

~~"If the governor had told us, 'my children I am asking you for a piece of land for each tribe, but the land and country is still yours' we would have given willingly.~~

~~"But~~ ["]He has taken us and thrown us out of our country in a strange land in a place where its people do not even have enough to eat.

~~"Then we have said,~~ ["]now we know perfectly the heart of the Americans. They hanged us without knowing if we are right or wrong; but they have never killed or hanged one American, though there is no place where an American has not killed savages...

"You want us to die of famine, little by little. It is better for us to die at once.

"It is your governor who wanted war.

"However the war was not going to start so soon but the Americans who were going to the mines having shot some savages because they did not want to give them their wives, we have taken the care of defending ourselves.

"Then came Mr. Bolon who insulted us, threatened us with war and death...

~~"If the soldiers and the Americans will retire or treat friendly, we will consent to put down arms and grant them a piece of land..~~

"If we lose, the men who keep the camp in which are our wives and children, will kill them rather than see them fall into the hands of the Americans. For we have heart and respect ourselves..."

Whether by deliberate and ironic intention or ~~can~~ coincidence, Major Gabriel J. Rains, ~~commanding troops in the field,~~ wrote a reply on November 13, 1855 from "Headquarters of the Yakima Expedition," the Antanum Mission itself, November 13, 1855.

~~"You say now if we will be quiet and make friendship you will not war with us but give a piece of land.~~

"We will not be quiet, but will war forever until not a Yakima breathes in the land he calls his own. The ^{RIVER} ~~river~~ only we will let retain this name to show that here the Yakimas once lived.

"The treaty ~~which you complain of, though signed by you,~~ gave you too much for your lands, which are most of all worthless to the white man.

"...My kind advice to you ~~was~~, as you will see, is to scatter yourselves among the Indian tribes more peaceable, and there foreget you ever were ~~Yakimas~~ ^{Yakimas...} ~~as R. A. J. Rains, major, U.S.A., brigadier-general, W.T. commanding troops in the field.~~

At the outset of the ~~war~~ ^{hostilities} Major Granville O. Haller marched confidently out from The Dalles, most of his troops mounted on mules. They rode north, sixty-five miles across the Simcoe Mountains, and ~~were~~ ^{unexpectedly} confronted by Kamiakin's warriors on "Top-nish" Creek.

Haller took along a mounted howitzer which he believed would strike terror into Indian hearts. But the Yakimas' love for their homes ~~overcame~~ ^{overcame} ~~muffled~~ the howitzer's booming voice.

Haller was routed so he retreated, abandoning the howitzer and other equipage.

The "lost howitzer" became an unseen monument, more enduring than any shaft of granite, ~~because of what it represents.~~

The legend has persisted, even though ~~General Wright~~ Colonel Wright recovered it and took it to The Dalles.

Haller's defeat brought concentrations of United States troops and Volunteers, who, employing superior fire power, terminated hostilities ~~with~~ ^{with} ~~through~~ Wright's campaign, September 17, 1858.

But before this there was a campaign into the Yakima Valley and the battle at Twin Buttes whose old name was Pah Hu Ta Quit ~~(where)~~ ^(GAP) ~~Mountains Make a Gap~~, located just below ~~present~~ Union Gap.

It was during this period that Fort Simcoe was built to protect the Indians from the overanxious settlers and as a military depot.

The death of the Walla Walla chief, Peo Peo Mox Mox, head chief of the Walla Walla and a signer of the treaty with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla at the time of the Yakima Treaty, came in for singular

7 1/2 x 14 picas

cut Neg
Peo Peo Mox Mox
7 1/2 x 14 picas

documentation. He was killed by the Volunteers who were holding him under a flag of truce.

Writing from Colville to Stevens on January 27, 1855, A. McDonald said:

"The most unrelenting barbarities are told here of your volunteers. 'Tis said they murdered Serpent Jaune (Peo Meo Mox Mox or Yellow Bird), scalped and skinned him, turned his skin into razor straps, disinterred him after burying him, then cut off his ears--preserved in liquor of which an American officer drank afterwards by accident. If this is true, as an historical fact 'tis worth salting to show our progress."

The Treaty with the Yakima^s was not ratified until March 8, 1859, ~~and was proclaimed April 19 by the President.~~

But when the people were brought onto the reservation, ~~came~~ Kamiakin did not ~~go~~. He and his younger brother, Skloom, were related by marriage to the treaty chief, Owhi, the father of the uncontrollable, reckless warrior, Qualchan, who distinguished himself in the battle of "Top-nish Creek." against Haller's 100 soldiers.

~~Before the white man or suyasos came to the Northwest there was a chief called We Wo Chit. He was the father of Owhi, Teias and Shawawei (Shawaway), all men who will be long remembered.~~

Owhi surrendered to ^{Colonel} ~~General~~ Wright and was killed on the Tucannon River while attempting to escape. ~~This was white and joined to~~ ^{Wright was returning to Fort Walla Walla} after the peace councils north of the Snake River. He ^{had} reached the Tucannon, October 3, 1858. Owhi suddenly broke free while under guard of Lieutenant R.M. Morgan, ~~was~~ and was wounded by that officer who pursued him. ~~Then he was cornered, but he silently faced his pursuers.~~ The lieutenant angered, ordered the soldiers to fire and Owhi fell, ^{and in a few hours joined} mortally wounded, ~~to join his mother, the Earth, and a few hours~~

Qualchan had been executed several days before. He came into Wright's camp, having been sent for, and was hanged preemptorily and without trial

~~by Wright's orders~~ 15 minutes later.

Owhi was described ~~as he was seen~~ in 1853, as "a man of ^{bulk} ~~bulk~~ and stature, a chieftainly personage, with a fresh glazing of vermillion over his antiquated duskiness of hue."

He wore a buckskin shirt trimmed with fringe. The ancient and honorable tribal mark of chieftainship--otter fur--banded his head. ~~That was in the~~ ⁱⁿ ~~grandfather days before beads were used, so his buckskins were daubed with vermillion clay.~~

Skloom was a large, good looking individual with striking features, but was darker than Kamiakin or Owhi.

^{also} Kamiakin has been described ~~by many who saw him~~

~~Three years before the treaty~~ He was "a tall, large man with massive square face and grave reflecting look."

Another described him as "a large gloomy looking man with a very long and strongly marked face."

GARDEN AT THE AHTANUM MISSION

(SB)

Kamiakin spent some of his time in Medicine Valley where his lodge was ^{built} ~~located~~ beneath a large tree, ~~that was cut down in modern times.~~ But his ~~home~~ real home was in the Yakima Valley near the Ahtanum Mission where he ~~had a garden which he irrigated.~~ his irrigated garden.

Kamiakin was the son of Si-Yi, a Palouse who lived near Starbuck, close to the Nez Perce country. His mother was Kah Mash Ni, a Yakima. He had five wives, being related to Teias through one of them, SanChlow. All of his sons and daughters have died excepting the venerable Cleveland Kamiakin (Peo Peo Ka Ow Not, Bird Talking All Night), ^{who} ~~He~~ was born in 1870 ~~in the Palouse~~ and lives at Nespelem.

While Kamiakin remained at peace after the war, he shunned the reservation. Death could have been his fate at the hands of the soldiers or overzealous settlers as in the case of Qualchan, Owhi, Peo Peo Mox Mox; or of Leschi from west of the Cascades who surrendered ^{trustingly} ~~in good faith~~ only to meet violent ends.

Cleveland Kamiakin -
7 1/2 x 10 Picas
cut No. 10

7 1/2 x 10 1/2 Picas

For a time it appeared he might come ^{onto} ~~to~~ the reservation and receive his pay as chief, \$500 a year, but he did not.

The agent, ~~Mr~~ Dr. R.H. Lansdale, ^{wrote} ~~writing~~ to Superintendent Edward R. Geary from Simcoe in July, 1859, ~~stated:~~

"It is evident Kamiakin has his misgivings, fearing the whites, ~~may defend and punish him.~~"

Kamiakin did not come so Lansdale went to Kamiakin in April, 1860, a twelve-day horseback journey.

~~The chief told the agent that he was not afraid of the agency but of the whites.~~ ^{Kamiakin} explained that should he return and there be any difficulty he would be held accountable.

So Lansdale ~~returned and~~ recommended the appointment of Spencer of the Klickitats as chief and this was done on July 5.

W.B. Gosnell, sub-Indian agent who was in charge of the Yakima Agency in February, 1861, discharged Spencer.

Gosnell, ~~was~~ also confident that Kamiakin would come onto the reservation ~~and~~ consulted the chief's wife, SanChlow, who was sent by Kamiakin to "ascertain and report to him the ~~real~~ condition of affairs."

"The character of Kamiakin is, I am afraid, not ~~on~~ generally understood," Gosnell wrote, "Though he went to war, yet his whole course was marked by a nobleness of mind that would have graced the general of a civilized nation. He never harmed the women and children of the settlers, or waylaid the lone traveler, but has been in many instances their protector."

Skloom died February 1, 1861 in his home not far from the agency.

~~Gosnell wrote to Geary that "Skloom, brother of Kamiakin, died after an illness of four days...and while upon his death had made known his determination to have Kamiakin come upon the reserve..."~~

William Kapus, acting Indian agent, sent a message to Kamiakin on March 21, 1861:

"...I want to see you on your own land and among your own people. I have

kept your garden for you...you ought to come for your people have no chief now and you know that a people without a chief cannot live long."

~~Nearly all the Indians here are farming.~~

White Swan elected chief of the Yakimas (SB)

~~Yet~~ still Kamiakin refused to return and the Yakimas had no head chief.

It was not until the time of the agent, the Rev. James H. Wilbur that a chief was elected and White Swan was chosen by the head men who cast colored ribbons to show their preference.

White Swan's

After ~~his~~ death the Rev. Stwire G. Waters was elected head chief of the Confederated Yakima Tribes and he died in 1923 or 13 years later.

The greatest of the chiefs, Kamiakin, whose power ~~was~~ weakened with the ~~seasons,~~ seasons, ~~was~~ was old and disillusioned ~~when~~ when he wasted away in a log cabin ~~that was isolated from the rest of the camp because he wanted to be alone.~~ He died in his insecure sanctuary in 1877 at Rock Lake, called Tahk Lite, southwest of Spokane in the homeland of his father.

He was visited in the fall of 1870 by W.P. Winans, who rode down from Colville Reservation to deliver twenty bales or 600 blankets, "his due under the treaty.

"He listened silently to all I had to say," said Winans. "Then he arose, standing erect with his left arm extended, pointing with his right hand to the ragged sleeve of his gray woolen shirt.

"See, I am a poor man, but too rich to receive anything from the United States," he said."

~~Winans reported that Kamiakin felt and believed that he had been deceived and wronged by the United States and deserted by his people. He wished no favors from either.~~

So Winans took the blankets back to Colville and distributed them to the needy.

Within two years the settlers crowded around Kamiakin's camp and

ONE-HUNDRED YEARS OF HERITAGE

Jan 11 Regal
30 pica

✓ A heritage born one-hundred years ago when the treaty makers assembled in a cottonwood grove at Walla Walla is a precious possession of the Yakima.

They had one heritage so old that no one knows when it was born. It was a heritage of a religion that recognized a Creator who gave life to the Earth and its possessions. Now,

(The Treaty of 1855 has matured into a heritage for ^{the} ~~these~~ living and ~~yet~~ unborn.

The wise old chiefs, with ^{the} a power ^{OF} ~~born only to~~ gifted leaders, realized that ~~the~~ future life must change ~~for their people~~ when the unwanted treaty was thrust upon them. It was ratified by the Senate, the president proclaimed its ~~existence~~ and it became the law. Grandfathers clinging to the old ways, and the young people struggling to learn the new, held it in solemn and highest respect.

The written history of all tribes commenced with the ^{arrival} ~~advent~~ of the Europeans ~~in North America~~. Of the earlier, the Pre-Columbian era, only fragmentary tales survive the dim mists of ~~the~~ unrecoverable years. So the Indian story became the ~~very~~ history of America ~~through continuing~~ episodes. It was ^{the same} ~~that way~~ in the Yakima Valley.

The Europeans found ^{that} the original inhabitants possessed tribal governments and were self sustaining. Many conceptions of a Creator flowed from their worships. They had a faith that death is not the end. It was not unsimilar to the belief in human hearts today wherever there are men free to worship. It was a faith ^{deeply} ~~deeply~~ intermixed ^{and} ~~that it~~ with nature ~~that it~~ has never been uprooted.

When treaty making ~~first~~ began, the occupants were peaceful, ^{But} ~~until~~ the westwardly migration ^{barred} ~~changed~~ the tribes ~~into fierce aggressors, fighting~~ ^{defend} ~~preserve~~ their homes. The Yakima, being human, were no different.

All this had a beginning.

As early as the Revolutionary War provincial assemblies considered Indian affairs and the Continental Congress appointed a committee to "secure and preserve the friendship of the Indian Nations." ~~Three departments of Indian affairs were created and men with no less ability than Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry were members.~~

In 1606 the London Virginia Company instructed its colonists: "In all your passage you must have great care not to offend the naturals..." And when Harvard College was chartered in 1650 it was for "education of ye English and Indian youths ~~of this country~~ in knowledge and Godlyness."

Although the Treaty with the Yakima Nation is just 100 years old, the first ~~small treaty~~ in this country was with the Delawares, 177 years ago.

Commissioners were appointed in 1783 to treat with Indian nations and the system persisted until 1869 with the result that 360 treaties were made before Congress terminated the power in 1871, substituting a "wardship" policy. Reservations were created by executive order, authority of Congress and by treaty or agreement. They became small domains within the states. ~~One document states: "Neither the lands, buildings, stocks, crops, in fact nothing in the reservation is subject to taxation."~~

The process of extinguishing ^{land} title ~~to all the land~~ was outlined under the Articles of Confederation (September 22, 1783) which "...do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians..."

When the War Department was created August 7, 1789, supervision of Indian affairs was left to the Secretary of War.

FIRST Commissioner Named (SB)

With the dawning of migration, Congress created an officer for the Indian Service, July 9, 1832, naming Thomas L. McKenny commissioner. The organization of the Department of Indian Affairs was effected by the act of June 30, 1834. The Department of the Interior was created on March 3, 1849, and Indian affairs were transferred from military to civil control.

Previous to 1871 there were 1,000 laws concerning Indians but ~~since~~ ^{later} ~~then~~ the complexity of ~~perhaps~~ 4,000 were added.

When Ulysses Grant became president, March 4, 1869, he appointed a board of Indian commissioners and inaugurated ~~other~~ new policies, many no doubt originating when he was a young officer at Fort Vancouver, ~~and traded in the~~ ^{Walla Walla Valley.}

By 1890, allotments on definite areas tended to destroy the reservations, education of the people was stressed, and reservation Indians were enlisted as soldiers. Impoverishment was one result of the Enrollment Act.

The residue of land on some reservations was sold to the government ~~and then~~ ^{for 75 cents to \$1.25 an acre and then disposed of to settlers.}

^{such} By June 30, 1890, surrendered land amounted to 17,400,000 acres.

During this critical period, although opening of the Yakima and Umatilla reservations were frequently sought, the treaties remained inviolate.

The Yakima Treaty created a reservation of approximately 1,200,000 acres or 1,233 square miles of farming and grazing land, forests, streams and lakes, ~~and~~ set aside for the 14 original tribes or bands for "as long as the mountain stands and the river flows." It has now shrunk to about 1,121,000 acres.

The comparatively small area was received for ceded territory estimated at 16,920 square miles of land or 10,828,000 acres. Besides there were promises, weakening with the years, that the government would protect the people, educate them to a new life, provide them with farming equipment, hospitalize their ill and infirm, and forever offer guardianship. ^{infirm and forever offer guardianship.}

Treaty making moved from east to west with the sun.

The Organic Laws of Oregon Territory, adopted August 14, 1845, and embracing what is now the state of Washington prescribed that the "utmost good faith shall always be observed towards the Indians, their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent...but laws founded in justice and humanity shall from time to time be made for

(1) as long as the mt. etc
 (2) as long as the river-

preventing injustice."

The Organic Act creating Washington Territory was passed March 2, 1853. The northernmost line was determined by the Treaty with Great Britain which established a boundary ~~between this country and the British Possessions~~ or the Forty-Ninth degree of North latitude.

So while it was not until November 11, 1889, that the Territory was admitted to the Union, the pre-treaty impact of migration and Indian dealings in the Oregon country was germinating ~~from a strong seed~~.

The act that established the territorial government of Oregon, January 29, 1847 also declared: "Nothing ~~in this act~~ shall be construed to impair the rights of persons or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, ^{as long as} ~~as long as such rights shall remain unextinguished.~~"

The path of migration first led south of the Columbia River, leaving ~~the tribes to~~ the north untouched for a time.

There is no parallel of so many people travelling over such a distance excepting that of the conquering Mongols- as that of the movement over the Oregon Trail which eventually brought about the treaty.

This is the Sesquicentennial of the year that Lewis and Clark ^{first} traversed a part of the trail. ~~The Hunt expedition helped open it in 1811-12 and ten years later trappers located and crossed the South Pass. Others followed.~~

~~Probing of a new territory, stimulated by the eternal lure of gold, culminated in the great migration along the Oregon Trail from Independence, Missouri, to the Willamette Valley. There were so many that cholera and fatigue took 5,000 lives in one year.~~

~~When Lewis and Clark set out~~ ^{same} ~~when Lewis and Clark set~~ Events ~~closely~~ related to the treaties were formulating, preparing the seedbed for the Indian war of 1855, and the report of J. Ross Browne, special Indian agent to the Secretary of the Interior, the 35th Cong. 1st Sess. Executive Doc. No. 40:

"...It was a war of destiny--bound to take place..."

TAKING OF LANDS 5 protested (SB)

"The history of our Indian wars will show that the primary cause is the progress of civilization. As far back as 1835 the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains protested against the taking away of their lands."

In 1849 Samuel B. Thurston went to the Capitol as a delegate from the Territory of Oregon. The result was authorization by Congress, June 1850, for a commission to treat with tribes west of the Cascades.

Four months later the Donation Law stimulated migration, granting single persons 320 acres of land and married couples 640 acres. Browne said this was: "Unwise and impolitic to encourage settlers to take away the lands of the Indians...None of the so called treaties were anything more than forced agreements."

The President appointed General John P. Gaines, governor and superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon; Beverly S. Allen, special commissioner, and Alonzo S. Skinner, Indian agent. They treated with tribes of the Willamette in March, 1851, but settlers who occupied land marked for reservations met, protested, and Congress ~~decided against~~ ^{Rejected} ratification.

Dr. Anson Dart was appointed superintendent for the Territory, receiving instructions from Commissioner Luke Lea that it was the "object of the government to extinguish the title ~~of the Indians to all land west of the Cascade Mountains~~ and if possible provide for the removal of the whole from the west to the east of the mountains."

~~Everyone in the villages and lodges north of the Columbia River and east of the Cascades of course knew what was taking place.~~

Dart, communicating with Elias Wampole at Oregon City, July 21, 1850, instructed him to locate on the Umpqua River at what is called the lower crossing of the Emigrant Road in the country claimed by the Cayuses or in their own language "aillatpu." ^{And he}

~~The same superintendent advised~~ ^{misconceptions} advanced ~~misconceptions~~, long persistent. ^{misconceptions.}

"The agents under your supervision will find Christian missionaries engaged in extending the blessings of Christianity to an ignorant and idolatrous people and of civilizing and humanizing the wild and ferocious savage..."

The interior tribes ~~were beginning to feel the effects of emigration and Dart informed the commissioner that the tribes~~ "had become alarmed at report that the government intended to remove all Indians west of the Cascade Mountains and locate them among the tribes east of those mountains." So Dart ~~he~~ promised to meet them at The Dalles.

Dart left Oregon City, May 30, aboard the river boat Lot Whitcomb and reached The Dalles June 2. There he promised that there would be no removals of tribes without their consent and the land would not be taken ~~from them~~ without "a fair and just equivalent."

~~Waspole wrote from Umatilla Station, February 7, 1852, that "whites are telling Indians that the whites are going to take their lands from them. I find strong disposition of some to settle this side (east) of the Cascade Range."~~

~~He propounded a question:~~

~~"The Indians declare that all country belonging to the United States when the Indian title has not been extinguished to be Indian country. Can a person claim or settle this side of the Cascade Range?"~~

The first indication that treaties might be made with tribes east of the Cascades was November 28, 1852, ~~and was contained~~ in a letter sent by Captain Benjamin Alvord of the Fourth Infantry, commanding at Fort Dalles.

~~The next year Alvord inquired of Dart if there were any law to forbid settlement in The Dalles region. Later he wrote~~ he wrote ~~he sent a letter~~ to Major General D. Townsend at San Francisco, the headquarters for the Pacific, pointing out his opinion of "entering as soon as practicable into treaties...to ~~extinguish title and set up reservations.~~"

Footholds in the "Interior" (88)

That winter footholds were being established in the Walla Walla Valley. L. Brooke and George C. Bromford applied for a license to trade and to locate at the headwaters of the "Walla Walla River or "in the vicinity of the old "hitman Mission." ~~We are partners, the name of our firm being Brooke, Bromford & Co. or the "Walla Walla Trading and Farming Co.~~

And ~~the following month~~ one of the participants in the Treaty at Walla Walla, ^{Joel Palmer,} ~~and~~ who negotiated the Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon, June 25, 1855, was notified by Commissioner Lea that he was appointed superintendent of tribes in Oregon. ~~He was Joel Palmer.~~

Not long afterwards ~~another~~ ^{Isaac I. Stevens,} participant of the Treaty with the Yakima was following a trail that eventually led to the Council grounds.

Governor ~~Isaac I.~~ Stevens, who had been ordered to explore a route for a railway, ~~was on his way and~~ wrote that he would be unable to reach the territory before August. His oath as governor was signed on March 21, 1853.

^{attention was}
The same summer, ~~eyes were~~ turning east of the Cascades where the Yakima chief, Kamiakin lived.

George B. McClellan, who later became general of the Army, writing from his camp on the "Wee-nass" (Wenas) August 22, 1853, while surveying, ~~the country,~~ also indicated that treaty plans were then under consideration, ~~for Kamiakin's people.~~

"The bearer, Kamaiacan" ^{he wrote,} "is the head chief of all the Yakima Indians. He is by far the richest and most influential chief in..."
~~this part of the country. You will find him the most proper person with whom to make any treaty."~~

^{the impact of settlement was already being felt}
But ~~matters were not going well with the people~~ east of the Cascades.

William Chinook, who had served with Brevet Captain J.C. Fremont ~~on one~~ ^{wrote} of Fremont's explorations, writing from "Wasco" ^{Valley} of Columbia, November 5, 1853" to Superintendent Palmer ~~said:~~

"...We are tormented almost every day by the white people who desire

Stevens 11x18 picas (3)

to settle on our lands and ~~although we have built houses and opened gardens they wish to take possession of the very spots we occupy...~~

"Now we wish to know whether this is the law of the white man or the Indian. If it is the land of the white man, when did they buy it?"

~~"If we lose our country, what shall we do?"~~

R.R. Thompson, Indian agent ^{for} ~~for~~ Middle Oregon resided at The Dalles and represented the ~~Indian~~ people there.

The military station at ~~the Dalles~~ ^{there} was garrisoned by two companies of the Fourth Infantry, 53 men, commanded by Major Gabriel Rains whose path was ^{later} to cross that of Kamiakin ~~in more ways than one.~~

The House of Representatives convened at Olympia, February 27, 1854, on the day designated by Stevens' proclamation of November 28, 1853. There were then 10,000 Indians in the territory "in about equal proportions east and west of the Cascades." The non-Indian population was less than four thousand.

~~Bolon~~ Among those entitled to vote from Clarke County (the ^{"e" was later dropped} ~~official spelling~~ before the "e" was dropped) was A.J. Bolon who was named to the territory's first Indian Affairs committee. Stevens told the Yakima^y that he would appoint Bolon their agent. It was Bolon's violent death ~~in the Yakima country~~ at Wahk Shum in the Simcoe Mountains that ignited the conflict.

Stevens, ~~in his message to the Council~~ stated: "I will recommend memorializing Congress to pass a law authorizing the President to open negotiations with the Indians east of the Cascades ["] ~~to provide for the extinguishment of the title to their lands."~~

Bolon was not appointed special agent for Washington Territory until March 17, 1854, but he wrote to Stevens at Olympia the previous month recommending that the valley "near the first camp of McAllister (James McAlister) after leaving the Yakima River is a suitable place for timber for building."

That September Palmer appointed Nathan Olney special agent for

Indian tribes in Oregon, while Olney was living at "Wascopam" Wasco County, the present Dalles, and revealed that Palmer contemplated entering into treaties with all tribes in Oregon" for the purchase of their country."

Bolon visits Yakimas

(8B)

Bolon submitted an annual report for 1854 to Stevens for the Central District" comprised between the Cascade and Bitter Root Mountains."

He wrote: "I directed my attention in the first place to the Yakamas. Of the five influential chiefs I succeeded in seeing but three, Shawawai (Shawaway), Skloom and Teias. Owhi, the brother of the last was in the buffalo country and Kamiyakan, the most important of all was not to be found. ~~On parting with him (Shawawai) I offered some small payments. His people gladly accepted but Shawawai declined saying that he had been advised not to take any presents as it would create a lien on their lands. The idea is a very natural inference of the Indians from what they have seen in Oregon where small presents were distributed on the negotiation of treaties which were afterwards repudiated while the lands remained in possession of the settlers.~~"

Bolon went to the Antanum mission to talk to Kamiakin but that chief was in the mountains. He wrote "they will consent to dispose of the great part of their land. They raise a little corn and some melons and ~~pumpkins~~ pumpkins but chiefly potatoes and peas. Of the former I think they must have about 15,000 bushels. Shawawai has a patent churn and makes his own butter."

~~Stevens notified the Hudson's Bay Company that its trade with the tribes was to cease after July 1, 1854 and the same month the agent, Thompson, wrote from The Dalles that "rumors are rife that it is the intention of the whites as soon as spring opens to make an indiscriminate war on them."~~

So in such an atmosphere ~~actual~~ treaty negotiations were undertaken with the Yakimas.

cut No. 4
Skloom 11 x 18 p/cas

11 x 18 p/cas

Control of Indian Affairs in "ashington Territory was vested in the governor, ~~Isaac R.~~ Stevens, when Oregon and "ashington territories were separated, March 2, 1853. Stevens was ex-officio superintendent of Indian affairs four years after taking office, March 21, 1853, and was relieved on June 2, 1857, by James W. Nesmith of Oregon as superintendent of both territories.

Stevens negotiated nine treaties in the territory between December 26, 1854 and January 25, 1856, but only that of Medicine Creek was quickly ratified, the others being delayed until March and April of 1859. ~~These~~ ~~these~~ ~~created the~~ ~~Chehalis,~~ ~~Colville,~~ ~~Flathead,~~ ~~Lapwai,~~ ~~Muckleshoot,~~ ~~Neah Bay,~~ ~~Port Madison,~~ ~~Puyallup,~~ ~~Quinalt,~~ ~~Skokomish,~~ ~~Swinomish~~ ~~or~~ ~~Ferry's Island,~~ ~~Umatilla~~ ~~and Yakima~~ ~~reservations.~~

Stevens organized his Treaty Commission at Olympia on December 7, 1854 by appointing James Doty secretary; George Gibbs, surveyor; H.A. Goldsborough, commissary and Frank Shaw, interpreter. He told them of the urgency for treaties and placing the Indians on reservations and read treaties ~~that had been concluded~~ with the Oto, Missouri and the Omaha ~~as patterns.~~

Doty then ~~proceeded~~ ^{set out} ^{went out} to prepare the way.

He wrote, March 21, 1855 from "alla Walla that he had reached a camp two and one-half miles from Fort "alla Walla and had decided upon establishing a depot on the Fouchet River six miles from the fort and ten miles from Brooke and Bromford's trading post. ~~"It is impossible to place it at Walaptu (Wallatpu) Whitman's old mission, on account of high water."~~

He had conferred with Lawyer, the acknowledged head chief of the Nez Perces who promised to bring all his people together at any time within four or eight weeks. "I also had several conferences with Peo Peo Mox Mox and find him rather difficult to manage," ^{Doty} ~~Doty~~ wrote

~~He~~ He then went into the Yakima country and from "Camp in the

Attanum (Ahtanum) Valley, April 3," dispatched a messenger to Stevens:

"We reached here on Saturday the 30th... Kamiackun (Kamiakin) flatly refused and Teias accepted. Yesterday all the chiefs but one, Owhi, were present. They wish the governor to conclude treaties with them... All the Yakima chiefs, viz Kamiackun, Teias, Owhi, Shawawai and Skloom agreed to meet you at Walla Walla and to conclude a treaty, ~~which would place them forever on friendly terms with the whites. Many are already far advanced... they make butter and cultivate the soil.~~"

"I paid my respects to the priests at the mission and Father Pandosy (Rev. Jean Charles Pandosy O.M.I.) has been very polite rendering me every assistance."

He wrote again from "Camp on the Attanum, 10 miles below the mission," suggesting that Stevens "bring considerable gold ~~and~~ of small denominations and some silver for small purchases."

7 1/2 x 10 papers
COLONEL KIP'S TREATY ACCOUNT (SB)

Besides the actual Treaty Notes of the Council in May and June, 1855, one of the sources is the journal of Colonel Lawrence Kip, U.S.A.

Kip had gone by steamer from San Francisco to Fort Vancouver early in May, a six-day voyage. ~~The same ship carried 150 recruits for the Fourth Infantry under Captain C.C. Augur. Fort Vancouver at that time was commanded by Colonel Benjamin L.E. Bonneville and two companies of the Fourth Infantry and one of the Third Artillery were stationed there. A company of recruits was ordered to The Dalles and Kip decided to go along. They went on the steamer, Belle, which operated as far as the Cascades, the head of navigation and made the portage around "the great salmon fishery... the season of which commenced in this month... the aboriginal village of Wishram, at the head of the narrows which they (Lewis and Clark) mention as being the place of resort for the tribes from the interior..."~~

He described the post of The Dalles.

"The buildings are badly arranged, having been planned and erected some years ago by the Mounted Rifles when they were stationed in

Pandosy 7 1/2 x 14 papers

Oregon. The officers' quarters are on the top of a hill, and the barracks some distance further down, as if the officers intended to get as far from them as possible."

~~A week later~~ he decided to accompany Lieutenant Archibald Gracie and forty men to the grand council. The party left May 18, and riding 20 to 40 miles a day reached Walla Walla May 23.

"It was in one of the most beautiful spots of the Valley, well wooded with plenty of water. Palmer and Stevens were already camped with their party."

"A tent was procured for Lieutenant Gracie and myself while the men erected huts of boughs spreading them over pack covers."

On May 24 the Nez Perce arrived, 2,500 strong.

Friday dawned with rain splashing on the tents. ~~When it stopped~~ Kip rode to the Nez Perce camp to visit Lawyer and found him reading a New Testament while a German soldier was making his portrait ~~with~~ in crayon.

The soldier was Gustavus Sohon, a wood carver and bookbinder who enlisted in the Army in 1852 at New York, went with his company aboard the Golden West to the Pacific Coast and reached Fort Dalles in September, 1852.

~~He was one of an escort of 18 men of the Fourth Infantry sent from there on July 18, 1853, with a supply train to the railway survey party. Stevens, then 34, headed the survey, coming from St. Paul early in June and moving westward he contacted a second party from the survey party from the Pacific commanded by McClellan and reached Olympia on November 26.~~

~~Stevens~~ He was so impressed with Sohon's ~~work~~ ^{ability to sketch} that he asked Major General John E. Wool, commander of the Military Department of the Pacific to transfer Sohon to his command and at the council where 60,000 square miles of land were ceded, Sohon made the only known likenesses of some of the chiefs.

On Sunday, Kip accompanied Stevens to the Nez Perce camp where one of the chiefs was preaching.

Lawyer 7 1/2 x 14 Picas

7 1/2 x 14 Picas

"They have prayers in their lodges every morning and evening--several times on Sunday" he wrote. (These then were some of the "wild savages, the ignorant and idolatrous people" referred to by Dart).

On Monday the chiefs of more distant tribes and their followers began arriving and an encampment of 5,000 stretched across the valley for more than a mile.

The council was called for noon on May 28, a Tuesday, but it was 2 o'clock before it met. Interpreters were sworn in, Stevens spoke and then rain forced an adjournment. The council reconvened on May 30 and Kip described it:

"Directly in front of Governor Stevens' tent a small arbor had been erected in which, at a table, sat several of his party taking notes. In front of the arbor on a bench sat Governor Stevens and General Palmer, and before them, in the open air in concentric semi-circles, were ranged the Indians, the chiefs in the front ranks in order of their dignity, while the background was filled with women and children. The Indians sat on the ground, "reposing on the bosom of their Great Mother."

The next day Stevens and Palmer made long speeches. There was no council on June 1, Kip explaining that the Indians wanted to consider the proposals and meet at noon the following day when the chiefs spoke.

The council resumed on Monday when Lawyer spoke for the Nez Perces. Stevens and Palmer talked again on June 5 and Kip wrote that he had detected a feeling of hostility ~~among some of the tribes~~. There was no council June 6.

On the seventh, Kip sat ~~at the table~~ in the arbor and wrote some of the speeches.

Stevens said: "My brothers. We expect to have your hearts today. Let us have your hearts straight out."

Lawyer described how the tribes in the east receded as the whites approached, and told of the coming of Lewis and Clark.