

President Grant, during his first term, inaugurated several changes in our Indian policy which were of benefit to the Indian and the country. At the time of his inauguration, March 4, 1869, the supt. system was the rule. This was changed. A board of Indian commissioners was organized under the fourth section of the act of Congress approved April 10, 1869, enacted

Under the Indian policy of 1886-87 all Indians were to be placed on reservations.

Several policies of the U.S. in relation to the Indian prior to 1890 resolved themselves, by that year into three specific features:

Allotment of Indians on definite areas of land, thereby destroying reservations.

General education of Indians whether citizen, self supporting, dependant, reservation or tribal.

Enlistment of reservation Indians as soldiers in the regular army, both in the cavalry and infantry.

After allotment of the residue of the land the reservations were sold to the nation for from 75 cents to \$1.25 per acre and then sold by the acre to actual settlers, who are privileged to enter on it at a date given under the protection of the army, ..at a signal usually the firing of a canon, the land hunters, rush over the land and squat on a tract of land and then besiege the U.S. land office to enter the same..the area surrendered to the nation by allotted Indians in the year ending June 30, 1890, including was 17,400,000 acres, the excess of reservation lands above the specific allotments to the Indians

Up to 1890

Indian reservations were made by treaty, by act of Congress or by executive act. ✓

Indian reservations are small domains within the states and territories

where located. When occupied they are under the absolute control of the U.S. Indian agents, under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Neither the lands, buildings, stock, crops, in fact nothing on the reservation is subject to taxation. The Indians guilty of minor offenses are tried by courts of Indian judges.

There were not more than 1,000 Indian laws before 1871. ~~some~~ including 371 treaties. Since then, exclusive of private bills, about 4,000 have been adopted.

The General Allotment Act was adopted in 1887, after six years of debate. Its purpose was to individualize land holdings and break up tribal forms of government...

Impoverishment which resulted from the Allotment Law has been described in detail. Indians sold or otherwise became ~~dispossessed~~ dispossessed of large areas than they could afford to lose. Hunger came; and ill health, social breakdown, and loss of vitality. As Indian poverty increased, costs to the Government climbed. The burden of special responsibility which the United States had assumed had grown great.

Obligations the United States government owes to the Indian people more specifically to Indian tribes, arise from guarantees to land written into treaties and statutes.

The policy of protecting Indian land is older than our national government. Fundamentally it goes back to the Laws of the Indies, 1500 and to the declaration in the time of Emperor Charles that Indians "were true owners, both from the public and the private standpoint."

In our own Colonial history, the principle was respected. Laws of Virginia and other colonies (Connecticut, New York, New Jersey) proscribed unlawful purchase of Indian lands. The Act of the Virginia Assembly of March 10, 1655, for example, declared:

"What lands the Indians shall be possessed of by order of this or other Assemblies, such land shall not be alienable by them..."

And in 1658 the Virginia Assembly provided..."All the Indians of this Colonie shall and may hold and keep those seates of land which they ~~have~~ now have, and that no person or persons whatever may suffer to entrench or plant upon such places as the said Indians claime or desire etc.."

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in the War Department in 1824 and the Office of Commissioner was established eight years later.

When Thomas L. McKenney took office as first head of the Bureau his duties included administration of the fund for the civilization of Indians and the examination and payment of claims arising out of the laws regulating the intercourse with Indian Tribes."

First appropriations of public funds were to defray costs of negotiating treaties with Indians, or to pay annuities or provide services (blacksmiths, interpreters, resident agents, etc.) agreed to by treaty.

Two acts of Congress later ~~altered~~ altered the relationship between the United States and Indian tribes fundamentally, bringing about greatly increased national responsibility for their welfare.

The first was the Indian Removal Act of May 28, 1830, which authorized the President to negotiate treaties for removal of all the great eastern tribes to the west of the Mississippi. Although this legislation called for voluntary agreements, it was administered in a manner to leave no choice. When Indians resisted, armed force was used. Expropriation, however, was not authorized. The President was directed to set aside unoccupied western land in exchange for lands ceded and to give suitable guarantees that new lands would be secured in perpetuity or so long as Indian existed and occupied them. Treaties under this Act involved the United States in expenditures for removal, for the value of Indian-owned improvements on old lands, and for tools, equipment and annuities for some years to assist them in establishing themselves in the new country.

The second major ~~policy~~ legislative policy was written into the Interior Department Appropriation Act of 1871.:

"Hereafter no Indian nation or tribe within the territory of the United States shall be acknowledged or recognized as an independent tribe or power with ~~whom~~ whom the United States may contract by treaty."

One hundred years after the treaty makers ~~and the treaty chiefs~~
~~assembled in a grove of cottonwood trees at old "alla Walla"~~ ^{at Cottonwood on the present site of} the Yakima

~~are still proud that they~~ ^{retain a} ~~heritage~~ ^{heritage}, ~~even~~
~~in treaty days it~~ ^{that was so old then that no one knew when it was born.}
~~that was so old then that no one knows how ancient it was.~~

~~To this~~ ^{OR} ~~it is the~~ ^{deep-rooted} ~~heritage of the race,~~ ^{that recognized a}
~~a religion that believed in a Supreme~~ ^{the treaty added yet another.}
~~Creator;~~ ^{OR} ~~a civilization and a culture.~~ ^{OR} ~~At these and other things~~ ^{the}

Yakima want their children to remember and they bequeath them, ~~with an~~
~~uncertain future,~~ to those yet unborn.

The treaty of 1855 ~~has become an additional~~ ^a ~~heritage.~~ ^{old} ~~The day it was~~ ^{with an power born to the gifted}
~~And now, so long after~~ ^{negotiators}
~~There is no doubt but the old and wise~~ ^{leaders} ~~chiefs knew that~~ ^{the} ~~future life~~
would change for those who were to follow them.

~~The treaty became a necessity.~~ ^(was a forced) ~~They accepted it and kept it.~~ ^{although unwanted, the old chiefs}
~~and the~~ ^{United States} ~~Senate of the United States ratified it and the President~~
~~proclaimed its~~ ^{held with the same} ~~existence and validity.~~ ^{viewed in the same light}
~~So it became the law of the~~ ^{Solemn respect}
~~people, a document~~ ^{as the Constitution of the United States of America.}

~~The~~ ^{written history of the} ~~people commenced with the arrival of the~~ ^{all north American} ~~Indian~~
~~people commenced with the~~ ^{but} ~~arrival of the Europeans upon the~~
~~American continent and the pre-Columbian period is a dim and misty~~
~~era from which~~ ^{legends and traditions have trickled.}

and now it can be evaluated in the clear cut words of the ~~the~~ ^{and} ~~unimpairedly~~ ^{unimpairedly} ~~from~~ ^{the} government documents

The Indian history is the ^{very} history of America

When the Europeans ^{arrived} ~~came~~, they found that the original inhabitants were self sustaining, that they possessed tribal governments, ^{their} ~~and had~~ many forms of worship, ~~although~~ ^{all flowed} but ~~all seemed~~ ^{not dissimilar to} ~~emanating~~ ^{IN} from the general belief ~~that is not unlike~~ that of ~~many~~ throughout the world ~~today~~ today where there are men free to worship-- a Creator and that death ~~is~~ is not the end.

~~The Indians had plenty~~ ^{had} were self sustaining with sufficient clothing ~~of skins~~ and food ~~there was in abundance.~~

To understand Treaties and ^{America} ~~history~~, ~~it is necessary to deal a bit~~ ^{are so deeply intertwined}

^{This began} ~~with the earliest history of the~~ ~~country~~, from the time when the first occupants were peaceful ^{It continued with} ~~to the time that~~ the migration of the

settlers ^{that} ~~westward~~ turned the tribes into fierce aggressors, ^{fighting to} ~~contending~~ ^{preserve} ~~for~~ their homes, like any ~~red blooded men~~ ^{man would} while at the same time they resisted the influences of a Creator inspired Anglo-Saxon civilization that stifled their ~~traditional~~ culture, and ~~another kind of civilization.~~

Before the birth of the United States the ^{European} ~~foreign~~ nations managed the tribes in individual ways. ^{They wished} ~~The great nations of Europe were eager~~

to ^{acquire} ~~appropriate~~ as much of the new continent as ^{possible} ~~they could acquire.~~

^{Although} ~~And while~~ the original rights were not ^{entirely} ~~wholly~~ disregarded, the ~~Indian~~ original title to the soil was ~~not~~ not permitted to

influence the sovereigns ~~of the Old World.~~

As early as the Revolutionary War period provincial assemblies dealt with Indian matters and transmitted them to the ~~Continental Congress~~ Continental Congress which on June 16, 1775 appointed a committee of five to "secure and preserve the friendship of the Indian nations."

That same month three departments of Indian affairs were created by the Congress of the Confederation and with ~~and~~ men of no ~~smaller~~ ^{less} stature than Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry as members. ~~But it was~~ not until April 29 of the following year that a standing committee on Indian affairs was organized. When the Confederation was formed, the Indians came under control of Congress.

~~The Confederation must have~~ ~~as early as 1606 the~~ ~~precedent set by the~~ London Virginia Company which in 1606 instructed ~~its~~ ~~the added~~ colonists: "In all your passages you must have great care not to offend the naturals; if you can eschew if; and employ some few of your company to trade with them for corn and all other lasting victuals if ~~you~~ ~~necessary~~ and they have any; and this you must do before they ~~can~~ perceive you mean to plant among them." ~~And the first Governor of the Va Colony~~ ^{a Assoc. issued by} ~~warned that Colonization~~ was "not to supplant them (the Indians) and root

The West India ~~and~~ Company Colonists purchased ~~Manhattan~~ "the island Manhattan from the Indians for the value of 60 guilders; 'tis

Earlier Franklin told the Albany Congress: many ~~long~~ quarrels and wars have arisen between the colonies and the Indians through the bad conduct of the traders who cheat the Indians after making them art.

11,000 morgens in size..." This was a price of little more than a dollar for a thousand acres.

Although
~~And while~~ the Treaty with the Confederated Yakima Nation is just formal 100 years old, the first treaty in this country with a tribe ~~was that~~ *is 1774 was drawn 177 yrs ago* between the United States and the Delawares in ~~1778~~, indicating the intention of organizing a state to be known as the fourteenth Indian state, with representation in Congress.

Commissioners were appointed in 1783 to ~~make~~ treat with Indian nations and ~~such a~~ *the* system persisted until 1869 with the result that 360 treaties were ~~drawn and endless confusion created~~ *made before*. Congress terminated ~~continued~~ treating marking in 1871 and the "wards" *policy* supplanted the ~~"nation"~~ *idea. recognition of a nation.*

Colonists
 The people of Plymouth recognized the Indians as the possessors of the land ~~and the process of extinsuighing~~ *to all the* ~~ended~~ Indian title ~~to all the~~

land was outlined under the Articles of Confederation (Sept. 22, 1783), ~~before the potential of Northwest Settlement was~~
~~This was the proclamation ordered by that historic Congress.~~ *Ordered!*

"...Therefore the United States in Congress assembled...do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians..."

~~And~~ the eighth section of the Act of Congress of March 1, 1793 enacted the same principal into law:

"...And be it further enacted that no purchase or grant of lands , or of any title or ~~claim~~ claim thereto, from any Indians, or nation or tribe of Indians within the bounds of the United States, shall be of any validity, in law or equity, unless the same be made by a treaty or convention entered into pursuant to the Constitution..."

Government publications narrate that "this was repeated ~~in~~ in the Act of May 19, 1786, also in the Act of March 30, 1802 ~~and~~ and..." by ~~Section~~ Section 15 of the ~~Act~~ Act of March 26, 1804, dividing Louisiana into two territories ~~and~~ and..." thus making it clear that the United States while conceding to the Indians the right of occupancy ~~of~~ of lands which they were in possession of, held the theory of the European powers and retained the absolute right to the soil.

The War Department was created August 7, 1789 ^{which left} and Indian matters ~~were~~ ~~left~~ to the supervision of the Secretary of War. The President appointed superintendents, agents and traders from 1793 to 1834.

With the westward migration , Congress created ~~an~~ an office ^{for} ^{naming Thomas L. McKenney} the Indian service, July 9, 1832, ~~calling~~ ^{making him responsible,} ~~him~~ him the commissioner and making him ~~subordinate~~ ^{subordinate} to the Secretary of War. Then the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs was effected by the act of June 30, 1834.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury in his annual

Before 1871 there were not more than ⁷ 1,000 Indian laws, since then ^{but} the complexity & perhaps 4,000 more have been added.

The 162 reservations were created as follows:
~~were created~~

By executive order, ⁶ 56, by executive order under authority of Act of Congress, ²⁶ 6; by Act of Congress, ¹⁵ 22, by treaty with boundaries defined by Executive order, ⁵ 13; by treaty or agreement and act of Congress ⁵¹ 5; ^{one} by unratified treaty, 1 and by treaty ~~or~~ or agreement, ~~51~~.

~~Thus the method of establishing reservations was clearly not uniform,~~
~~some being made by treaty, some by executive order and others~~
~~through act of congress.~~

The Reservations became small domains within ~~located~~ the states and as such were under absolute control of the United States Indian agents ~~who in fact were responsible to~~ under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. "Hence,

~~Created as they were~~
~~neither the lands, buildings, stocks, crops, in fact nothing on the~~
reservation is subject to taxation."

^{his} During ^{when} the first term of President ~~Ulysses Grant~~ Ulysses Grant ~~was~~ was inaugurated several changes in Indian policy. When he was inaugurated, March 4, 1869, the superintendency system was in effect. He created a board of Indian commissioners, and new policies

By the year 1890 several ^{had} policies ~~had~~ become "fixed."

Allotment ~~of~~ of Indians on definite areas tended to destroy

the reservations,

of the people was stressed and
 The education, whether citizen, self supporting, dependant, reservation
 or tribal was ~~also~~ inaugurated.

Reservation Indians were enlisted as soldiers.

s were
 When the allotment was completed, the residue of land on some
 reservations were sold to The government for 75 cents to \$1.25 an acre
 and then sold by the acre to settlers. This was done through "land
Soldiers
 openings," at which the Army stood by and fired a signal upon which
 the land hunters rushed onto the tract, ~~and~~ squatted on the land and
 then laid siege to the land office to enter the claim to it by entry.

a total
 By June 30, 1890, the area ~~occupied~~ of Indian land surrendered to
 the nation amounted to 17,400,000 acres.
During this critical period, although open, the Yakima Res was frequently threatened
 The treaty of the kind signed by the Yakima chiefs, *having* the solemn assurance
~~of the co-signers~~ the Senators and the President, *was remained* that it is
~~was~~ inviolate.

document makers
 The solemn document of the treaty ~~was~~ created
 the Yakima Reservation of approximately ~~about~~ 800,000 acres ~~and~~ 1,250
 square miles of farming land, grazing land, forests, streams and

lakes - *Setting it aside as long as the mountain (Indians) stay.*
And the River - the Columbia flows - for the 14 orig tribes.

This the Yakima were promised in exchange for a vast territory

Area, in its ~~original~~ state they ceded country of

of which that for the most part

acres-- 02

-- square miles; ~~and~~ the~~promise~~

~~assurance~~ that the government would protect the people gathered on the reservation, educate them to the ways of the new life, hospitalize their ill and infirm and ~~offer~~ ^{forever} the guardianship of a beneficent nation.

So while the United States assumed the responsibility for its Indian citizens in the same nature that a nation does for all its inhabitants, it ~~has~~ ^{assumed} an additional stewardship.

The original occupants had to adopt themselves to ~~valued~~ ^{valued} value systems with which they were not familiar and in economic pursuits that were ~~also~~ alien to their traditions.

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Said one old chief: "Now the white man has become strong. Our little ~~good~~ ^{(the} countries--~~referring~~ to reservations-- are all that we have left of this beautiful country, the gift of the Great Spirit to us. We have the right to call this our country. It is ours. We have the written pledge of George Washington that we should have it forever..."

"Our sacred treaties have been broken like saplings and your land speculators have come forth to cheat and rob us, your former protector."

"What harm can our retaining our reservations and treaties do to you?"

"What are a few thousand acres of land to a nation like the United

States ? Neither have you any lack of wealth that your people need become rich at our expense. Neither have we given you any grounds of complaint against us.

"After all that ~~has~~ happened to us (justice) ..is not much for us to ask.

"When your Thirteen Colonies won their freedom ~~from Great Britain~~ you took a brand from our Council Fire, ^{our} government and kindled your own fire. ~~Now the same fire is trying to consume the very people who taught you the worth of such a fire.~~

"We believe that if the people of the United States knew our story that they would not allow their government to pass these bills in violation of our treaties and without our consent.

"The hand that guided and protected your ancestors is now open to you for God for justice!" Thus ~~spoke~~ spoke an old chief of the Iroquois, whose people showed the ~~first~~ early settlers the operations of a democracy--the Iroquois government ~~which~~ which was unknown in Europe.

h /

The long, lean years of treaty ~~making~~ ^{shaped} making in the east were ~~shaping toward~~ ^{culminate in} events that were to ~~lead up to~~ the Yakima Treaty, ^{because} ~~history knows no geographical boundaries~~.

Organic Laws of Oregon Territory, adopted August 14, 1845 and embracing what is now the state of Washington, ^{Prescribed} ~~set forth~~ 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 preventing injustice being done to them."

7 The organic act creating "Washington Territory" was passed on March 22, 1855 and a territory was formed from a region claimed by right of discovery in 1792 and ^{by} ~~from~~ purchase from France in 1803. The northernmost boundary was determined by the Treaty with Great Britain, known as the Oregon Treaty of June 15, 1864 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 Nov. 11, 1889 that the territory was admitted to the Union, the pre-treaty impact of migration and Indian dealings ~~was shaping the country~~ in the Oregon country, as the whole area was known, was forming.

~~The~~ The act establishing the territorial government of Oregon (29th Cong. 2d Sess. HR 571) in the Senate January 29, 1847 ~~provided that~~ ~~not only cleared the way for the later~~

creation of Washington Territory by providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to inhibit the government from dividing said territory into two or more territories..." But it also declared that "nothing in this act shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, as long as such rights shall remain unextinguished .



left the W.W. Council
grounds

24
①

forward the east

Stevens set out with his party of 22 from the council to the

and on the Montana country where on the east bank of the Missoula River, seven and

one-half miles northwest of present Missoula, he met the Flathead, Upper

Pend d'Oreille and Kutenai tribes, concluding and concluded a treaty with them

by July 16 ~~dated~~ by which they ceded 25,000 square miles of Indian land.

After that from there he went to the Blackfoot country and on October 16 he

met with three Blackfoot tribes and others near the mouth of Judith River,

where a treaty was signed the next ~~the second following day~~ Before he could

return to treat with the ~~Spokane~~ Spokane, Colville and Coeur d'Alene tribes

a courier ~~brought report from him~~ ^{came with word reached him bringing word} of the outbreak of war in the Yakima country.

never lived to write Stevens never wrote a history of the treaty, ~~pressed~~ ^{heset} as he was by

administrative ^{duties} ~~duties~~ and then ~~being prevented from doing it by~~ ^{but} ~~the~~ ^{you see}

his death ^{at the Battle of Chantilly, Virginia, when he was 44} ~~in the Civil War~~

in the C.W.

Oregon,

Palmer returned to Dayton, and ~~thence~~ from there wrote that

"an extensive country has been purchased and is now open to settlement."

The very thing the treaty chiefs had feared was taking place.

That was on July 6, before the outbreak of war.

Writing the same month

Stevens, in a letter written July 26, 1855 to the superintendent of

Indian affairs stated:

"By an express provision of the treaty the country embraced in the

cession and included in the reservation is opened to settlements ^{and}
~~excepting that the Indians are secured in the possession of their~~
~~buildings and improvements until removed to the reservation. This~~
~~notice is published for the information of the public and the attention~~
~~of citizens proposing to locate claims upon the ceded territory is~~
~~especially called to the above provision and for further information~~
~~(citizens).~~
~~they~~ are ~~re~~ requested to apply to ~~sub~~ sub-agent A.J. Bolon.

The notice was published in the Umpquah Gazette.

He ^{Signed} executed a ^{Voucher} voucher for ~~\$66.07~~ for publication of the ~~legal~~

~~notice of the Treaty with the Yakima Indians, from July 19 to September 19.~~
The publication cost \$66.07