



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## **Ratified treaty no. 289, Documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty of June 9, 1855, with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla Indians. June 9, 1855**

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, June 9, 1855

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/KVOFY2UG5WTCG8B>

As a work of the United States government, this material is in the public domain.

For information on re-use see:

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

RATIFIED TREATY NO. 289  
DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE  
TREATY OF JUNE 9, 1855, WITH THE WALLA WALLA,  
CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA INDIANS

Programme  
of  
Operations at Wella Wella Council  
E.

T.F. 289

# Walla Walla Council.

Present. Indians common to Oregon and Washington, viz:  
Nes-Picis, Cayuses and Walla Wallas,  
Tribes <sup>from the western boundary of the Snake tribe to the cascades of the</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>Colombia</sup> Oregon; Tribes in Washington  
from the Bitter Root to the Cascades. Except the Spokanes,  
Cocon d'Alines, Colville and Pends Oreilles.

Gov. Stevens and Genl. Palmer Superintendents  
of Washington and Oregon, to act jointly for the Nes-  
Picis, Cayuses and Walla Wallas, common to the  
two Territories. To agree upon the terms of the Treaty;  
to sign jointly, each acting for the Indians of the  
above Tribes in his own jurisdiction.

Genl. Palmer, sole Commissioner for the  
Oregon Indians proper present at the Council.

Gov. Stevens, sole Commissioner for the  
Washington Territory Indians proper present at the  
Council.

Gov. Stevens to preside at the Council.

The proceedings to be carefully recorded  
for the Tribes common to the two Territories,  
separately by the Secretary of Gov. Stevens and

the Secretary of Genl. Palmer. The two records  
to be carefully compared and certified jointly by  
the Commissioners.

Each Commissioner to appoint an  
Agent and Commissary. Gov. Stevens for the Washington  
Nes Perce, Cayuse and Walla Walla. Genl. Palmer  
for the Oregon Nes Perce, Cayuse & Walla Walla.

Goods and provisions to be distributed  
to the Nes Perce, Cayuse & Walla Walla by the Su-  
perintendents in proportion to the Indians under the  
jurisdiction of each

### Officers for the Joint Treaty.

Gov. Stevens }  
Genl. Palmer } Commissioners.

James Doty Secy. for Washington.

Wm. M. Kay " " Oregon.

St. R. Crossbie Commissary for Washington

Col. Olney " " Oregon.

Agt. R. N. Lelandale. In charge of Washington Nes Perce, Cayuse & Walla Walla.

Agt. Thompson " " Oregon

Wm. Craig Interpreter Washington " "

Narciss Raymond " " " "

Daupher " Oregon " "

John Glette " "

A289

Census of the Nez Percés, Cayuses and Walla Wallas.

	Washington Territory:	Oregon Territory:	Total:
Nez Percés	1,400	400	1800
Cayuses	150	350	500
Walla Wallas including Utillas	600	200	800
	2,150	950	3,100

This census to be revised on the Indians reaching the ground.

A public table of the prominent chiefs under charge of Agents Lansdale, Thompson & Polou. Gov. Stevens details Palmer and F. Gennette.

Supt. Palmer also details one or two men.

Col. Crozier to take general charge of issues for Public table, of issues of provisions to Indian Tribes and goods distributed. Provisions and goods to be turned over to the Agents and issued under their direction.

Isaac Palmer  
Supt Ind Affairs  
for Oregon Territory



*Faint handwritten text, possibly names of individuals or locations, including 'Walla Walla' and 'Cayuse'.*

Treaty  
with

Walla Walla, Cayuse  
&  
Umatilla's

June 9th 1855

T.F. #289

*Faint handwritten text, likely names of signatories or witnesses, arranged in several columns. Some names are partially obscured by ink smudges.*

*Faint handwritten text, possibly a list of items or a continuation of the treaty terms, located at the bottom of the page.*

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded, at the Treaty ground Camp Stevens in the Walla-Walla Valley this 9<sup>th</sup> day of June in the year one thousand Eight hundred and fifty five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory on the part of the United States. And the undersigned Chiefs, head men and delegates of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla Tribes, and bands of Indians, occupying lands, partly in Washington and partly in Oregon Territories, and who for the purposes of this Treaty, are to be regarded as one nation acting for and in behalf of their respective bands and Tribes, they being duly authorized thereto.

It being understood that Superintendent I. I. Stevens, assumes to Treat with that portion of the above named bands and Tribes residing within the Territory of Washington, and Superintendent Palmer with those residing within Oregon.

Article 1<sup>st</sup>.

The above named confederated bands of Indians Cede to the United States all their Right Title and claim to all and every part of the Country claimed by them included in the following boundaries. To wit. Commencing at the mouth of the To-Cannor River in Washington Territory, running thence up said River to its source, thence easterly along the Summit of the Blue Mountains, and on the southern boundary of the purchase made of the Nez Percés Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the Country



claimed by the Sho-Shonees or Snake Indians, thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder River) to the source of Powder River, thence to the head waters of Willow Creek, thence down Willow Creek to the Columbia River, thence up the Channel of the Columbia River to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla River. thence northerly to a point on the Umatilla River, called Toh-mah-Duke, thence to Se-lae, thence to the white banks on the Columbia below Priests Rapids, thence down the Columbia River to the junction of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, thence up the Snake River to the place of beginning.

Provided however. That so much of the Country described above as is contained in the following boundaries shall be set apart as a reservation for said Indians, which tract for the purposes contemplated shall be held and regarded as an Indian Reservation. To wit. Commencing in the middle of the Channel of the Umatilla River opposite the mouth of Wild Horse Creek, thence up the middle of the Channel of said Creek to its source, thence southerly to a point in the Blue Mountains, known as Lees encampment, thence in a line to the headwaters of Howtome Creek, thence west to the divide between Howtome and Birch Creeks, thence northerly along said divide to a point due west of the south west corner of Wm. McKay's Land Claim, thence east along his line to his South East Corner. thence in a line to the place of beginning, - all of which tract shall be set apart and so far as necessary, surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use, nor shall any white person be permitted to reside upon the same without permission of the agent and Superintendent.

The said Tribes and bands agree to remove to, and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this Treaty, without any additional expense to the Government, other than is provided by this Treaty, and until the expiration of the time specified, the said bands shall be permitted to occupy and reside upon the Tracts now possessed by them, guaranteeing to all Citizens of the United States, the right to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually enclosed by said Indians.

Provided also, - That the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said Reservation is hereby secured to said Indians, and at all other usual and accustomed stations in common with Citizens of the United States, and of erecting suitable buildings for curing the same. The privilege of hunting, gathering Roots and Berries and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands in common with Citizens is also secured to them.

And provided also

That if any band or bands of Indians residing in and claiming any portion or portions of the Country described in this Article shall not accede to the terms of this Treaty, then the bands becoming parties hereto agree to receive such part of the several ~~proposed~~ <sup>other</sup> payments herein named as a consideration for the entire Country described as aforesaid, as shall be in the proportion that their aggregate number may bear to the whole number of Indians residing in and claiming the entire Country aforesaid, as consideration and payment in full for the Tracts in said Country claimed by them.

And provided also that when substantial improvements have been made by any member of the bands being parties to this Treaty who are compelled to abandon them in consequence of said Treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States and payment made therefor.

Article 2<sup>nd</sup> In consideration of and payment for the Country hereby ceded.

The United States agree to pay the bands and Tribes of Indians Claiming Territory and residing in said Country and who remove to and reside upon said Reservation, - The several sums of money following. To wit - Eight thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years commencing on the first day of September 1856 -

Six thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first five,

Four thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the second five, and, Two thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years next succeeding the third five. -

All of which several sums of money shall be expended for the use and benefit of the Confederated bands herein named, under the direction of the President of the United States,

who may from time to time at his discretion determine what proportion thereof shall be expended for such objects as in his judgment will promote their well being and advance them in civilization for their moral improvement, and education. for buildings, opening and fencing Farms. Breaking land, purchasing teams, Waggons. Agricultural implements and seeds. - for clothing. provisions and tools.

for medical purposes, providing Mechanics, and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

Article 3<sup>rd</sup>

In addition to the articles advanced the Indians at the time of signing this Treaty, the United States agree to expend the sum of Fifty thousand dollars, during the first and second years after its ratification, for the erection of buildings on the Reservation, fencing and opening farms, for the purchase of teams, farming implements, clothing, and provisions, for medicines tools, for the payment of employes, and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

Article 4<sup>th</sup>

In addition to the Consideration above specified the United States agree to erect at suitable points on the Reservation one Saw Mill, and one Flouring Mill, a building suitable for a Hospital, Two School Houses, one Blacksmiths Shop, one building for wagon and plowmaker and one Carpenter and joiner Shop, one dwelling for each, two millers, one Farmer, one Superintendent of farming operations, two School teachers, one Blacksmith, one wagon and plowmaker, one Carpenter and joiner, to each of which the necessary outbuildings. - To purchase and keep in repair for the term of Twenty years, all necessary Mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, Hospital stores, Books and Stationary for schools, and furniture for employes.

The United States further engage to secure and pay for the services and subsistence for the term of Twenty years. One Superintendent of farming

operations, one farmer, one Blacksmith, one  
Wagon and Plow maker, one Carpenter and joiner,  
one Physician and two school teachers

Article 5<sup>th</sup>

The United States further engage to build  
for the Head Chief of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse  
and Umatilla bands each one dwelling house  
and to plow and fence ten acres of land for  
each, and to pay to each five hundred dollars  
per annum in Cash for the term of twenty years  
The first payment to the Walla-Walla Chief  
to Commence upon the signing of this Treaty. To  
give to the Walla-Walla Chief, three yokes of oxen,  
Three yokes and four chains, one wagon, two plows,  
twelve hoes, twelve axes, two shovels and one saddle  
and bridle - one set of wagon harness, and one  
set of plow harness, within three months after  
the signing of this Treaty. - To build for the son  
of Pis-pis-mox-mox, one dwelling house, and plow  
and fence five acres of land, and to give him a salary  
for twenty years, one hundred dollars in Cash, per an-  
-num, commencing Sept. 1<sup>st</sup>. Eight hundred and  
fifty six.

The improvement named in this section to  
be completed as soon after the ratification of this  
Treaty as possible.

It is further stipulated that Pis-pis-mox-mox,  
is secured for the term of five years, the right  
to build and occupy a house above near the  
mouth of Sacama River, to be used as a trading post  
in the sale of his bands of wild cattle ranging in  
that district.

And provided also that in consequence  
of the imminent wagon Road from Grand Ronde

to Unmatilla, passing through the Reservations herein specified thus leading to turmoils and disputes between Indians and Immigrants, and as it is known that a more desirable and practicable route may be had to the south of the present Road, that a sum not exceeding Ten Thousand dollars shall be expended in locating and opening a wagon Road from Powder River or Grand Coulee so as to reach the plain at the western base of the Blue Mountains, south of the southern limits of said Reservation

Article 6<sup>th</sup>

The President may from time to time at his discretion cause the whole or such portion as he may think proper, of the tract that may now or hereafter be set apart as a permanent home for those Indians, to be surveyed into lots and assigned to such Indians of the Confederated bands as may wish to enjoy the privilege, and locate thereon permanently, to a single person over twenty one span of aq. forty acres, to a family of two persons, sixty acres, to a family of three and not exceeding five, eighty acres, to a family of six persons, and not exceeding ten, one hundred and twenty acres, and to each family over ten in number twenty acres to each additional three members. And the President may provide for such Rules and Regulations, as will secure to <sup>the</sup> family in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and improvement thereon, and he may at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location on the land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, Conditioned

That the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years, and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which conditions shall continue in force until a state constitution embracing such land within its limits, shall have been formed and the legislature of the state shall remove the restriction. — Provided however, that no state legislature shall remove the restriction herein provided for, without the consent of Congress, and provided also — that if any person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned, and on which they have located, or shall roam from place to place indicating a desire to abandon his home, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person or family their portion of the annuities, or other money due them, until they shall have returned to such permanent home, and resumed the pursuits of industry, and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of Indians residing on said Reservation. — And provided also — that the Head Chiefs of the three principal bands to wit, Po-pis-mox-mox, Metyateratemany Wenap-dvot shall be secured in a tract of at least one hundred and fifty acres of land.

Article 7<sup>th</sup> The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals —

Article 8<sup>th</sup> The Confederated bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States and promise to be friendly with all the citizens

thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such Citizens, and should any one or more of the Indians violate the pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the Agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities, nor will they make war on any other Tribe of Indians, except in self defence, but submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians, to the Government of the United States or its agents, for decision, and abide thereby, and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on other Indians, the same rule shall prevail, as that prescribed in the Article in case of depredations against Citizens.

Said Indians further engage to submit to and observe all laws, Rules, and Regulations which may be prescribed by the United States for the Government of said Indians.

Article 9<sup>th</sup> In order to prevent the evils of intemperance among said Indians, it is hereby provided that if any one of them shall drink liquor or procure it for others to drink, may have his or her proportion of the annuities, withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

Article 10<sup>th</sup> The said Confederated bands agree that whenever in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest may require it, that all roads, highways, and Railroads shall have the right of way through the Reservation herein designated, or which may at any time hereafter, be set apart as a Reservation for said Indians.



Article 11<sup>th</sup> This Treaty shall be obligatory on the Contracting Parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said J. I. Stevens and Joel Palmer on the part of the United States and the undersigned Chiefs, Head men, and Delegates of the said Confederated bands, have hereunto set their hands and seals this ninth day of June Eighteen hundred and fifty five -

Signed in the presence of  
James Doty  
Secy of Treaty

Wm. C. McKay  
Secy of Treaty

E. Chouse O. M. S.  
A. D. Lamborn  
Interpreter


John Whitford <sup>his</sup> <sub>mark</sub>  
Interpreter

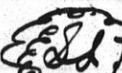
Mathew Doff <sup>his</sup> <sub>mark</sub>  
Interpreter

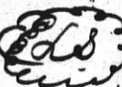
Wm. Craig  
Interpreter  
James Coxey <sup>his</sup> <sub>mark</sub>


Patrick M. Kenzie  
Interpreter

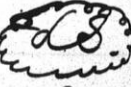
Act: Isaac P.  
Prov. S. S. 4<sup>th</sup> Div.

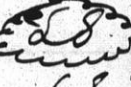
Isaac J. Stevens 

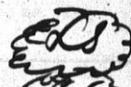

Jr. Capt. Mark W.  
Joel Palmer 

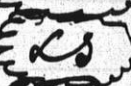

Sup. Ind. Affairs U.S.  
Pis-pis-mox-mox   
Head Chief of Wallatallas


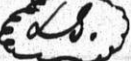
Meani-teal or Perme   
L.S.

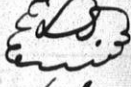
Muyatenlemany   
Head Chief of Cayuse  
L.S.

Menap-Snoob   
Head Chief of Umatilla  
L.S.

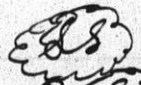

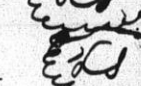
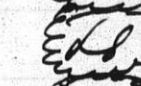
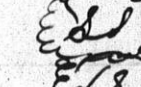
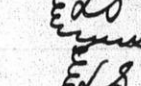
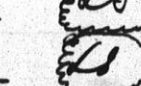


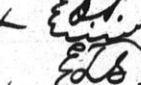

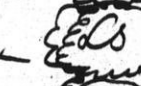
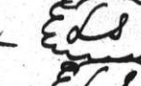
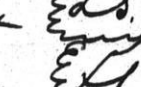

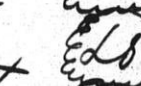

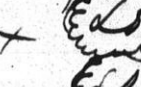
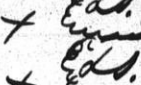
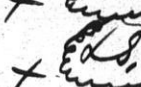
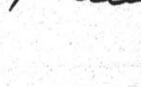




Kamapelo   
Stachus   
L.S.

Howlisk Stampo   
Tine Crows   
L.S.

Stacheauia   
Wmthontick   
L.S.

Tintiv-onet-Cheauia   
L.S.

Signed in presence of  
 R.R. Thompson  
 Indian Agent  
 R.B. Metcalf  
 Sub. Ind. Agent

Petanyo. more-more.	+	
Natach-terraty	+	
She-yam. no. Kan	+	
Que Chin	+	
Tibolca. Guany	+	
Kianton	+	
Unait-Quaick	+	
Tilch. a. waisc	+	
Lat. a. chin	+	
Kachs-wilch	+	
Kanoeny	+	
Tom. na. howls. k	+	
To. we. way -	+	
Na. Nati. me. Cheat-pus	+	
Pe. na. cheanit	+	
Hays-ma. Kin	+	
Ya. Ca. Coy	+	
Na. Kas	+	
Stop. Cha. yan -	+	
Ke. yan. Shi. Ke. ant	+	
Sha. wa. way -	+	
Tam. Cha. Key	+	
Te. na. we. na. Cha	+	
Johnson	+	
Whe. la. Chay	+	

6 pages

Council Ground.

Camp Stevens

Walla Walla Valley, June 12<sup>th</sup> 1855

Copy

of letter to G. W. Manypenny.

of  
proceedings in making treaties etc

Copy

T. F. #289

Council Ground Camp Stevens  
 Walla Walla Valley June 12. 1857

Hon Geo W Manypenny  
 Commissioner Indian Affairs  
 Washington D.C.

Sir

We as joint Commissioners have made treaties with the tribes common to the two Territories of Washington and Oregon, of which we are respectfully the Superintendents, and herewith have the honor to enclose the Treaties and the record of the official proceedings.

The tribes with whom treaties have thus been made are the Nez Percés, Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas of whom 2,650 are estimated to be in Washington Territory and 1,350 in Oregon as per following Table

	Washington	Oregon
Nez Percés	1950	550
Walla Wallas	550	250
Cayuses	150	350
Umatillas		200
	<u>2650</u>	<u>1350</u>

The lands ceded by these Tribes are as follows.

	Washington	Oregon	Total
Nez Percés	12,320 Sq. Miles	11,818	24,138
Walla Wallas Cayuses & Umatillas	2,908	3,362	6,270
Total	15,228	15,180	30,408

The Indians have been placed on two Reservations, the Nez Percés in their own country, and mostly in

the Territory of Washington and the remaining tribes on a single Reservation in Oregon. Separate Treaties have accordingly been made with the Nez Perce, and with the Confederated tribes and bands of the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla.

The returns of these two Treaties are as follows

Nez Perce.	5,122 sq miles
Walla Walla, Cayuse, Umatilla	800 " "
Total estimate of <del>Country</del> Territory included in Reservations.	5,922.

All the above numbers and estimates may be corrected hereafter, in taking a census of the Indians in this own Country, and locating and surveying the Reservations.

The census of the Nez Perce has been furnished by the Chiefs of the several bands. They have 2,133 persons at home 1,670 in Washington and 463 in Oregon. and they estimate 300 to 500 at Buffalo, we have assumed 357 at Buffalo. - 87 from Oregon and 281 from Washington. - The census will be taken by Looking Glass on his return thither.

The Reservations may seem to be larger especially that of the Nez Perce Tribe.

All these Tribes own large bands of horses and cattle, and have small farms.

The Nez Perce Country is well described by Drayton in his speech in Council as poor and barren and with the provision that other Tribes, not exceeding the aggregate number of the Spokanes, Walla Walla, Cayuse, Umatilla, may be placed upon the Reservation. it is not believed it can be objected to.

The Nez Perce own some 15,000 horses and cattle, and the Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla some 20,000. The Cayuse Reservation is

decidedly limited, and is simply adequate to their wants.

The initial proceedings in collecting the Indians, were taken by the Superintendent of Washington Territory, who in January dispatched W Doty to the Indian Country for that purpose. On learning from W Doty, that there was a probability that a Treaty could be effected the Superintendent of Oregon was invited to join in the operations as a joint Commissioner, and at a meeting at Vancouver on the 4<sup>th</sup> April the arrangements were made for their joint action and on the 10<sup>th</sup> of April, the 20<sup>th</sup> day of May was fixed upon for opening the Council. Instructions were given accordingly to the proper Indian officers.

A copy of the official journal of the Superintendent of Washington will give some where in detail, the operations of W Doty the Secty of the Washington Superintendent in establishing the Camp for the Treaty and in collecting the Indians. The information has already been partially communicated officially to the Department.

The Superintendent of Oregon dispatched Agent Thompson to the Indian Country, who also gave notice to the Chiefs of the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla, and conferred with W Doty on the Council Grounds.

In the general operations of the Commissioners the Indians of the Yakama Nation and those of Oregon below the Umatilla, were also assembled at the Council Grounds to embrace the largest possible field, and to promote the great ends of peace and friendship between the different Tribes. The Secty of Washington

deemed it best to commence the negotiations with the  
Yakamas in open Council, with the Tribes common  
to the two Territories, to which arrangement the  
Superintendent of Oregon assented.

They were consummated in a separate and  
Special Council.

The Commissioners deemed it their duty  
on reaching the Falls to make a requisition on Major  
Raines to dispatch a military force to the Council Ground.  
A copy of their letter to him is herewith enclosed  
which sets forth the reasons for their action. It is due  
to Reo-pa-mo-pa-may the Walla Walla Chief to  
state that on receiving from W. Doty, information  
of the turbulent conduct of five young men of  
the Cayuse Tribe, and a request that he as the  
only real chief in the Valley should restrain  
them, he executed his authority immediately and  
no further trouble was given to them. These five young  
men had previously much annoyed the settlers,  
entering their houses in a threatening manner  
breaking down their enclosures and indicating  
a bad spirit.

The Commissioners reached the Treaty  
Ground on the 21<sup>st</sup> May, the Nez Percés on the 23<sup>rd</sup>  
May, the Cayuses on the 23<sup>rd</sup> - the Walla Walla <sup>+ the Yakamas</sup> on the  
28<sup>th</sup> - and the Council was opened on the 29<sup>th</sup> of  
May.

At the time of opening the Council the  
Cayuses, Walla Wallas, and Yakamas refused  
both Tobacco and provisions, as did the Salmon  
band of the Nez Percés Tribe. - The official  
journal will show the peculiar phases of the  
negotiations, and the complete concurrence of  
all the Indians in the arrangements finally

agreed upon  
Looking Glass a prominent Key-  
-Pier Chief reached the Council Ground on the  
9th of May. Seven days from the St Marys Valley  
and on Saturday endeavored by a bold stroke  
to depose Lawyer. The Head Chief assume authority  
in his stead and dictate other terms. The  
Council was adjourned. The tribe refused to  
recognize his authority, and on yesterday  
Looking Glass signed the Treaty next to the  
Head Chief, entirely satisfied with the terms.

The Cayuse whom the unexpected course of  
Looking Glass had encouraged to resist this  
particular agreement, with equal cheerfulness signed  
the Treaty.

This has ended a ~~rather~~ difficult  
and protracted negotiation. The Council  
Ground was in the Cayuse country, near the place  
consecrated by the blood of the Missionary Dr  
Whitman and his family who were killed  
in 1847 by the Indians of the Cayuse Tribe.

Its effects on the peace of the country hardly  
admits of exaggeration. Had no Treaty been effected  
there would probably have been blood shed and  
open war the present year. Its effects upon the  
Snakes will be great and it will save a large  
expenditure in consequence, in the military operations  
of the present year to chastise that tribe for its atrocities  
last season.

The official proceedings will show the  
efforts made to place all the Indians of the joint  
Treaties on one Reservation. To effect this, the  
Commissioners had no alternative than to agree  
to two Reservations. It was deemed due



both to the Indians and settlers that the provision for a wagon road should be inserted in the joint Treaty providing for a Reservation in Oregon.

The official journal is so full that no further elaboration of the matter seems called for in this communication. a map is enclosed showing the Country Ceded and the lands reserved.

In regard to administration the Commissioners are of opinion that from the present time it would be impolitic to have the Indians of the same tribe under two jurisdictions. Accordingly we have made arrangements from this time that the Nez Perce shall be under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Washington, and the Walla Walla ~~League~~ <sup>League</sup> under that of the Superintendent of Oregon.

Each Superintendent will accordingly at the proper time furnish the necessary information to the Department in all matters appertaining to the execution of the Treaty and the future government of the Tribes.

The Reservations will be particularly examined and reported upon to the Department.

We are

Very Respectfully

Your Obedient Servants

Seems

Isaac Stevens

Governor Supt Indian Affairs

Washington Territory

Isaac Palmer

Superintendent Indian Affairs

Oregon Territory

Copy  
Official Proceedings  
Yakama Council

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text on the right edge of the page]*

Official Proceedings at the  
Council, held at the Council Ground in the  
Walla Walla Valley with the Yakama nation  
of Indians, and which resulted in the  
conclusion of a Treaty on the 9<sup>th</sup> day June 1855

May 28, 1855-

A. 11 Am Kamaiakun, Owhi  
Skloom, Yakama Chiefs. Came to the Council  
Ground, they had been greatly delayed on the  
road by continued heavy rains, and consequent  
high water in the streams. But few of their peo-  
ple accompanied them, as it is the season for digging  
Roots, and catching Salmon. The Yakamas were  
also accompanied by delegates from the Pshawwappan  
Peyrouis, Wenahshappan and Palouse Indians -  
all Tribes and Bands acknowledging Kamaiakun  
as their Head Chief, and there were present, Repre-  
sentatives from the Bands living on the Columbia River  
down to the White Salmon River.

Gov. Stevens addressed them briefly, welcoming them,  
offering them provisions as his friends and guests, and  
inviting them to meet tomorrow in Council at  
this place, and hear what the Commissioners  
wished to say to all the Indians in the Country.

The next day, the 29<sup>th</sup> the Yak-  
ama Chiefs attended at the Council and listened  
to an explanation of the objects had in view by  
the Government in proposing to treat with them.

They continued to attend from day to day  
and Gov. Stevens stated to them fully the terms  
of the Treaty, he proposed to conclude with them,  
the amount to be paid for their lands, and the  
manner of payment, the extent of the Reservation.

to be set apart for them and that upon the Reservation he wished to place the Yakamas, the Colvilles, the Pispoues, Dakinakanes and the Pains on the Columbia River below the mouth of the Umatilla as low down as the mouth of the Coultz River. The Yakama Chief made an reply to these propositions until the 8<sup>th</sup> day of June, when upon the request of Gov Stevens that he would speak his mind, Kamaiakun spoke briefly saying, in effect, that many of his people had left their country, some gone to the Col-askoyes country, some to Misqually and some to the Fair. - He wished the Americans to settle in his country on the Wagon Road. He spoke for his people, not for himself alone. He wished no Goods for himself. He was tired talking and waiting here, and wished to get back to his Garden.

Skloom and Owhi spoke but only in a general manner, and the Council adjourned, it being understood that the Yakama Chief had determined to return home the next day. In the evening Gov. Stevens had a lengthy interview with Skloom which did not result in any thing conclusive, but in the morning

June 9<sup>th</sup> at an early hour Kamaiakun visited Gov Stevens and announced his determination to return home that day. Gov Stevens endeavored to convince him that it was better to reflect well upon the course he, the Head Chief of his nation was about to pursue, whether it would result in good or evil to his people, and advised him to remain until the conclusion of the Council

with the Nez Percés and others, and try to make up his mind to a Treaty which would certainly be beneficial to his people.

Kamarakum said he was tired of hearing so much talking, he himself did not wish to talk; why did not Awhi an Skloms speak?

He Kamarakum did not wish to be Head Chief, but since they all said he must talk, must be the Chief, well let it be so. — He would now speak.

He would make the Treaty proposed; he liked the Reservation, and wished to collect there all his people: they were much scattered as he had before said, and he desired to have them sent home.

He then gave a statement of the Indian Tribes and Bands who considered him their head Chief, viz. — the Yakamas proper, the Palouse, Piquouse, Okinakanas, and Methows, the Shavonwappan and all the Bands on the Columbia below the Unstilla as far as the White Salmon River and there he would undertake to govern. — He was satisfied with the Reservation in his Country, but desired a small piece of land at the place called Winatshapan — where the Indians take many fish — for the Piquouse & Methows.

He wished the paper written so that he might sign them to day and go home. This was all.

During the interview several Headmen of the Palouse, Piquouse & Methows were present and unanimously assented to Kamarakum's decisions.

Kamarakum was present at the General Council during the day, but did not speak; and in the evening immediately after the Council he called upon Gov. Stevens for the Treaty and

signed it; Orwhi and Skloom did the same, as also the Palouse Chief Kahlatow, and all the Chiefs present, named by KamaiaKin as being under his jurisdiction. Several Chiefs of the Bands at Dallis, and above who were in attendance during the first day of the Council, had returned home to catch their usual supply of Salmon, these KamaiaKin said, as also all that he had named, would sign the Treaty, whenever it was presented to them if Gov Stevens thought it necessary.

The Treaty was then duly witnessed and the <sup>Council</sup> Treaty with the Makamas declared adjourned sine die.

On Friday the 11<sup>th</sup> the food presents for the Makamas were portioned out and KamaiaKin although he would not take any food for himself, superintended the division among his people.

KamaiaKin said he had never taken food from the Whites as presents; he did not wish them now, but when the Treaty was pronounced good by the President then he would give on the Makama Reservation, and accept his share of the annuities and other payments.

The Chiefs were entertained at Gov Stevens Table and throughout their stay here, appeared to have the most friendly feelings towards the Whites.

Towards Evening KamaiaKin Orwhi and Skloom, and their people started on their return to the Makama Valley.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy  
Record of the proceedings at the Makana  
Council.

(Signed) James Doty  
Secretary Treason W.S.

Approved  
and for further details  
See Record of the Joint  
Treaty. Official Proceedings

(Signed) Isaac Stevens  
Govt Supt Indian Affairs Washington Territory

Received  
of the  
1854

Oregon  
1855

1) Treaty with  
Walla Wallas, Cayuses &  
Umpqua  
June 9, 1855.

2) Nez Perce, June 11, 1855

T.F. # 289



## Walla wallas Cayuses & Umatillas.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded, at the treaty ground, camp Stevens, in the Wallawalla valley this ninth day of June in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, by and between Isaac S. Stevens, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington and Joel Palmer Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs, head men and delegates of the Wallawallas, Cayuses and Umatilla Tribes and Bands of Indians, occupying lands partly in Washington and partly in Oregon Territories, and who for the purpose of this Treaty, are to be regarded as one nation, acting for and in behalf of their respective bands and tribes, they being duly authorized thereto.

It being understood that Superintendent Stevens assumes to treat with that portion of the above named bands and tribes residing within the Territory of Washington, and Superintendent Palmer with those residing within Oregon.

Article 1. The above named confederated bands of Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all and every part of the country claimed by them, included in the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at the mouth of the To can river in Washington Territory; running thence up said river to its source, thence easterly along the summit of the Blue Mountains, and on the southern boundaries of the purchase made of the Nezperces Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the western limits of the country claimed by the Sho shone or Snake Indians, thence southerly along that boundary (being the waters of Powder River) to the source of Powder River, thence to the head waters of Willow Creek, thence to the Columbia river thence up the channel of the Columbia River to the lower end of a large Island below the mouth of Umatilla River, thence southerly to a point on the Yaka ma. River, called Ich-mah-luke; thence to Le Sac; thence to the White Banks on the Columbia, below Priest's Rapids, thence down the Columbia River

to the junction of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, thence up the Snake River to the place of beginning.

Provided however; that so much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries, shall be set apart as a residence for said Indians, which tract for the purposes contemplated, shall be held and regarded as an Indian Reservation. To wit: Commencing in the middle of the channel of the Umatilla River, opposite to the mouth of Wild Horse Creek; thence up the middle of the channel of said creek to its source; thence Southwesterly to a point in the Blue Mountains; thence in a line to the head waters of How to me Creek; thence West to the divide between How to me and Birch Creek; thence Northwesterly along said divide, to a point due West of the South West corner of W<sup>m</sup> C. McKay's land claim; thence East along his line, to his South East corner; thence in a line to the place of beginning. All of which tract shall be set apart, and so far as necessary ~~surveyed~~ surveyed, and marked out for their exclusive use; nor shall any white person be permitted to reside upon the same without permission of the Agent and Superintendent.

The said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this Treaty, without any additional expense to the Government, other than is provided by this Treaty, and until the expiration of the time specified; the said bands shall be permitted to occupy and reside upon the tract now possessed by them, guaranteeing to all citizens of the United States, the right to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually enclosed by said Indians.

Provide also. That the exclusive right of taking fish in the streams running through and bordering said reservation is hereby secured to said Indians, and at all other usual and accustomed stations, in common, with citizens of the United States, and of erecting suitable

buildings for curing the same. The privilege of hunting, gathering berries and roots and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands in common with citizens, is also secured them.

And provided also; that if any band or bands of Indians residing in and claiming any portion or portions of the country described in this article, shall not accede to the terms of this Treaty, then the bands becoming parties herunto, agree to reserve such parts of the several and other payments herein named as a consideration for the entire country described as aforesaid, as shall be in the proportion that the aggregate number may bear to the whole number of Indians residing in and claiming the entire country aforesaid, as consideration and payment in full for the tracts in said country claimed by them. And provided also that when substantial improvements have been made by any member of the bands being parties to this Treaty who are compelled to abandon their in consequence of said Treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor.

Article 2. In consideration of and payment for the country hereby ceded; The United States agree to pay the bands and tribes of Indians claiming territory and residing in said country, and who shall reside and reside upon said Reservations, the several sums of money following. To wit:

Eight thousand dollars per Annum for the term of five years commencing on the first day of September 1856.

Six thousand dollars per Annum for the term of five years next succeeding the first five.

Four thousand dollars per annum for the term of five years, next succeeding the second five, and

Two thousand Dollars per annum for the term of five years, next succeeding the third five.

All of which several sums of money shall be expended for the use and benefit of the confederated bands

herin named, under the direction of the Presidents of the United States, who may from time to time determine at his discretion what proportion thereof shall be expended for such objects as in his judgement will promote their well being, and advance them in civilization; for their moral improvement and education; for buildings, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, purchasing teams, wagons, agricultural implements & cars; for clothing, provisions, & tools; for medical purposes, providing mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

Article 3<sup>d</sup>. In addition to the articles advanced the Indians at the time of signing this treaty, the United States agree to expend the sum of fifty thousand dollars, during the first and second year after its ratification, for the erection of buildings on the Reservation, fencing and opening farms, for the purchase of teams, farming implements, clothing and provisions, medicines & tools; for the payment of the employees, and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

Article 4<sup>th</sup>. In addition to the consideration above specified the United States, agree to erect at suitable points on the Reservation, one Saw Mill and one flouring mill; a building suitable for a hospital; two school houses, one blacksmith shop, one building for wagon and plow maker, and one carpenter and joiner shop, one dwelling for each (of the) two millers, one farmer, one Superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner and to each of which the necessary out buildings; to purchase and keep in repair for the term of twenty years, all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employees.

The United States further engage to secure and pay for the services and subsistence for the term of

twenty years, of one Superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, one blacksmith, one wagon and plow maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two school teachers.

Article 5<sup>th</sup> The United States further engage to build for the head chiefs of the Walla Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla Bands, each one dwelling house, and to plow and fence ten acres of land for each, and to pay to each five hundred dollars per annum in cash for the term of twenty years; the first payment to the Wallawalla Chief to commence upon the signing of this Treaty; to give to the Wallawalla Chief three yoke of Oxen, three yokes and four ox chains, one wagon, two plows, twelve hoes, twelve axes, two shovels and one saddle and bridle, one set of wagon harness, and one set of plow harness, within three months after the signing of this Treaty; to build for the son of Piopio-mox-mox, one dwelling house, and plow and fence five acres of land, and to give him a salary for twenty years, of one hundred dollars in cash per annum, commencing on Sept 1<sup>st</sup> eight hundred and fifty six. The improvement named in this section to be completed as soon after the ratification of this Treaty as possible.

It is further stipulated that Piopio-mox-mox is secured for the term of five years, the right to build and occupy a house upon near the mouth of Uackama River, to be used as a trading post in the sale of his bands of wild cattle ranging in that district.

And provided also, that in consequence of the Immigrant wagon road from Grand Ronde to Umatilla passing the Reservations herein specified, thus leading to tumults and disputes between Indians and Immigrants, and as it is known that a more desirable and practicable route may be had to the South of the present road; that a sum not exceeding Ten

thousand dollars shall be expended in locating and opening a wagon road from Powder River or Grand Round, so as to reach the plains at the western base of the Blue Mountains, south of the Southern limits of said Reservation.

Article 1<sup>th</sup> The President may from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole or such portions as he may think proper, of the tract that may now or hereafter be set apart as a permanent home for those Indians, to be surveyed into lots and assigned to such Indians of the Confederated bands as may wish to enjoy the privilege, and locate thereon permanently, to a single person over twenty one years of age, forty acres, to a family of two persons sixty acres, to a family of three and not exceeding five, eighty acres, to a family of six persons and not exceeding ten, one hundred and twenty acres, and to each family over ten in number, twenty acres to each additional three members. And the President may provide for such rules and regulations as will secure to the families in case of the death of the head thereof, the possession and enjoyment of such permanent home and improvements thereon; and he may at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location on the lands assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family, for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years and shall be exempt from any sale or forfeiture, which condition shall continue in force until a State Constitution embracing such land within its limits, shall have been formed and the Legislature of the State shall remove the restrictions; provided however, that no State Legislature shall remove the restrictions herein provided for, without the consent of Congress; and provided

also, that if any person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned and on which they have located, or shall roam from place to place, indicating a desire to abandon his home, the President may if the patent shall have been issued, revoke the same, and if not issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person or family their portion of the annuities, or other money due them, until they shall have returned to such permanent home, and resumed the pursuits of industry, and in default of their return, the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of Indians residing on said reservation.

And provided also, that the head chiefs of the three principal bands, to wit: Pe-pi-o-moo-moo, Ne-yate-nate-mang and Ne-op-moot, shall be secured in a tract of at least one hundred and sixty acres of land each.

Article 7<sup>th</sup> The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Article 8<sup>th</sup> The confederate bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof and pledge themselves to commit no depredation on the property of such citizens, and should anyone or more of the Indians, violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property shall be returned; or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities; nor will they make war on any other tribe of Indians except in self defence; but submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States or its Agents

for decision, and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that provided prescribed in the article in case of depredations against citizens. Said Indians further engage to submit to and observe all laws rules and regulations which may be prescribed by the United States for the government of said Indians.

Article 9<sup>th</sup> In order to prevent the evils of intemperance among said Indians, it is hereby provided that if any one of them shall drink liquor or procure it for others to drink his or her proportion of the annuities may be withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

Article 10<sup>th</sup> The said confederated bands agree that whenever in the opinion of the president of the United States, the public interest may require, that all roads highways and railroads shall have the right of way through the reservations, herein designated or which may at any time hereafter be set apart as a reservation for said Indians.

Article 11<sup>th</sup> This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Isaac Stevens and Joel Palmer on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs head men and delegates of the said confederated have hereunto set their hands and seals this ninth day of June Eighteen hundred and fifty five.

Isaac Stevens (Seal)  
Gov + Supt Wash Terr  
Joel Palmer (Seal)  
Supt M. A. J. O. J.



Signed in presence of	Proper names		
James Doty Secy Treaties	Proper names	X	
Wm C M Kay Secy Treaties	Head Chief (Mallawalla)	X	S.S.
Cherusa S. m. j.	Meani-leator Pierre	X	S.S.
A. D. Pambrou Interpreter	Meyatenatemang	X	S.S.
John Whitford Interpreter	Head Chief of Coxuses	X	S.S.
Matthew Dofa Interpreter	Menop snott	X	S.S.
William Craig Interpreter	Head Chief of Umattias	X	S.S.
James Carey Interpreter	Kainaspello	X	S.S.
Patrick McKingie Interpreter	Stichez	X	S.S.
Ariz Gracie J	Houlisk wamp	X	S.S.
Pat D St 4 <sup>th</sup> Infy	Five Crowe	X	S.S.
P R Thompson	Stocheania	X	S.S.
Braian Agent	Umhowlish	X	S.S.
P R Metcalfe	Suitin metcheania	X	S.S.
Sub Ind Agent	Petawyo moy moy	X	S.S.
	Watash te-waty	X	S.S.
	Shejanis na Kan	X	S.S.
	Lua-Chim	X	S.S.
	Jewalka Semang	X	S.S.
	Kiani to ano	X	S.S.
	Uwait quack	X	S.S.
	Tilch a wais	X	S.S.
	Lu ta chim	X	S.S.
	Kachowlich	X	S.S.
	Ka no cy	X	S.S.
	Tow no howlish	X	S.S.
	Tawic way	X	S.S.
	Ha hats me deat pas	X	S.S.
	Te na che au it	X	S.S.
	Hadjo ma kin	X	S.S.
	Va ca lax	X	S.S.
	Na kas	X	S.S.
	Stop cha yeau	X	S.S.
Johnston	He yeau sho want	X	S.S.
Whe la chuy	Sho wa way	X	S.S.
	Taw cho key	X	S.S.
	Te na we ma che	X	S.S.

Nez. Perces.

Articles of Agreement and Convention, made and concluded at the Treaty Grounds, Camp Stevens in the Wallawalla Valley, the 11<sup>th</sup> day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington, and Joel Palmer Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs, Headmen and delegates of the Nez Perce Tribe of Indians occupying lands lying partly in Oregon and partly in Washington Territories, between the Cascades and the Rattle Root Mountains, on behalf, and acting for said tribe, and being duly authorized thereto by them.

It being understood that Superintendent Isaac I. Stevens agrees to treat only with those of the above named tribe of Indians residing within the Territory of Washington, and Superintendent Palmer with those residing in Oregon Territory.

Article 1. The said Nez Perce Tribe of Indians hereby cede, relinquish and convey to the United States all their right title and interest in and to the country occupied or claimed by them, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the source of the Shub ma ni sha or Southern tributary of the Palouse river; thence down that river to the main Palouse; thence in a southerly direction to the Snake River at the mouth of the Tucanow river; thence up the Tucanow to its source in the Blue Mountains southerly along the Ridge of the Blue Mountains to a point in Grand Ronde river midway between Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Willawau river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Willawau and Powder river; thence to the crossing of Snake river at the mouth of Powder river; thence to the Salmon river

fifty miles above the place known as the crossing of Salmon river; thence due north to the summit of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence along the crest of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of beginning.

Article 2 There is however reserved from the lands above ceded for the use and occupation of the said tribe, and as a general Indian Reservation, upon which may be placed other friendly bands and tribes of Indians of the Territory of Washington, not to exceed the present numbers of the Spokan, Wallawalla, Coquille and Umatilla Tribes and Bands of Indians, the tract of lands included within the following boundaries; to wit:

Commencing where the Moh-ha-na-she or Southern tributary of the Palouse River flows from the Spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Sib-nah-pa-nut creek; thence southerly to the crossing of Snake River ten miles below the mouth of the Al-po-wa-wi river thence to the source of the Al-po-wa-wi river in the Blue Mountains; thence to the crossing of the Grand Ronde River midway between the Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Wallawalla and Powder rivers; thence to the crossing of the Snake River fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder River; thence to the Salmon River above the crossing; thence by the Spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of beginning.

All of which tract shall be set apart, and so far as necessary surveyed and marked out for the exclusive use and benefit of said tribe as an Indian Reservation; nor shall any white man, excepting those in the employment of the Indian Department be permitted to reside upon the said Reservations without the permission of the Tribe, and the Superintendent and Agent. And the said Tribe agree to remove and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any ground not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon

any

any ground claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant.

Guaranteeing however, the right to all citizens of the United States to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not actually occupied and cultivated by said Indians at this time, and not included in the Reservation above named. And provided that any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indian, such as fields enclosed and cultivated, and houses erected upon lands hereby secured, and which he may be compelled to abandon in consequence of this Treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President of the United States and payment made therefor in money, or improvements of an equal value be made for said Indians upon the Reservation; and no Indian will be required to abandon the improvement aforesaid now occupied by him, until their value in money, or improvements of equal value shall be furnished him as aforesaid.

Article 3 And provided, that if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said Reservation, and on the other hand the right of way with free access from the same to the nearest public Highway is secured to them, as also the right in common with citizens of the United States, to travel upon all public highways. The use of the Clearwater and other Streams flowing through the Reservation is also secured to citizens of the United States for rafting purposes and as public highways.

The exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams running through or bordering said Reservation is further secured to said Indians; as also, the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places in common with citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle

upon open and unclaimed lands

Article 4<sup>th</sup>

In consideration of the above cession, the United States agrees to pay to the said Tribe, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed to them at the time of signing this Treaty, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars in the following manner, that is to say, sixty thousand dollars to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, the first year after the ratification of this Treaty, in providing for their removal to the Reservations, breaking up and fencing farms, building houses, supplying them with provisions and a suitable outfit, and for such other objects as he may deem necessary, and the remainder in annuities as follows.

For the first five years after the ratification of the treaty ten thousand dollars each year commencing September 1<sup>st</sup> 1854;

For the next five years, eight thousand dollars each year;

For the next five years two thousand dollars each year.

And for the next five years four thousand dollars each year.

All which said sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time determine, at his discretion, upon what beneficial objects to expend the same for them. And the Superintendent of Indian Affairs or other proper officer shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto.

Article 5<sup>th</sup> The United States further agree to establish at suitable points within said reservation, within one year after the ratification hereof, two schools and erecting the necessary buildings, keeping the same in repair and providing them with suitable furniture, books and stationery, one of which shall be an agricultural and industrial school, to be located at the Agency and to be free to the children of said

and to employ one Superintendent of Seacting and two teachers, to build two Blacksmith Shops, to one of which shall be attached a tin shop and to the other a gunsmith shop; one carpenter's shop; one wagon and plow maker shop; and to keep the same in repair and furnished with the necessary tools; to employ one Superintendent of farming and two farmers; two blacksmiths, one turner, and gunsmith, one carpenter, one wagon and plow maker for to assist the instruction of the Indians in trades and to assist them in the same; to erect one saw mill and one flouring mill, keeping the same in repair and furnished with the necessary tools and fixtures, and to employ two millers; to erect a hospital, keeping the same in repair and provided with the necessary medicines and furniture, and to employ a physician and to erect keep in repair, and provide with the necessary furniture the buildings required for the accommodations of the said employees. The said buildings and establishments to be maintained and kept in repair as aforesaid, and the employees to be kept in service for the term of twenty years.

And in view of the fact that the Head Chief of the tribe is expected; and will be called upon to perform many services of a public character, occupying much of his time, the United States further agree to pay to the Nez Perce Tribe five hundred dollars per year for the term of twenty years after the ratification thereof, as a salary for such person as the Tribe may select to be its head Chief, to build for him at a suitable point on the Reservation a comfortable house and properly furnish the same, and to plow and fence for his use two acres of land. The said salary to be paid to and the said house to be furnished occupied by such Head Chief so long as he may be elected to that position by his tribe, and no longer.

And all the expenditures and expenses contemplated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Article of this Treaty shall be defrayed by the United States and shall not be deducted from the Annuities agreed to be paid

to said tribe. Nor shall the cost of transporting the goods for the annuity payments be a charge ~~made~~ upon the annuities but shall be defrayed by the United States.

Article 6<sup>th</sup> The president may from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portions of such reservations as he may think proper, to be surveyed into lots and assign the same to such individuals or families of the said tribe as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate themselves on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable.

Article 7<sup>th</sup> The annuities of the aforesaid Tribe shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Article 8<sup>th</sup> The aforesaid Tribe acknowledge their dependence upon the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredations on the property of such citizens. And should any one or more of them violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proved before the Agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed compensation may be made by the Government out of the annuities.

Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States or its Agent, for decision, and abide thereby.

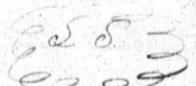
And if any of the said Indians commit any depredation on any other Indians within the Territory of Washington the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in cases of depredations against citizens. And the said Tribe agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

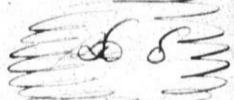
Article 9<sup>th</sup> The Nez Percis desire to exclude from their reservation the use of Ardent Spirits, and to prevent their people from drinking the same, and therefore it is provided that any Indian belonging to said Tribe, who is guilty of bringing liquor into said Reservation, or who drinks liquor may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

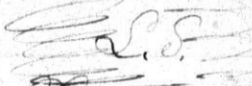
Article 10<sup>th</sup> The Nez Percis Indians having expressed in council a desire that William Craig should continue to live with them he having uniformly shown himself their friend, it is further agreed that the tract of land now occupied by him, and described in his notice to the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in Washington Territory of the 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, shall not be considered a part of this Reservation provided for in this Treaty except that it shall be subject in common with the lands of the reservation to the operations of the Intercourse Act.

Article 11<sup>th</sup> This Treaty shall be obligating upon the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof the said Isaac J. Stevens Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington and Joel Palmer Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory and the undersigned chiefs, head men and delegates of the aforesaid Nez Percis Tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year herein before written.

Isaac J. Stevens   
Govt Supt. T.S.

Joel Palmer   
Supt. Ind. Affs.

Sawyer   
Head Chief of the Nez Percis



Signed and Sealed in presence  
of us.

James Doty reg. treaty M.S.

W. C. McKauffman reg. treaty O.S.

W. H. Lappan Sub Ind. Agt. M.S.

William Craig Interpreter

A. P. Pambrun Interpreter

Wm McBean

Geo C. Bonford

C. Chirouse O. M. J.

M<sup>r</sup> J. P. Pandoz

Laurence Kip

H. H. Pearson

Appushwah hite or

Looking Glass	x	S. S.
Joseph	x	S. S.
James	x	S. S.
Red Wolf	x	S. S.
Timothy	x	S. S.
U. ato sin male. cum	x	S. S.
Spotted Eagle	x	S. S.
Hoop hoop mis or	x	S. S.
Cut Hair		
Tan. on. mch. kin	x	S. S.
Tippewilunah Cowpook	x	S. S.
Hah. hah. shil. pilp	x	S. S.
Cool cool shaw min	x	S. S.
Silish	x	S. S.
Toh. toh. mal. e. wit	x	S. S.
Tu. ky. in. like. it	x	S. S.
Te. holo. holo. suit	x	S. S.
Sh. coh. tim	x	S. S.
Tu. as. cus	x	S. S.
Hah. tops. tee	x	S. S.
E. w. maekt. in. pah	x	S. S.
Tu. wish. an. il. pilp	x	S. S.
Kay. Kay. map	x	S. S.
Speaking Eagle	x	S. S.
Watti. watti. watti	x	S. S.
Wosh. no. tak. kun	x	S. S.
Tow. wish. man	x	S. S.
Wap. tah. shov. shu	x	S. S.
Bead necklace	x	S. S.
Wosh. kov. lash. kut	x	S. S.
U. vi	x	S. S.
Pee. or. pee. or. hi. hi	x	S. S.
Pee. or. pu. or. mi. ci. tan	x	S. S.
Pee. pu. or. kah	x	S. S.

Hah hah stil lah no	x	SSS
Wec yoke cin ale	x	SSS
Wu ih ki	x	SSS
Mu cal aht sin	x	SSS
Luck on to	x	SSS
Ip not Tam moose	x	SSS
Jasen	x	SSS
Kole Kole tib key	x	SSS
In mat tute huk key	x	SSS
Moh-see-chee	x	SSS
George	x	SSS
Nick c al eb may ho	x	SSS
Say i ed ouso	x	SSS
Mis tarso out	x	SSS
Ky key sote lum	x	SSS
Ki ko whay nee	x	SSS
Kuon-to-Kow	x	SSS
Pee we an up tak	x	SSS
Mee-ah linat il pilp	x	SSS
Pee oo pu w il pilp	x	SSS
Wah lau lum manue	x	SSS
Tu wa sico	x	SSS
Leo w sin Kah Kow sin	x	SSS
Hah tal u kin	x	SSS

	Mark		Mark
Sun	x	Hanwake	x
Sij a los ka	x	Patalaset	x
Ha las kola	x	Tash we ict	x
Piero	x	Tes kamatatta	x
Asi lo wash	x	Chemo chelino	x
Paya tileb	x	Lutas	x
Sae pawal cha	x	Skuilto	x
Shal quil kuf	x	Panospaw	x
Wa quol loo	x	Stolameta	x
Vini kui kui	x	Tamo yachatale	x
Wacha chilly	x	Dua last kin	x
Che sol kin	x	Wes ka ka	x
Squa wash	x	Che lo tha	x
Sha ka	x	Tetone yath	x
Keane lens	x	De gala cha wit	x
Chu chis	x	Ya ka molth	x
Schu ne way	x	Wacha ka polle	x
Scho ley	x	Konne	x
Wes yathley	x	Ash ka wish	x
Pa ye thley	x	Pao quav	x
Key ash	x	Wapo kai	x
P. poth pad	x	Luai na sath	x
Skalps	x	Che ya tema	x
Walim talim	x	Wayala chelwit	x
Tash wick	x	Shesh kui kui	x
Hawatch cow	x	Nal choco	x
Ta wait clo	x	Patch tha	x
Falack smoot	x	Eniaz	x
Tachius	x		
Comichal	x		
Papa gio	x		
Wa tin cha	x		
Ta wash	x		
Anoost chut	x		