total number of Indians living upon
this tract is ascertained to be about five hundred souls, have
had very little intercourse with the whites, and live in an almost
entirely denuded state; they have no idea whatever of the
value of money or many articles of use and value among other
tribes; yet it is believed that they will in every particular,
scrupulously adhere to the Contract which they have entered
into with the Government.

The Coquille Indians, of whom so much has been said, con-
nected with the murder of T'Vault's party—have not yet been
treated with; their country lies adjacent on the north, beyond
the river bearing their name.

I will now speak of the Clackamas treaty; the last, and de-
cidedly the most important one concluded among the thirteen
bands or tribes of Indians. It embraces a country more
thickly settled than any portion of Oregon. The flourishing
town of Milwaukee on the Willamette river, is upon the pur-
chase; and immediately on its southern border adjoining is
Oregon City, the largest town in the Territory. Woodland
and Prairie, conveniently situated for farms make up the western portion of the tract, and upon the North, or Columbia side of the country,—as well as adjoining the Willamette on the West, are extensive and rich river bottoms, there is much of this kind of land also on a considerable stream, washing the base of the Cascade range of Mountains—called “Sandy river” (which joins the Columbia near the North East part of the purchase).

The Clackamas river, which empties into the Willamette just below Oregon City, is a dashing, never failing stream, upon which are many mills, affording besides these, power for many more; there are now in operation about twenty mills in different parts of the tract. I will mention that instances have occurred where farming lands have been sold for fifty dollars per acre; this was of course upon the western or best settled portion of the purchase.

The whole eastern side of the Clackamas lands is covered with a dense growth of Fir and Cedar timber, and has not been much explored; at least not sufficiently for me to give a minute description in these papers.

I was induced to negotiate this treaty, although there was an informality connected with it, but which I hope will not prove a serious obstacle to its ratification. I allude to the fact of there having been no one associated with me on the part of the United States. In conformity to the Act of February last, you did associate with me Henry H. Spaulding and Beverly S. Allen, but the first named having been removed and his successor not having conferred upon him the power to act with me,—and Mr. Allen declining the Office,—left me the responsibility of acting alone on the part of the Government.

At first many unsuccessful efforts were made to negotiate with them owing to demands made by them, which were unreasonable, and even impossible to comply with; at several of our meetings, they refused to sell the most valuable part of their lands; but at length, came and were willing to be governed in their sale, entirely do them justice; and would submit all as to the reservations, and other preliminaries to the sale. The same terms as contained in the treaties submitted to them, upon which they consented, then they met . . . . . male desire the treaty to be drawn up according to the terms I would say, that I found so many persons interested in the result, that I assumed the responsibility of acting alone.

In concluding this Report I would say: Embrace the principal and important matters of the treaties herewith submitted; without the introduction of arrangement.

I desire time to become more thoroughly acquainted with each, and every band of Indians in this Section; as well as to examine portions of land occupied by them, (portions of which have not been explored) before I can enlarge upon matters alluded to in this Report.

I have the honor to be your Obt. Servant,

Superintending Agent.

TREATY WITH LOWER BAND OF CHINOOK INDIANS.

Treaty at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, this ninth day of February, 1846, between Charles F. Coan, Agent for the United States, and the Chiefs & Headmen of the Chinook Indians.

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded, the ninth day of February, 1846, at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, by Charles F. Coan, Agent for the United States, and the Chiefs & Headmen of the Chinook Indians.
ly situated for farms make up the act, and upon the North, or Columbia well as adjoining the Willamette on the rich river bottoms, there is much of a considerable stream, washing the range of Mountains—called “Sandy Columbia near the North East part}

which empties into the Willamette, is a dashing, never failing stream, affording besides these, power for ow in operation about twenty mills in ct. I will mention that instances have lands have been sold for fifty dollars urse upon the western or best settled le of the Clackamas lands is covered \l Fir and Cedar timber, and has not least not sufficiently for me to give a ese papers.

iate this treaty, although there was d with it, but which I hope will not e to its ratification. I allude to the en no one associated with me on the as. In conformity to the Act of Feb-ociate with me Henry H. Spaulding but the first named having been or not having conferred upon him the and Mr. Allen declining the Office,— y of acting alone on the part of the essful efforts were made to negotiate hands made by them, which were unpossible to comply with; at several of sed to sell the most valuable part of their lands; but at length, came and expressed their willingness to be governed in their sale, entirely by my readiness to do them justice; and would submit the matter entirely to me as to the reservations, and other preliminaries connected with the sale. The same terms as contained in the treaty were then submitted to them, upon which they deliberated a few days—then they met . . . . . male person in the tribe) and desired the treaty to be drawn up accordingly. To conclude, I would say, that I found so many persons anxious and deeply interested in the result, that I assumed the responsibility before mentioned, of acting alone.

In concluding this Report I would say, that I have sought to Embrace the principal and important features connected with the treaties herewith submitted; without great care as to manner of arrangement.

I desire time to become more thoroughly acquainted with each, and every band of Indians in this important and interesting Section; as well as to examine personally tracts of country occupied by them, (portions of which have been but little explored) before I can enlarge upon many subjects, but briefly alluded to in this Report.

I have the honor to be your Obt. Servt

Anson Dart
Superintendent of Indian Affairs Oregon T.

TREATY WITH LOWER BAND OF CHINook

Treaty at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains between Anson Dart, Supt. Indian Affairs and others on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs & Headmen of the Lower Band of the Chinook Indians.

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, this ninth day of August Eighteen hun-
dred and fifty one between Anson Dart Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Henry H. Spaulding Indian Agent, and Josiah L. Parish Sub Indian Agent, on the part of the United States, of the one part and the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the Lower Band of Chinook Indians, of the other part.

Article 1st.

The said Lower Band of the Chinook Indians, hereby cede to the United States the tract of land, included within the following boundaries to wit:

Beginning at the mouth of a certain stream entering Grays Bay, on the North side of the Columbia River, which stream forms the western boundary of lands, ceded to the United States by the Waukikum Band of Chinooks; running thence Northerly on said western boundary to lands of the Wheelappa Band of Indians; thence westerly along said lands of the Wheelappa Band, to the Shoalwater Bay; thence Southerly and Easterly following the Coast of the Pacific Ocean and the Northern shore of the Columbia to the place of beginning. The above description is intended to embrace all of the lands owned or claimed by said Lower Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 2nd.

The said Lower Band of Chinook Indians, reserve the privilege of occupying the grounds they now occupy for the purpose of building, fishing and grazing their stock, with the right to cut timber for their own building purposes and for fuel. Also the right to pick Cranberries on the marshes, and the right to cultivate as much land as they wish for their own purposes. No white man shall be allowed to interfere with their rights, and it is hereby agreed, that a white man by the name of Washington Hall, shall be removed from the land above ceded. The reservations in this article, shall continue during the lives of the Indians who sign this treaty.

Article 3rd.

In consideration of the cession, made in the first Article of this treaty, the United States agree to pay, to the said Lower Band of Chinooks an annuity of Twenty dollars in money, Fifty Blankets, Thirty pairs pants, Thirty vests, Fifty Shirts, two hundred and fifty yards Linsey Plain, yards Calico, Two hundred and fifty blanket Shawls, Three hundred pounds Salt, Fifty bags Flour, Three hundred pounds Hoes, Ten Axes, Thirty Knives, Seven chiefs, Two Barrels Molasses, Four hundred and Thirty pounds Tea, Ten eight quart ten-quart tin pails, Thirty pint cups, Thirty Caps, one Keg Powder, All the quality, and delivered at Tansey Point.

Article 4th.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the citizens of the United States of America and the individuals composing said Lower Band of the Chinook tribe of Indians, for a period of ten years in the manner following.

Article 5th.

This agreement shall be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be confirmed by the President and Senate.

In Testimony whereof, the said Anson Dart Superintendent, Henry H. Spaulding Agent and Josiah Parish Sub Agent aforesaid, and the said Chiefs and Headmen of the Lower Band of the Chinook tribe of Indians, have hereunto subscribed their hands and seals, at the time and place whereof this treaty was written.

Signed, Sealed and Witnessed in present of

Anson Dart, Superintendent
N. DuBois, Secretary
H. H. Spaulding, Agent
W. W. Raymond, Interpreter
Josiah Parish, Sub Agent
R. Shortess, Acting Sub Agent
L. H. Judson

Cumcumley X (Seal) Tychal
between Anson Dart Superintendent of In-
Indian Agent, and Josiah
agent, on the part of the United States,
ey undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of
Indians, of the other part.

of the Chinook Indians, hereby cede
the tract of land, included within the
of a certain stream entering Grays
River, which stream
undary of lands, ceded to the United
Band of Chinooks; running thence
ern boundary to lands of the Wheel-
to the Shoalwater Bay; thence South-
ing the Coast of the Pacific Ocean and
Columbian to the place of beginning.
is intended to embrace all of the lands
aid Lower Band of Chinook Indians.

and of Chinook Indians, reserve the
the grounds they now occupy for the
ishing and grazing their stock, with the
their own building purposes and for
pick Cranberries on the marshes, and
much land as they wish for their own
man shall be allowed to interfere with
hereby agreed, that a white man by the
Hall, shall be removed from the land
ervations in this article, shall continue
Indians who sign this treaty.

cession, made in the first Article of
States agree to pay, to the said Lower

Band of Chinooks an annuity of Two Thousand Dollars, for
ten years in the manner following to wit: Four hundred
dollars in money, Fifty Blankets, Thirty woolen Coats, Thirty
pairs pants, Thirty vests, Fifty Shirts, Fifty pairs Shoes, one
hundred and fifty yards Linsey Plain, Two hundred and fifty
yards Calico, Two hundred and fifty yards Shirting, Twenty
blanket Shawls, Three hundred pounds Soap, Three barrels
Salt, Fifty bags Flour, Three hundred pounds Tobacco, Twenty
Hoes, Ten Axes, Thirty Knives, Seventy Cotton Handker-
chiefs, Two Barrels Molasses, Four hundred pounds Sugar,
Thirty pounds Tea, Ten eight quart Brass Kettles, Fifteen
ten-quart tin pails, Thirty pint cups, Thirty six-quart pans,
Thirty Caps, one Keg Powder, All the above to be of good
quality, and delivered at Tansey Point aforesaid.

Article 4th.
There shall be perpetual peace and friendship, between all
the citizens of the United States of America, and all the indi-
viduals composing said Lower Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 5th.
This agreement shall be binding and obligatory upon the
contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified and
confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States.

In Testimony whereof, the said Anson Dart, Superintendent,
Henry H. Spaulding Agent and Josia L. Parish Sub Agent
foresaid, and the said Chiefs and Headmen of the Lower
Band of the Chinook tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their
hands and seals, at the time and place first herein above
written.

Signed, Sealed and Witnessed
in presence of
N. DuBois, Secretary
W. W. Raymond, Interpreter
R. Shortess, Acting Sub Agent
L. H. Judson
Cumcumley

Anson Dart
H. H. Spalding
Josiah L. Parish

(Seal)
(Seal)
(Seal)

(Seal)
(Seal)
TREATY WITH WHEELAPPA BAND

Treaty at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains between Anson Dart, Supt. Indian Affairs and others on the part of the United States and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Wheelappa Band of the Chinook Indians.

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, this ninth day of August Eighteen Hundred and fifty one, between Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Henry H. Spaulding, Indian Agent, and Josiah L. Parish Sub Indian Agent, of the United States of the one part and the under men of the Wheelappa Band of the other part.

Article 1st.
The said Wheelappa Band of Indians, United States, all the land claimed on by the land, shall be hereby ceded by the land, owned by the Cheehales tribe, lands owned by the Cowlitz Band of Indians, and lands of the Waukikum and Lower Bands, West by the Ocean and Shoalwater Bay.

Article 2nd.
The above cession is made with the consent to congregate upon said lands served rights as named in Article 2d, provided the majority of them, shall consent to congregate upon said lands one year after the ratification of this Treaty, and Senate of the United States.

Article 3rd.
In consideration of the cession made by this Treaty, the United States agree to the Wheelappa Indians, an annuity of Five hundred dollars in money, Twenty five blankets, Four pairs pants, Four vests, Four pairs moccasins.
Josiah L. Parish Sub Indian Agent, on the part of the United States of the one part and the undersigned Chiefs or Heads-men of the Wheelappa Band of the Chinook Indians, of the other part.

Article 1st.

The said Wheelappa Band of Indians, hereby cede to the United States, all the land claimed or owned by the said Band. The land intended to be hereby ceded is bounded on the North by lands owned by the Cheehales tribe of Indians, on the East by lands of the Cowlitz Band of Indians on the South by lands of the Waukikum and Lower Bands of Chinooks, and on the West by the Ocean and Shoalwater Bay.

Article 2nd.

The above cession is made with the express understanding that the land, shall be reserved for the exclusive use of the Chinook Tribes or Bands and the Cheehales Tribe of Indians, provided the majority of them, shall consent to give up their reserved rights to the lands they now occupy, and remove to the lands ceded in Article 1st of this treaty.

Article 3rd.

It is hereby agreed on the part of the United States, that they shall establish an Agency, a Manual Labor School, Blacksmith Shop, farming establishment &c, at some point on the lands above ceded; provided the above mentioned Indians, consent to congregate upon said lands and “give up their reserved rights” as named in Article 2nd. of this treaty, within one year after the ratification of this Treaty, by the President and Senate of the United States.

Article 4th.

In consideration of the cession made in the first article of this Treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said Wheelappa Indians, an annuity of Five hundred dollars, for ten years, in the following manner, viz: one Hundred and fifty dollars in money, Twenty five blankets, Four Woolen coats, Four pairs pants, Four vests, Four pairs men’s shoes, Ten
pairs women's shoes, Ten shirts, Sixty yards Linsey plaid, one Hundred Yards Calico, one hundred yards brown muslin, Eight blankets shawls, Fifty pounds soap, Twenty pounds Tea, one hundred pounds Sugar, Eight sacks flour, Five Brass kettles (eight quart) Five ten-quart tin pails, Five six quart tin pans. The above articles are to be of good quality and delivered at Tansey Point, aforesaid, one hundred dollars of the money, to be used for educational purposes, provided the conditions of Articles second and third of this treaty are complied with.

Article 5th.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States and all the individuals composing said Wheelappa Band of Indians.

Article 6th.

The cession made in Article 1st. is intended to embrace the land formerly owned by the Quille-que-o-qua, Band of Indians of whom only one man remains, Moaest, who is a signer of this treaty.

Article 7th.

This agreement shall be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified and confirmed, by the President and Senate of the United States.

In Testimony whereof, the said Anson Dart Superintendent, Henry H. Spaulding, Agent, and Josiah L. Parish Sub Agent, and the said Chiefs or Headmen of the Wheelappa and Quille-que-o-qua Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the time and place first herein above written.

Signed, Sealed and Witnessed in presence of

Anson Dart (Seal)
Superintendent.

H. H. Spaulding (Seal)
Agent.

Josiah L. Parish (Seal)
Sub Agent.

N. Du Bois Secretary

W. W. Raymond Interpreter

R. Shortess
Acting Sub Agent

TREATY WITH WAUKIKUM BAND

Treaty at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, between Anson Dart, Supt. Indian Affairs, and the Waukikum Band, of the Chinook Tribe of Indians of the United States, and the Chiefs & Headmen of the Waukikum Band, of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded between the United States, and the Chiefs & Headmen of the Waukikum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians near Clatsop Plains, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, between Anson Dart, Supt. Indian Affairs, Henry H. Spaulding, L. Parish, Sub Indian Agent, on the part of the one part, and the undersigned Chiefs of the Waukikum Band of the Chinook Tribe of the other part.

Article 1st.

The said Waukikum Band of Chinook Indians cede to the United States, the tract of land following boundaries, viz:

Beginning at the mouth of a certain creek called Sahbacluthl, which empties into the mouth of the Neuc-tuc-hae (which empties into the Columbia River, at the west end of Gray's Bay) and extending along the Columbia to the mouth of the Neuc-tuc-hae which empties into the

Federal Indian Relations
C. F. Coan

Ten shirts, Sixty yards Linsey plaid, lico, one hundred yards brown muslin, fifty pounds soap, Twenty pounds Tea, sugar, Eight sacks flour, Five Brass five ten-quart tin pails, Five six quart articles are to be of good quality and aforesaid, one hundred dollars of for educational purposes, provided the second and third of this treaty are com-

...ual peace and friendship between all ed States and all the individuals com-
Band of Indians.

Article 1st. is intended to embrace the by the Quille-que-o-qua, Band of In-
man remains, Moaest, who is a signer
ll be binding and obligatory upon the soon as the same shall be ratified and ident and Senate of the United States.
, the said Anson Dart Superintendent, Agent, and Josiah L. Parish Sub Agent, Headmen of the Wheelappa and Quille-
ercunto set their hands and seals at herein above written.
ressed Anson Dart (Seal)
H. H. Spaulding (Seal)
Josiah L. Parish (Seal)
 Acting Sub Agent
Mowaast X (Seal)
mark his
To setum X (Seal)
mark his
Pahanooy X (Seal)
mark his
Alapast X (Seal)
mark

TREATY WITH WAWIKUM BAND

Treaty at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, between Anson Dart, Supt. Indian Affairs, and others on the part of the United States, and the Chiefs & Headmen of the Waukikum Band, of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, this eighth day of August, Eighteen hundred and fifty one, between Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Henry H. Spaulding Indian Agent, and Josiah L. Parish, Sub Indian Agent, on the part of the United States of the one part, and the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the Waukikum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians of the other part.

Article 1st.
The said Waukikum Band of Chinook Indians hereby cede, to the United States, the tract of land, included within the following boundaries, viz:
Beginning at the mouth of a certain stream, called the Sahbacluthl, which empties into the north side of the Columbia River, at the west end of Gray’s Bay, running thence up and along the Columbia to the mouth of a certain stream called the Neuc-tuc-hae which empties into the Columbia on the North
side, above Oak Point, thence Northerly along said Neuc-tuc-hae, to its headwaters, thence North to the summit of the high lands, between the Columbia, and Che-halees rivers, thence following the summit of said highlands westerly to a point opposite, or directly North of the headwaters of the said Sahbacluthl, thence south to said headwaters, and following said last named stream, to the place of beginning. The above description is intended to include all the land claimed by the said Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 2nd.

The said Waukikum Band reserve to themselves the privilege of occupying their present place of residence, and also of fishing upon the Columbia river, and the two other streams mentioned in Article 1st. also the privilege of cutting timber, for their own building purposes and for fuel, on the above described land, and of hunting on said lands where they are not enclosed.

Article 3rd.

In consideration of the cession made in the foregoing articles of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said Wau-ki-kum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians, Seven Thousand Dollars, in annual payments, of Seven Hundred dollars for ten years, as follows viz: one Hundred Dollars in money, Twenty Blankets, Ten Woollen Coats, Ten Pairs Pants, Ten Vests, Twenty Shirts, Twenty pairs Shoes, Fifty yards Linsey Plaid, one hundred yards Calico prints, one hundred yards Shirting, Eight Blanket Shawls, one Hundred pounds Soap, one Barrel Salt, Fifteen Bags Flour, one hundred pounds Tobacco, Ten Hoes, Ten Axes, Fifteen Knives, Twenty five Cotton Handkerchiefs, one Barrel Molasses, one hundred pounds Sugar, Ten pounds Tea, six eight quart Brass Kettles, Ten ten-quart Tin pails, Twelve pint Cups, Ten six quart Pans, Ten Caps; all to be of good quality, and delivered at Brunies [Birnie’s] landing, on the Columbia River.

Article 4th.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Citizens of the United States of America and the individuals composing the said Waukikum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

Article 5th.

This treaty shall take effect, and be binding upon the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States, by the consent of the Senate thereof.

In Testimony whereof the said Anthony Sku-mah-queah, Henry H. Spaulding Agent, and John Wallahsah, and the said Chiefs and Headmen of the Chinook Tribe of Indians, have signed and sealed at the time and place first mentioned.

Signed Sealed and Witnessed in presence of

N. Du Bois, Secretary
W. W. Raymond, Interpreter.
hence Northerly along said Neuc-tuc-hence North to the summit of the high
umbia, and Che-halees rivers, thence
of said highlands westerly to a point
forth of the headwaters of the said
th to said headwaters, and following
to the place of beginning. The above
to include all the land claimed by the
Indians.

Band reserve to themselves the priv-

r present place of residence, and also
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t. also the privilege of cutting timber,

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hunting on said lands where they are

ecession made in the foregoing articles
ited States agree to pay to the said
the Chinook Tribe of Indians, Seven
annual payments, of Seven Hundred
s follows viz: one Hundred Dollars in
s, Ten Woollen Coats, Ten Pairs Pants,
s, Twenty pairs Shoes, Fifty yards
yards Calico prints, one hundred
Blanket Shawls, one Hundred pounds
Bags Flour, one hundred pounds
Axes, Fifteen Knives, Twenty five
One Barrel Mollasses, one hundred
ands Tea, six eight quart Brass Kettles,
Twelve pint Cups, Ten six quart Pans,
ood quality, and delivered at Brunies
olumbia River.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all
the Citizens of the United States of America, and all the indi-
viduals composing the said Waukikum Band of the Chinook
Tribe of Indians.

*Article 5th.*

This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the con-
tracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified, by the
President of the United States, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate thereof.

In Testimony whereof the said Anson Dart, Superintendent,
Henry H. Spaulding Agent, and Josiah L. Parish, aforesaid,
and the said Chiefs and Headmen, of the Waukikum Band of
the Chinook Tribe of Indians, have hereunto set their hands
and seals at the time and place first herein above written.

Anson Dart
Superintendent

Henry H. Spaulding (Seal)
Agent

Josiah L. Parish (Seal)
Sub Agent.

(S Seal)

(S Seal)

(S Seal)

(S Seal)

Signed Sealed and Witnessed
in presence of

N. Du Bois, Secretary

W. W. Raymond, Interpreter.
R. Shortess
Acting Sub Agent

At the signing of the above articles of this Treaty it was agreed, that upon the ratification of the same, by the President and Senate, Sku-mah-queah should receive a rifle, worth Fifty Dollars, as a present.

TREATY WITH KONNAACK BAND

Treaty at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, between Anson Dart, Supt. Indian Affairs and others on the part of the United States and the Chiefs & Headmen of the Kon-naack Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

Article 1st.

The said Konnaack Band, hereby cede to the United States, the tract of land included within the following boundaries viz:

Beginning at the mouth of the Neue-tuc-hae-Creek, on the North Side of the Columbia River, and running thence up and along the said river to the mouth of the first stream that enters the Columbia above the Cowlitz river, thence up the Cowlitz and following the highland parallel with said river to what is called the Fooshop; thence west to the North East bounds of lands lately claimed by the Waukikum Band of the Chinooks; thence southerly following the eastern boundary of said lands of the Waukikum Band, to the place of beginning. Also the tract of land described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the South River, opposite the mouth of the Cowli South, to lands claimed by the Klats-bis, along their North boundary to a point on the Columbia, thence North and along said river to the place of descriptions, are intended to include all lands owned by the said Konnaack Band of Indians.

Article 2nd.

The said Konnaack Band reserve the right to their present place of residence on Oak Burnies landing, on the Columbia River, and of hunting on the lands described above.

Article 3rd.

In consideration of the cession made by the said Konnaack Band of Chinook Indians, to the United States, the sum of Twenty Thousand dollars, in annual payments, of Two Thousand dollars for ten years, as follows to wit: One hundred dollars in money, Thirty Blankets, Twenty Four Shirts, Thirty pairs Shoes, Twenty Two pants, Twenty Vests, One hundred yards brown muslin, one hundred yards white calico, one hundred yards black calico, Fifteen bags flour, one hundred and fifty pounds Soap, Two Ten ten-quart Tin pans, Ten eight-quart Tin pans, one barrel Salt, one barrel molasses, Ten pounds Tea, Ten Knives, one Kettle of shot, All to be of good quality.

Article 4th.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Citizens of the United States of America and the said Konnaack Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 5th.

This Treaty shall take effect, and be
above articles of this Treaty it was
ification of the same, by the President
ah should receive a rifle, worth Fifty

TH KONNAACK BAND

made and concluded at Tansey Point
Eighth day of August Eighteen Hun-
veen Anson Dart Superintendent of
Spaulding Indian Agent and Josiah
ent, on the part of the United States,
undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the
Chinook tribe of Indians of the

ad, hereby cede to the United States,
within the following boundaries viz:
the Neuc-tuc-hae-Creek, on the
ia River, and running thence up and
mouth of the first stream that enters
owitz river, thence up the Cowlitz
d parallel with said river to what is
e west to the North East bounds of
Waukikum Band of the Chinooks;
the eastern boundary of said lands
to the place of beginning. Also the
follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the South side of the Columbia
River, opposite the mouth of the Cowlitz river, running thence
South, to lands claimed by the Klats-Kanias; thence westerly
along their North boundary to a point due South of Hunts
Mill, on the Columbia, thence North to said Mill, thence up
and along said river to the place of beginning. The above
descriptions, are intended to include all the lands claimed or
owned by the said Konnaack Band of Indians.

Article 2nd.
The said Konnaack Band reserve the privilege of occupying
their present place of residence on Oak Point, and the privilege
of hunting on the lands described above.

Article 3rd.
In consideration of the cession made in the foregoing articles
of this Treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said
Konnaack Band of Chinook Indians, Ten Thousand five hun-
dred dollars, in annual payments, of Ten Hundred and Fifty
dollars for ten years, as follows to wit: one hundred and Fifty
dollars in money, Thirty Blankets, Twenty woolen [sic] Coats,
Forty Shirts, Thirty pairs Shoes, Twenty Caps, Twenty pairs
pants, Twenty Vests, One hundred yards Linsey Plaid, Two
hundred yards brown muslin, one hundred yards Calico, Ten
Shawls, Fifteen bags flour, one hundred pounds Tobacco, one
hundred and fifty pounds Soap, Two hundred pounds Sugar,
Ten ten-quart Tin pans, Ten eight-quart tin pans, Six Frying
pans, one barrel Salt, one barrel molasses. Six hoes, Six Axes,
Ten pounds Tea, Ten Knives, one Keg powder, one hundred
pounds shot, All to be of good quality, and delivered at the
Burnies landing, on the Columbia River.

Article 4th.
There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the
Citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals
of the said Konnaack Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 5th.
This Treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the con-
tracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In Testimony whereof, the said Anson Dart, Superintendent Henry H. Spaulding Agent, Josiah L. Parish, Sub Agent Aforesaid, on the part of the United States of the one part, and the said Chiefs and Headmen of the Konaack Band of the Chinook tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the time and place first herein above written.

Anson Dart, (Seal)
Superintendent.

Henry H. Spaulding (Seal)
Agent

Josiah L. Parish (Seal)
Sub Agent.

Wah-sul-sul
his X (Seal) Qua-Cappa
mark

Sy-cum-icks
his X (Seal) Qua-Kah
mark

Tah-my-nin-nus
his X (Seal) Ati-whul
mark

Os-wal-licks
his X (Seal)
mark

Signed, Sealed and Witnessed
in presence of
Nicholas DuBois, Secretary
W. W. Raymond, Interpreter
R. Shortess,
Acting Sub Agent
as the same shall have been ratified United States, by and with the advice thereof.

the said Anson Dart, Superintendent, Josiah L. Parish, Sub Agent, the United States of the one part, and
admon of the Konaack Band of the s have hereunto set their hands and
first herein above written.

Anson Dart, (Seal)
Superintendent.
Henry H. Spaulding (Seal)
Agent.
Josiah L. Parish (Seal)
Sub Agent.

(Seal) Qua-Cappa (Seal) Qua-Kah (Seal) Ati-whul (Seal) Os-wal-licks
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(Seal)

Map of Indian Land Cessions by Unratified Treaties of 1851 and By Ratified Treaties of 1859
Federal Indian Relations Pacific Northwest

Indian Land Cessions Provided in the Unratified Treaties of 1851 and the Treaties Ratified March 8, 1859

Indian Land Cessions of the Unratified Treaties, 1851

A Six treaties with the Willamette Valley Indians made by the treaty commissioners, April and May, 1851.
B Ten treaties with the Chinook Indians made by Anson Dart, August, 1851.
C Two treaties with the Port Orford Indians made by Anson Dart in the fall of 1851.
D A treaty with the Clackamas Indians made by Anson Dart in the fall of 1851.

Indian Land Cessions of the Delayed Treaties:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Treaty with the Dzawamish, Suquamish, etc., 1855; negotiated January 29, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13-353</td>
<td>Treaty with the S'Klallam, 1855; negotiated January 26, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-355</td>
<td>Treaty with the Makah, 1855; negotiated January 31, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-362</td>
<td>Treaty with the Wallawalla, Cayuse, etc., 1855; negotiated June 9, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-364</td>
<td>Treaty with the Yakima, 1855; negotiated June 9, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
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<tr>
<td>21-366</td>
<td>Treaty with the Nez Perës, 1855; negotiated June 11, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-369</td>
<td>Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon, 1855; negotiated June 25, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-371</td>
<td>Treaty with the Quinaielt, etc., 1855; negotiated July 1, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-373</td>
<td>Treaty with the Flatheads, etc., 1855; negotiated July 16, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-401</td>
<td>Treaty with the Molala, 1855; negotiated December 21, 1855, ratified March 8, 1859.</td>
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1 The numbers, "347," etc., are those adopted by Royce, Indian Land Cessions in the United States.

This map also shows the political division of the Oregon Territory and Washington Territory February 14, 1859.
Relations Pacific Northwest

IS PROVIDED IN THE UNRATIFIED
1851 AND THE TREATIES
IED MARCH 8, 1859

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REATIES, 1851

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and May, 1851.
Chinook Indians made by Anson Dart,
Port Orford Indians made by Anson Dart
kamas Indians made by Anson Dart in the
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kawamish, Suquamish, etc., 1855; negotiated
, ratified March 8, 1859.
Klallam, 1855; negotiated January 26, 1855,
1, 1859.
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9.
altawilla, Cayuse, etc., 1855; negotiated June
March 8, 1859.
ukima, 1855; negotiated June 9, 1855, ratified

uez Percé, 1855; negotiated June 11, 1855,
, 1859.
Tribes of Middle Oregon, 1855; negotiated
ified March 8, 1859.
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, 1859.
latheads, etc., 1855; negotiated July 16, 1855,
, 1859.
Molala, 1855; negotiated December 21, 1855,
, 1859.

, are those adopted by Royce, Indian Land Cessions

This map also shows the political divisions of the Pacific Northwest—Oregon Territory and Washington Territory—from March 2, 1853, to February 14, 1859.