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## **Documents relating to the negotiation of an unratified treaty of August 1, 1851, with the Chinook Indians. August 1, 1851**

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, August 1, 1851

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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE  
NEGOTIATION OF AN UNRATIFIED TREATY OF  
AUGUST 1, 1851, WITH THE CHINOOK INDIANS



✓ Copy of *Unpublished*, p. 2/52

Answer Part

Oregon City Nov. 7. 1851

Submits 12 treaties negotiated with  
Indians of Oregon - also his report  
relative thereto.

sent by Oct 5 '93

(Treaties)

(A)

Information inquiring made at  
Senate shows that treaties were  
received there from President  
Aug. 3/52, read & ordered  
printed, & that all treaties  
lost (never ratified).  
Christman  
April 1886

Recd. Jan 7. 10. 1852

Copy sent with treaties to Secy War  
21. July 1852. *W. D. L.*

*W. D. L.*  
The books are vol 1 pp 35 to 66, such  
as 192nd at 100th St & 6th Ave. N.Y.C.

(16)



✓ Oregon Vulpine... 1852

Answer Dart

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10/11/52  
The... 35 to 60...  
19...

(16)



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

Hon. S. Lea

Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sir:

You have, herewith, thirteen Indian Treaties, which  
cede to the United States more than six millions acres of  
land, lying upon both sides of the Columbia River, upon the  
Willamette River, and upon the Pacific Coast - west of the Cas-  
cade 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 com-  
plaints, 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

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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 saw-mills 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 complied 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 same, 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 purposes, besides these are large Springs and Spring-brooks in every part of the Country west of the Cascade Mountains.

In relation to the conditions of the Treaties made it is necessary first 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, Almost without exception, I have found them anxious to get employment at common labour and willing too, to work at prices, much below those 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 5<sup>th</sup> 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 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 of fish) tends much towards shortening



their lives, I cannot but admit that there is great probability, that only a very 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 to furnish clothing sufficient for every adult, male and female in all of the several tribes treated with.

You will observe that besides furnishing each band with provisions, 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 <sup>all</sup> 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 arose 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



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 bands; 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 <sup>with</sup> the remnant bands of Wheelappas and Quillequeognas. 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 Chehalis Indians - on the east by the lands of the Cowlitz band, - and on the south by the lower band of Chinook's. 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



( 9 )  
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 neighbouring bands shall, within  
one year consent to occupy it, and give up their temporary rights of  
possession; this was not done at the suggestion 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 provisions 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 settlement within one year; - at the  
present time there is not a White man residing upon the pur-  
chase.

"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



(10)  
and variety of choice timber, the southern part is very hilly almost mountainous - yet every where covered with the timber described. Lewis and Clarke's river, (where these travellers wintered) is a superior mill-stream, there are others - smaller streams in different parts all valuable for milling or agricultural purposes. It is equally true of this, as of the other purchases, 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 some 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 reserves 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 harbour, 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 land. 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 Nantikum and Konniack bands of Chinook is every where 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 Cowley river near the east side of the tract is sufficiently large for Steamboats to the rapids fifteen miles <sup>up</sup> from the Columbia, at the rapids it is a series of falls suitable for Milling purposes which extend many miles <sup>up</sup> 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 Klatskanias a distance of about twenty miles. These lands were once owned by the Klatskanias 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 neighbouring tribes who passed the river, and disputed the right of 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 similar to that previously purchased along the river, (of the Koumacks.)

The two treaties made at Port Orford upon the Pacific embrace a valuable tract of country, not only on account of the great value of its timber, but having two good harbours upon the Pacific, viz. at Port Orford and mouth of the Coquille river, — in addition to the harbour 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 surpassed 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  
 269  
 believed 18



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, connected with the murder of Vault's party - have not been as yet 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 decidedly 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 Milwaukie on the Willamette river, is upon the purchase; 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 them, 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 ~~upon~~ 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 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 a 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 Obedt Servt

Anson Dart  
 Superintendent of Indian Affairs.  
 Oregon, T.



Wash  
Oregon Territory  
Heater by A. S. East  
with the Chinook Lake  
or Upper band in W. T.  
Aug. 8, 1851

Waukikinn Band

(2)



Treaty at Sansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, between Anson Dgnt, 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 Sansey Point, near Clatsop Plains, this eighth day of August, Eighteen hundred and fifty one, between Anson Dgnt, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Henry St. Shalading Indian Agent, and So-siah S. 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 1<sup>st</sup>.

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 Sabbaculthl, 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-hac which empties into the Columbia on the North side, above Oak Point, thence Northerly along said Neuc-tuc-hac, to its head waters, thence North to the summit of the high lands, between the Columbia, and Che-hales rivers, thence following the summit of said high lands westerly to a point opposite, or directly North of the head waters of the said Sabbaculthl, thence South to said head waters, 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 2<sup>nd</sup>.

The said Waukikum Band reserve to themselves the privilege of occupying their present places of residence,



the Columbia on the North side, above Oak Point, thence Nor-  
therly along said Neuc-tuc-hae, to its head waters, thence North  
to the summit of the high lands, between the Columbia, and  
Che-halees rivers, thence following the summit of said high-  
lands westerly to a point opposite, or directly North of the head  
waters of the said Satabluthel, thence South to said head  
waters, 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 2<sup>nd</sup>

The said Wan-ki-kum Band reserve to them-  
selves the privilege of occupying their present places of residence,  
and also of fishing upon the Columbia river, and the two other  
streams mentioned in Article 1<sup>st</sup>, also the privilege of cutting  
timber, for their own building purposes and for fuel, on the a-  
bove described land, and of hunting on said lands where  
they are not enclosed.

Article 3<sup>rd</sup>

In consideration of the cession made in the  
foregoing articles of this treaty, the United States agree to  
pay to the said Wan-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 Beds, Twenty Shirts,  
Twenty pairs Shoes, Fifty yards Linsey Laid, 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 Handker-  
chiefs, 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 Pru-  
mies landing, on the Columbia River.

Article 4<sup>th</sup>.

There shall be perpetual peace and  
friendship between all the citizens of the United States of  
America, and all the individuals composing said Wan-  
kikum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

Article 5<sup>th</sup>.

This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory  
on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be rat-  
ified by the President of the United States and with the

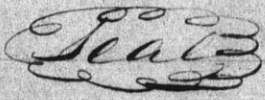


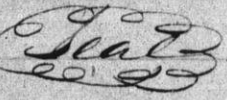
There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals comprising said Waukikum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

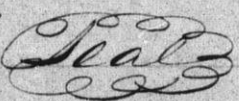
Article 5<sup>th</sup>

This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting 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 Dorr, Superintendent, Henry St. Spaulding Agent, and Josiah S. Parish, aforesaid, and the said Chiefs and Headmen, of the Waukikum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians, have herunto set their hands and seals, at the time and place first herein above written.

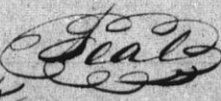
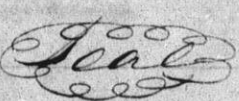
Anson Dorr   
Superintendent.

Henry St. Spaulding   
Agent

Josiah S. Parish   
Sub Agent.

Sku-mah-gueah <sup>his</sup>  <sup>mark</sup> Tse-allah-wah <sup>his</sup>  <sup>mark</sup>

A-la-han <sup>his</sup>  <sup>mark</sup> Wall-halsh <sup>his</sup>  <sup>mark</sup>

U-al-lah-sah <sup>his</sup>  <sup>mark</sup> Tah-me-ns <sup>his</sup>  <sup>mark</sup>

A-lah-le <sup>his</sup>  <sup>mark</sup> Wa-ke-tres <sup>his</sup>  <sup>mark</sup>



Signed, Sealed and witnessed  
in presence of  
W. D. Boileau, 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, Kew-mah-gueah should re-  
ceive a Rifle, worth Fifty Dollars, as a present.



O 3 5 2  
Oregon Territory.  
Treaty by A. Dart  
with

Whulapa Band  
of  
Chimokand  
Aug 9. 1851

D. 3/  
1852

③



Treaty at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains  
between Anson North, 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 North Superintendent  
of Indian Affairs, Henry St. 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  
or Headmen of the Wheelappa Band of the Chinook Indians,  
of the other part.

Article 1<sup>st</sup>.

The said Wheelappa Band of Indians,  
herely 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 Chehalis tribe  
of Indians, on the East by lands of the Cowitz Band of In-  
dians, on the South by lands of the Waniksum and Lower  
Bands of Chinooks, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean and  
water Bay.

Article 2<sup>nd</sup>.

The above cession is made with the ex-  
press understanding that the land, shall be reserved for the  
exclusive use of the Chinook Tribes or Bands and the Che-  
halis Tribe of Indians, provided the majority of them, shall  
assent to give up their reserved rights to the lands they now  
occupy, and remove to the lands ceded in Article 1<sup>st</sup> of  
this Treaty.



of Indians, on the east by lands of the Cowichew Band of In-  
dians, on the South by lands of the Wankiwum and Lower  
Bands of Chinooks, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean and  
water Bay.

Article 2<sup>nd</sup>.

The above cession is made with the ex-  
press understanding that the land, shall be reserved for the  
exclusive use of the Chinook Tribes or Bands and the Chee-  
hales 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 1<sup>st</sup> of  
this Treaty.

Article 3<sup>rd</sup>.

It is hereby agreed on the part of the  
United States, that they shall establish an Agency, a man-  
ual labor School, Blacksmith Shop, farming establishment  
&c, at some point on the lands above ceded; provided the  
abovementioned Indians, consent to congregate upon said  
lands and "give up their reserved rights" as named in Article  
2<sup>nd</sup> of this Treaty, within one year after the ratification of  
this Treaty by the President and Senate of the United States.

Article 4<sup>th</sup>.

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  
22 27



dollars, for ten years, in the following manner, viz: one  
Hundred and fifty dollars in money, Twenty five Blankets,  
Four woollen coats, Four pairs pants, Four vests, Four pairs  
men's shoes, and Ten pairs women's shoes, Ten shirts, sixty  
yards Linsey blaie, one Hundred yards Calico, one hun-  
dred yards brown muslin, Eight blanket 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 Sansey  
Point, apprais'd, 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 5<sup>th</sup>.

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 6<sup>th</sup>.

The cession made in Article 1<sup>st</sup> is in-  
tended to embrace the land formerly owned by the Quille-



friendship between all the citizens of the United States,  
and all the individuals composing said Wheelappa  
Band of Indians.

Article 6<sup>th</sup>

The cession made in Article 1<sup>st</sup> is in-  
tended to embrace the land formerly owned by the Quille-  
que-o-gua, Band of Indians of whom today ~~there remain~~,  
Mwaest, who is a signer of this treaty.

Article 7<sup>th</sup>

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  
Act Superintendent, Henry H. Spalding, Agent and Josiah  
S. Parish Sub Agent, and the said Chiefs or Headmen of the  
Wheelappa and Quille-que-o-gua Indians, have hereunto  
set their hands and seals at the time and place first herein  
above written.

Signed, Sealed and Witnessed  
in presence of

W. Au Bois

Secretary

W. W. Raymond

Interpreter

R. Shortess

Acting Sub Agent

Anson Dart

Superintendent.

H. H. Spalding

Agent.

Josiah S. Parish,

Sub Agent.

Mwaest

his

mark

Essetum

his

mark



0359  
Bahamas

his  
+  
mark

Seal

Alapost

his  
+  
mark

Seal



0350  
Oregon Territory  
Treaty by A. Sisk

with

Sam Chiswick Indian

Aug 9 1857

©



Treaty at Sanson Point, near Clatsop Plains be-  
tween 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  
Sanson Point, near Clatsop Plains, this ninth day of  
August, Eighteen hundred and fifty one between Anson  
Dart Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Henry St. Paul-  
ding Indian Agent, and Josiah S. Parish Int 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 1<sup>st</sup>.

The said Lower Band of the Chinook In-  
dians, hereby cede to the United States the tract of land, in-  
cluded 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  
Waukeewun 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 Wheel-  
appa Band, to the Shoal water 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 the lands  
owned or claimed by said Lower Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 2<sup>nd</sup>.

The said Lower Band of Chinook Indians



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 Wheel-  
appa Band, to the Shoal water 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 the lands  
owned or claimed by said Lower Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 2<sup>nd</sup>.

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 stocks,  
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 al-  
lowed 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 3<sup>rd</sup>.

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 Two Thousand Dollars, for ten years in the manner following to wit: Four hundred dollars in money, Fifty Blankets, Thirty woollen Coats, Thirty pairs pants, Thirty vests, Fifty shirts, Fifty pairs shoes, one hundred and fifty yards Seneca Plaid, 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 Axes, Ten Axes, Thirty knives, Seventy Cotton Handkerchiefs, 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 Sansey Point aforesaid.

Article 4<sup>th</sup>.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship, between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals comprising said Lower Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 5<sup>th</sup>.

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 Report Superintendent, Henry St. Shaulding Agent and Josiah S. Parish Int Agent aforesaid, and the said Chiefs and Headmen of the Lower Band of the Chinook tribe of

Ah-moss-a-moose	his + mark	Seal	Yahmant	his + mark	Seal
One-wish	his + mark	Seal	Kaase	his + mark	Seal
Selah-wish	his + mark	Seal	Wahqueon	his + mark	Seal
Wah-kuck	his + mark	Seal	Seekumtyee	his + mark	Seal
Chakinpon	his + mark	Seal	Kahdrak	his + mark	Seal
Muckes-welt	his + mark	Seal	Yah-wisk	his + mark	Seal
Kah-luck-muck	his + mark	Seal	Clashah	his + mark	Seal
Schor	his + mark	Seal	Chaawitch	his + mark	Seal



Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 5<sup>th</sup>

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 S. Parish Sub Agent aforesaid, 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	Anson Dart	Seal
in presence of	Superintendent	
W. A. B. B. B. Secretary	H. H. Spaulding	Seal
W. W. Raymond, Interpreter	Agent,	
R. Shortess, Acting Sub Agent	Josiah S. Parish	Seal
S. H. Hudson.	Sub Agent	

Cumamunley	his mark	Seal	Eyahah-win	his mark	Seal
Amlahute	his mark	Seal	Nar-otta	his mark	Seal



Wash<sup>3</sup> Territory  
Treaty By A. S. Pack  
and

How-nach Paul  
Chinook Indian

Aug 8, 1857

(2)



Treaty at Tansey Point, near Clatsop Plains,  
between Anson Dart, Supt, Indian Affairs and others  
on the part of the United States and the Chief Headmen  
of the Kon-naack 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 S. Parish Int Indian Agent, on the part of  
the United States, of the one part; and the undersigned Chiefs  
and Headmen of the Konnaack Band, of the Chinook  
Tribe of Indians of the other part.

Article 1<sup>st</sup>.

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

Beginning at the mouth of the Neene-  
tuc-hac 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 Corvitz  
river, thence up the Corvitz, and following the highland  
parallel with said river to what is called the Forshop; thence  
west to the North East bounds of lands lately claimed by the  
Waukiskum Band of the Chinooks; thence southerly fol-  
lowing the eastern boundary of said lands of the Waukiskum  
Band, to the place of beginning. Also the tract of land  
described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the South  
side of the Columbia River, opposite the mouth of the Corvitz  
river, running thence South, to lands claimed by the Klats-  
kanias; thence westerly along their North boundary to a



parallel with said river to what is called the Forshop; thence west to the North East bounds of lands lately claimed by the Waukiskum Band of the Chinooks; thence southerly following the eastern boundary of said lands of the Waukiskum Band, to the place of beginning. Also the tract of land described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point on the South side of the Columbia River, opposite the mouth of the Corvitz river, running thence South, to lands claimed by the Klatskanias; 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 2<sup>nd</sup>.

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 3<sup>rd</sup>.

In consideration of the cession made



in the foregoing articles of this Treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said Kommaack Band of Chinook Indians, Ten thousand five hundred 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 wollen Coats, Fifty 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 Shaws, Fifteen bags flour, one hundred pounds Soap, one Hundred and fifty pounds Sugar, Two hundred pounds Sugar, Ten ten-quart Tin pans, Ten eight-quart tin pans, Six Frying pans, one barrel Salt, one barrel Mirlapsee, 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 Binnies landing, on the Columbia River.

Article 4<sup>th</sup>.

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



Article 5<sup>th</sup>.

This Treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting 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 St. Shaulding Agent, and Josiah S. Parish Sub Agent aforesaid, on the part of the United States of the one part, and the said Chiefs and Headmen of the Kommaack 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 St. Shaulding

Seal

Agent,

Josiah S. Parish,

Seal

Sub Agent,

Wah-sut-sut, alias Stone,

his  
mark

Seal

Dra-bappa

his  
mark

Seal

Sy-cum-icws

his  
mark

Seal

Dra-kah

his  
mark

Seal



Sah-my-min-mus <sup>his</sup> + Seal <sub>mark</sub>

Ati-whul <sup>his</sup> + Seal <sub>mark</sub>

Signed, Sealed and Witnessed Os-wal-licks <sup>his</sup> + Seal <sub>mark</sub>  
in presence of  
Nicholas Du Bois, Secretary  
W. W. Raymond, Interpreter  
R. Shortess, Acting Sub Agent