

Centennial:

Centennial committee.. motion passed Tribal Council to appoint committee to organize centennial celebration:

Alex Saluskin *Chair*

Thomas K. Yallup

Eagle Seelatsee

Joe Meninick *- Secy*

Watson Totus *Pub Relations =*

David Eneas *Historian-*

Tom Skahan

Wilson Charley

organizing with chairman, vice chairman,
secretary -treasurer, historian, public relations.

Purpose to work with different groups ^{10F} ~~and~~ and members ,

Yaki a Reservation, also chamber of commerce, decide what type of

centennial will have, also consider workable treaty centennial with

other tribes who consider treaty northwest states, Wzash, Idaho and

Montqna and hope grand finale will be one big celebration, sometime late

in the summer like city of Spokahne, Yakima Seattle, Puyallup.

OTIS SHILLOW

Joseph R. Hillaire, chairman committee for July 10 centennial.

Member of inter tribal council of Western Washington Indians, made up of Indians west of the Cascade mountains.

He is a Lummi, lives at Marietta, Wash. near Bellingham, adjoining the reservation is at mouth of the Nooksack river.

He is secretary of Lummi business council, 834 on the tribal roles, about 10,000 in the Lummi reservation, trust land out of over 13,280 acres.

Working on plans for totem building, 7 trusses, floor plan 60 feet wide and 128 feet long.

14 Western Washington remnants of original tribes signed five treaties, Dec. 26, 1854, ended May 30, 1855.

Date for coast celebration July 17th to 24th.

Celebration at Muckiltoo, original site of Point Elliott treaty. It is just west of the city of Everett.. location at Deception Pass bridge

General activities: Plan parade. Queen . Standard bearer. Honor Chief Justice John Marshall, for work i behalf of Indians

These given cold sholder, half breeds the Etl-Chuc (Up-Shux Yax) or sage ticks.

Intermediate . Inviting to take part.

Story of old chiee, picked up blanket , little child half breed..

have spilled own blood.

Missionaries Agents, good and bad. Different schools.

How has industry combined with Indian nation. Need industry

Perhaps two parades

Personnel and equipment, 200 casting, Indians of Puget Sound group, representing 14 parts of tribes.

20 war canoes. Entries. 51 foot 23 inch beam, manned by 11 men.

16 small canoes. Singles or double paddle.

8 canoes for upset canoe races, 2 men compete, upset each other, continue race.

12 or 15 canoes from the Quinalt and Olympic Penn Indians.

Motor propelled, paddle and pole.

Village setting, inside and about structure showing baskets, mats, blankets, totem pole, carving canoe, building lumber constructed

Demo stration of ancient reef net operations, the principal offupation of Puget Sound Indians to catch salmon. Start Sock eye . Dog Salmon in weirs.

Entertainment--Whale history, expeditions of Pacific Coast Indians.

Masked dances. War Various tribes, native Indian games.

Pagent cove wide area. Prologue. Treaty pageant, Jefferson, L and Clark,

Centennial Indians and whites. Gen Stevens. Second land. Exodus from

old habitat to reservation life. Acceptance of agents. Time of waiting.

Funerals of great leaders. Orators. Signers of treaty through years till executive order res. finally ~~1884~~ allotment of lands in 1884 .

School, mission and government, boarding. call to arms 189 1917

Salmon bakes, clam bakes, races in harbor.

Possession Sound.

Parks and Recreation commission park long house at Point Elliott.

He is totem pole carver, ~~see~~

His father was a totem pole carver.

Tribal crest. Rushes (tules) and serpent entwined. Rushes symbol of

see reproduction, cut them down they multiply

Address Marietta, Washington Box 61.

Stevens: Council Ground Camp Stevens, Walla Walla Valley W.T. June 14, 1855
to Hon^o Geo W. Manypenny, commissioner

The large reserve selected is in every respect adapted to an Indian reservatio . It is separated from a fine region of country on the columbia river by a series of divides, extending from the Yakima River to the Cascades. It is off from the waggon route to the Sound over the Cascades. It ~~is~~ backs up against the Cascades, offering a fine range for roots, berries and game. It has almost inexhaustible salmon fisheries. The reserve furnishes excellent land for farms, abundance of ~~fine~~ pine for buildings, good sites for mills and large ranges for horses and cattle through the entire year.

Dalles, O.T. May 17, 1855-to Major G. Rains, Comdy 4th rgt. Infy at post at
ODO Dalles: We as commissioners under the appointment of the president to great with Indians in the territories of Ore and Wash have received info which satisfies us that the presences of a military force at the council to be held in the Walla Walla Valley on the 20th inst. is indispensable to make sure the accomplishment of the purpose of the government.

The American flag will be raised on the Treaty ground and will never be pulled down except at the sacrifice of our lives and those of our men.

At the council will be assembled the Yakamas, the Walla Wallas the NEz Perc
 the Palouses, the Clickitats, the Pischouses, the Okinigains, the Indians
 on both side of the river from this point to Walla Walla and the Cayuses.
 The Cayuses are violent and the settlers of the Walla Walla Valley now feel
 in danger of their lives. A prompt and energetic course will be pursued by
 us... The American flag etc..

00000 troops are wanted to ~~repress~~ represss the first sympton of
 insubordination and to impress the Indian tribes with the
 conviction that the military is earnestly cooperating with us and that the whole
 force of the government will be brought to bear to guard against hostile combi
 combinations or to repress actual hostility.

We therefore have the honor to request that 40 or 50 ~~troops~~ tried
 soldiers if they can be spared, or at least that number of
 enlisted men, be dispatched immediately to the Treaty Ground.

Without the presence of a military force the negotiations will
 probably result in absolute failure.

We are sir etc.

Isaac I. Stevens, Gov. Wash^Terr and Supt
 Indian affairs, commissioner to treat with Indians, Signed Joel
 Palmer, Supt. Indian Affairs O.T.

Outline of sites:

The memorable treaty-making year of 1855, already implanted with long-ago born heritage and legends of the people who had occupied the land, added events that shaped the course of the future.

Men of historic military and leadership stature of the United States and the Yakima Indian nation participated in these events and left their mark upon the land and the people. The happenings were significant in regional and Northwest history. The actions of the blue coated bugle troops and the Yakima warriors revolved about locations bordering on ~~xxxxx~~ highways of this day.

There are numerous noteworthy locations scattered throughout the entire Reservation. ~~These~~ Two however, are documented and are readily accessible. Their relationship is interlocked being a chapter so to speak of the larger book of history of which they were a part.

The sites relate to the Yakima War.

They came about within months after the Treaty with the Yakimas, June 6, 1855 at the Council of Walla Walla. It was not until 1859 that the treaty was ratified by the Senate of the United States and proclaimed by the President, thereby becoming a supreme law of the land.

Kamiakin and other leaders, previously friendly, objected to miners and non-Indians entering or passing through Indian land ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ before the treaty had been "made legal."

The sites:

1-The Haller battlefield, three miles southeast of Fort Simcoe State Park, in close proximity to Secondary State Highway ~~xxxxxxx~~ 3-B. Here Kamiakin and his warriors first resisted invasion of their homeland, compelling two companies of the Fourth U.S. Infantry, 102 men to retreat with a loss of five dead and 17 wounded. One hundred mules, supplies and a mountain howitzer (which was cached) were abandoned. While losses were incurred by the tribesmen there is no documented figure.

Military estimates of the warriors ranged from 600 upward to 1,500. Qualchan, son of Owhi another Yakima chief is said to have been the inspiring force for the Yakimas. Chief Moses and others of note participated in the battle.

2-The Battle of Two Buttes (Pah-quy-ti-koot, meaning where two mountain heads come together) is another site. It is one mile south of Union Gap where the Yakima River passes southward through Ahtanum "idge along U.S. Highway 97, also called the Cariboo Trail.

Here Fourth Infantry and Third Artillery troops, a detachment of dragoons, 300 regulars; and 400 Oregon Volunteers , after a series of skirmishes engaged 200 to 300 Yakima warriors November 9-10, 1855. Military leaders agreed later the Indians were fighting delaying tactics to allow their families, horses and cattle to be evacuated from the Yakima country.

In the skirmishes preceding the far from intense engagement at Two Buttes and the westward swing into the Ahtanum, two soldiers were drowned attempting to ford the Yakima River and two Oregon Volunteers were wounded.

Forty-five head of horses and nine mules were run off at night from the soldiers before they reached Two Buttes.

Although individual soldier accounts tell of Indians being killed, there was only one authenticated death. He was an old man armed with an inoperative Hudson's Bay Co. horse pistol, riding a broken down horse incapable of outrunning a scout named Cut Mouth John.

Maj. Gabriel J. Rains commanded the regulars. Second Lieutenant ~~Rhik~~ P.H. Sheridan, later a general in the Union Army, was in charge of dragoons. Major Haller was with the regulars. Colonel James W. Nesmith, later to become a United States senator from Oregon commanded the volunteers. And there were others who figured in the War of Rebellion at a later date.

The course of the troops generally followed the present highway from Coldendale to Union Gap and Yakima, a route which first became a freight wagon, stage and prairie schooner road. Ruts of the wagon road may ~~xxxxxx~~ now be seen from the modern highway.

During this expedition whose main action was the battle of Two Buttes the soldiers destroyed numerous food caches; soldiers and volunteers fed on Indian cattle; the Volunteers captured Indian mares and colts and killed ~~200~~ 100 head of Indian horses and burned the Mission on the Antanum and the adjoining priest's home built in 1847 before returning to the Valles over the Simcoe Mountains.

The sites offer evident physical attractions of several kinds.

1- Ceded lands

2- Fishing losses.

3-Wisham village destruction by troops.

4-Boundary claim.

5-Water rights.

6-Failure to provide services as promised in treaty of 1855.

7- Erroneous enrollment.

Treaties--Lands

The Yakima Chief Kamiakin determined satisfactorily as early as 1853 the government intended to obtain possession of Indian land.

In that year Capt. George B. McClellan, later to become a general in the Civil War and general of the army, led a survey party into the Yakima Valley.

This was the first direct contact the Yakimas had with whites, aside from the early ~~0000~~ fringe visits of the explorers, the invasion of the Yakima homeland by the Aleuts, the red coats of which there are fragmentary stories of their being driven out of the country because they brought in liquor and ~~0000~~ abused Indian women, and the religious contact, the founding of Ahtanum Mission in 1847 by the Catholic Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

McClellan entered the ~~00~~ Valley and moved northward through the Yakima Valley, his men looking for a feasible railroad pass through the Cascades and also making a study of geology, flora, fauna and the Indians.

The Yakimas were suspicious of the reason. Chiefs visited them at various camps. One of them, Kamiakin:

X "...Kamiyakan made a suitable reply, in which he referred to the subject previously mentioned by Skloo---the negotiations of white men pretending to be chiefs who were not, particularly in regard to the purchase of their lands. He had heard that they would give a few presents and then pretend they had purchased the land. Captain McClellan informed him who were the ~~000~~ persons having the power to make these purchases, or to treat with them with which he expressed satisfaction....

This gave Kamiakin the knowledge he was seeking. The strangers were seeking a way to gain Indian land.

Stevens, Isaac I-Superintendent's Report for 1854, p 442.

Treaties...cruelty..

It is hoped that these (treaties) will result in satisfactory arrangements for the permanent settlement of the Indians and the establishment of such relations between them and the whites as will prevent the recurrence of such inhumane scenes and atrocities as have taken place in Oregon during the past year; and in which it is due to truth to state that the latter have, in some cases, been the aggressors, and shown themselves to be as barbarous and cruel as the Indians...the department having to invoke the aid of the military for the protection of the weak and helpless Indians from the persecutions and cruelties of the whites

"any penny, Commissioner's Report, 1854, p 223.

reaty

Instructions , in the month of August, 1854, were given to Joel Palmer, Superintendent in Oregon and Isaac I. Stevens Governor of Washington to enter at once upon negotiations commencing with those tribes in the vicinities of settlements of the whites, and having for a principal aim the extinguishment of the Indian claims to lands, ~~and~~....so as not to interfere with the settlement of the territories...

Manypenny, Commissioner's Report 1855, S. Ex Doc 1st Sess. 34th Cong 1855-56 p. 332.

reaty

Peo-peo-mox-mox, the Yellow Bird, chief of the Walla Wallas who was to be killed before many years by Volunteer soldiers and whose ~~ix~~iears it is said were preserved by pickling as souvenirs expressed his feelings about selling the land:

"...here is my heart. Suppose you show me goods, shall I run up and take them? Goods and earth are not equal. Goods a e for using on theearth...

X

St vens, Hazard, Life of Isaac I. Stevens, Vol II, pp 45-46.

1890 - Yakima Yakima
1890-91 -

Addendum--Supplementary information on sites

1-Haller Battlefield is located near the foot of Assum (Eel) Trail leading down Toppenish Ridge from the Simcoe Mountains. Near too is the terminus of the 65-mile long Military Road, starting at Fort Dalles on the south of the Columbia River. The Military Road approaches Simcoe from the east after the bottom of the ridge has been reached. Captain ~~Russ~~ Frederick Dent, brother-in-law of President Ulysses S. Grant was in charge of constructing the road.

The unexplored potential of the petrified forest ~~xxxx~~ area may be a point for consideration. One of these petrified forest areas is on the slopes of Toppenish Ridge, entire stumps of fossilized trees being reported there. Would a university geology field class be interested in a non-cost survey? Or would possibly a Yakima Valley College field class be interested, determining if this was result of the same geological period as "cre tion" of Ginkgo Petrified Forest? If there are any additional varieties, or if this is another "strata" with entirely new varieties. Discovery of the Ginkgo area and subsequent discoveries have been combined with "promotion" to make it a well patronized place. The cutting and processing of material for jewelry could be imagined as an eventual byproduct of tribesmen.

To be considered too is the lake by the slide. If this lake is fishable or plantable would it not offer the only accessible lake on the Reservation reached by trail.

Closer to the battlefield site, where some of the breast worke rocks were placed by soldiers should be the sawmill site wheretimber for Fort Simcoe Buildings was procured.

All these could be considered in line with hiker trails in a specified historical site and recreational area combined.

2- addendum, supplementary information on sites

Two Buttes- On the southwest face of the eastern butte is a legendary formation, a scooped out place easily visible from the highway. This relates to the legend of Grizzly Bear or Polar Bear and Frog, in which Bear, losing to Frog went north to live where nights are many months long, hence our regulated days and nights now.

Additionally the gap is of geological interest. Here the Yakima River slowly established a course through uplifts of formations still in process of land birth in days when the Cascade Mountains were being formed. By legend, the gap was cut out by Beaver, a mythic tales character returning to the Celilo Fishery with his wife from that place, from his home in the Kittitas Valley. (There are several versions of this legend.)

Through this gap the first covered wagons to enter the Valley en route to Puget Sound, even before the Treaty of 1855, were assisted to pass by tribesmen living nearby. There being no road, the wagon wheels were removed and the beds and wheels were carried through the gap and reassembled.

Near here, too "the border" of the Reservation. Below here a short distance from the Parker Bridge was the site of the LaChapelle Ferry. Below, not far distant on the Yakima the fishery, where salmon are taken by dip-net by fishermen perched on scaffolds such as have always been built at the fisheries along the Yakima and Columbia where there was need. At the Sunnyside Diversion Dam was the location of an old culture, (subterranean houses) which were first observed long before the treaty and were then only ruins.

additional notes on the military engagements

Haller Battlefield--Mules and stock of the soldiers were so thirsty that they "broke" from their herders and handlers and raced to the creek.

When the pack mules were taken, the bags were ripped open by the warriors with their knives and when shelled corn poured out of some of the bags, some of the people thought the kernels were human teeth.

There have been numerous reports of people who have "seen the howitzer" that Haller ordered cached and abandoned, wheels etc. were described. While his journal or rather military report once refers to Howitzers (plural) it is the only reference and subsequent references are to one, singular. A careful reading of the journal also shows that the carriage became unusable and that the gun was packed on a mule, so this was what anyone seeing something with "wheels" saw, the carriage.

Col. Wright's military correspondence is very specific on the "lost howitzer," On his return from an expedition into the Yakima Country he specifically mentions that the howitzer cached by Haller was recovered and taken to the Dalles.

In boarding school days a story perpetuated by older men to younger boys is a "ghost" story.

This tells of a person riding or walking on Assum Trail, of hearing bugles blow and horses running; of men shouting and of soldier riders appearing, rushing on down the trail and disappearing into the hillside. "Ghostly" riders, when bugles sounded, also rode across the old parade grounds at Fort Simcoe and "right through the buildings," before disappearing.

Two Buttes--Somewhere in my notes I have an account of a Yakima war chief, who rode a white horse and who during the "taunting" of the soldiers, would ride out in front, within rifle range and whose power prevented him from being killed.

2-additional notes on the military engagements

Without protracted research, and you may know, more specifically "men of note" participating in the Haller engagement and the Two Buttes .

For instance it doesn't appear Kamiakin was at the latter, but someone must have been there directing them, who?

Some reports indicate 7 killed in the Haller engagement (soldiers) and this could be possible as Haller's correspondence seems to be pretty cleverly written . The additional information on that could be obtained from army records through microfilm which may show up in subsequent research . The entire troop roster would be possible to acquire.

B.C.O(?) three initials I'm not sure offhand about the last Ord was in on the Two Buttes deal. I've an inquiry off now to see if this is the Ord for whom Camp Ord in California is named. Most servicemen on the coast are sent there for their initial military training and this would strike a common ~~max~~ chord if it links up as I'm sure it will. He was also an eccentric, rode out from Fort Dalles wearing a pair of carpet slippers. He took pot shots verbally and through accusations at Rains later and Rains counter-charged him with the theft of Father Pandosy's boots from the Ahtanum Mission.

There were lots of accusations in connection with both campaigns and a general reflection of reports in military correspondence that both were far from being successful.