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

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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 Walla Walla Council.
E.

Walla Walla Council.

Present: Indians common to Oregon and Washington, viz: Nez Percés, Cayuses and Walla Wallas.

Tribes on Oregon from the western boundary of the Snake Tribe to the Columbia; Tribes in Washington from the Bitter Root to the Cascades. Expect the Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes, Colville and Pends Oreilles.

Gov. Stevens and Genl. Palmer Superintendents of Washington and Oregon, to act jointly for the Nez-Percés, 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 Nez Percés, Cayuse and Walla Wallas. Genl. Palmer for the Oregon Nez Percés, Cayuse & Walla Wallas.

Goods and provisions to be distributed to the Nez Percés, Cayuse & Walla Wallas by the Superintendents 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. McKay " " Oregon.
N. R. Crosbie Commissary for Washington
Col. Olney " " Oregon.
Agt. R. H. Lansdale. In charge of Washington Nez Percés, Cayuse & Walla Wallas.
Agt Thompson " " Oregon " " " "
Wm. Craig Interpreter Washington " "
Narcisse Raymond " " " " "
Dauphier " Oregon " " "
John Gillette " " "

1855

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 & Bolon. Gov. Stevens details Palmer and F. Gennette.

Supt. Palmer also details one or two men.

Col. Crosbie 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.

Saml Parker
Supt Ind Affairs
for Oregon Territory

A 290

Treaty
with

Walla Walla, Cayuse
&
Umatilla's

June 9th 1855

T.F. #289

Articles of agreement and Convention made and Concluded at the Treaty ground Camp Stevens in the Walla-Walla Valley this 9th 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 1st. 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. Fowit. Commencing at the mouth of the Fo-Cannon 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 Nez Perces 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 Yacama River, called Toh-mah-Luke, thence to Le-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 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 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 head-waters 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. McKays 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 ~~funds~~ other 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 2nd 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 object 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 and seeds, - for Clothing, provisions and tools,

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

Article 3rd. 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 Employees, and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

Article 4th. 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 Plow maker, 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 Employees.

The United States further engage to secure and pay for the services and subsistance 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 5th. 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 yoke 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 annum, commencing Sept. 1st. Eighteen 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 Yacama 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 through the Reservation herein specified thus leading to turmoil 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 Ronde so as to reach the plain at the western base of the Blue Mountains, south of the southern limits of said Reservation

Article 6th. 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 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 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 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 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, Weyatenatemany Wenap-shoot shall be secured in a tract of at least One hundred and fifty acres of land.

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

Article 8th 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 this 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 matter 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 9th 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 Resident may determine

Article 10th The said Confederated bands agree that whenever in the opinion of the Resident 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 11th. 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 I. 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 —

Isaac. I. Stevens (L.S.)
Gov. & Supt. Wash Ter.

Joel Palmer (L.S.)
Supt. Ind affairs O.T.

Pis-pis-mox mox. X (L.S.)
Head Chief of Walla Wallas.

Meani-teat or Pierne — X (L.S.)

Wayatenalemany (L.S.)
Head Chief of Cayuses

Wenap-Snoot X (L.S.)
Head Chief of Umatillas

Kamaspelo X (L.S.)

Steachus X (L.S.)

Howlish Wampo X (L.S.)

Five Crows X (L.S.)

Stacheania X (L.S.)

Wiskonkish X (L.S.)

Fintin-onet-cheania X (L.S.)

Signed in the presence of
James Doty
Secy of Treaty

Wm C. McKay
Secy of Treaty

E. Chorense O. M.G.

A. D. Lambert
Interpreter

John Whetford his + mark
Interpreter

Mathew Dofd his + mark
Interpreter

Wm Craig
Interpreter

James Cooper his + mark
Interpreter

Patrick McKenzie
Interpreter

Alex. Gracie Jr
Brvt. 2d Lt. 4th Infy.

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

Petanyo. Moze-Moze.	+	L.S.
Natach-tewaty	+	L.S.
She-yam. no. Kau	+	L.S.
Qua chin	+	L.S.
Tlbalca-lemany	+	L.S.
Kiantoan	+	L.S.
Unait-quaick	+	L.S.
Tilch-a-waise	+	L.S.
Lat-a chin	+	L.S.
Kacho-wilch	+	L.S.
Kanoery	+	L.S.
Tom. na. howlis.k	+	L.S.
Ta-we-way -	+	L.S.
He-Hots-me-cheat-pus	+	L.S.
Pe-na-cheanit	+	L.S.
Hayo-ma-Kin	+	L.S.
Ya-Ca-lof	+	L.S.
Na-Kas	+	L.S.
Stop-Cha-yaw -	+	L.S.
He-yaw-Shi-Keant	+	L.S.
Sha-wa-way -	+	L.S.
Tam-cha-Key	+	L.S.
Te-na-we-na-cha	+	L.S.
Johnson	+	L.S.
Whe-la-chay	+	L.S.

6 paged

Council Ground.

Camp Stevens

Walla Walla. Valley. June 12th 1855

Copy

of letter. to G.W. Manypenny.

of

proceedings in making treaties &c

Copy

T.F. #089

Council Ground Camp Stevens
Walla Walla Valley June 12. 1855

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 been made are the Nez Perces. 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 Perces	1,950	550
Walla Wallas	550	250
Cayuses	150	350
Umatillas		200
	2,650	1,350

The lands ceded by these Tribes are as follows.

	Washington	Oregon	Total
Nez Perces	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 Perces 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 Perces, and with the Confederated tribes and bands of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses and Umatillas.

The areas of these two Treaties are as follows

Nez Perces.	5.122. Sq. miles
Walla Wallas. Cayuses. Umatillas	800 " "
Total estimate of Country included in Reservations.	5,922.

All the above numbers and estimates may be corrected hereafter, in taking a census of the Indians in their own Country, and locating and surveying ~~their~~ reservations

The census of the Nez Perces has been furnished by the Chiefs of the several bands. They have 2,133 persons at home 1670 in Washington and 463 in Oregon. and they estimate 300 to 500 at Buffalo, We have assumed 354 at Buffalo. - 87 from Oregon and 267 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 Perces Tribe.

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

The Nez Perces Country is well described by Lawyer 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 Wallas, Cayuses & Umatillas, may be placed upon the Reservation. it is not believed it can be objected to. The Nez Perces own some 15,000 horses and Cattle. and the Cayuses. Walla Wallas. and Umatillas 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 Mr Doty to the Indian Country for that purpose. On learning from Mr Doty, that there was a probability that Treaties 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 4th April the arrangements were made for their joint action and on the 9th of April, the 20th 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 Mr 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 officialy to the Department. The Superintendent of Oregon dispatched Agent Thompson to the Indian Country, who also gave notice to the Chiefs of the Walla Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas, and Conferred with Mr Doty on the Council Ground.

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 Ground to embrace the largest possible field, and to promote the great ends of peace and friendship between the different Tribes, the Supt. 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 seperate and Special Council

The Commissioners deemed it their duty on reaching the Dalles to make a requisition on Major Raines to dispatch a military force to the Council Ground. A copy of this letter to him is herewith enclosed which sets forth the reasons for this action. It is due to Reco-pa-moxa-mox the Walla Walla Chief to state that on receiving from Mr 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 21st May. the Nez Perces on the 23d May. the Cayuses on the 23d. - the Walla Wallas & the Yakimas on the 28th. - and the Council was opened on the 29th 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 Perces 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 Nez-Perce Chief reached the Council Ground on the 9th of May, seven days from the St Mary's 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 Saturday Looking Glass signed the Treaty, next to the Head Chief, entirely satisfied with the terms.

The Coeurs whom the unexpected course of Looking Glass had encouraged to resisting their position argument, with equal cheerfulness signed the Treaty.

Thus has ended a ~~protracted~~ difficult and protracted negotiation. The Council Ground was in the Coeur 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 Coeur Tribe.

Its effects on the peace of the country hardly admit of exaggeration. Had no Treaty been effected there would probably have been bloodshed and open war the present year. Its effects upon the Snakes will be great, and it will save a larger 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 Treaties, 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 Perces shall be under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Washington. and the Walla Walla, Cayuses, &c 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
Signed Isaac I Stevens
Governor & Supt Ind Affairs
Washington Territory

Joel Palmer
Superintendent Indian Affairs
Oregon Territory

Copy

Official Proceedings

Yakama Council

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 9th day June 1855

May 28. 1855 –

At 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 people accompanied them. as it is the season for digging Roots, and catching Salmon – The Yakmas were also accompanied by delegates from the Pshawanwappam Piquouse. Wenatchapam and Palouse Indians – all Tribes and Bands acknowledging Kamaikun as their Head Chief. and there were present, Representatives 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 29th the Yakama 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 Colville, the Piqueros, Okinakanes and the Bands on the Columbia River below the mouth of the Umatilla as low down as the mouth of the Cowlitz River. The Yakama Chief made no reply to these propositions until the 8th 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-oakooyen Country, some to Nisqually 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 Yakima 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 9th 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 Perces and others, and try to make up his mind to a Treaty which would certainly be beneficial to his people.

Kamiakun said he was tired of hearing so much talking, he himself did not wish to talk; why did not Owhi and Skloomu speak?

He Kamiakun did not wish to be Head Chief, but since they all said he must talk, must be the Chief, will 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 Palouses, Pisquouse, Okinakanes, and Methows, the Kahowwapam and all the Bands on the Columbia below the Umatilla 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 Winatshapam - where the Indians take many fish - for the Pisquouse & 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, Pisquouse, & Methows were present and unanimously assented to Kamiakuns decision.

Kamiakun 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; Owhi and Skloom did the same, as also the Palouse Chief Kahlatoos, and all the Chiefs present, named by Kamaiakun as being under his jurisdiction. Several Chiefs of the Bands at Dalles, and above who were in attendance during the first days of the Council, had returned home to catch their usual supply of Salmon, these Kamaiakun 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 ~~Treaty~~ Council with the Yakamas declared adjourned sine die.

On Monday the 11th the goods presents for the Yakamas were portioned out and Kamaiakun although he would not take any goods for himself, superintended the division among his people

Kamaiakun said he had never taken goods from the Whites as presents, he did not wish them now, but when the Treaty was pronounced good by the Resident then he would come on the Yakama 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

Toward Evening Kamaiakun Owhi and Skloom, and their people started on their return to the Yakama Valley

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy record of the proceedings at the Makah Council.

(Signed) James Doty
Secy Treasr W.T.

Approved
and for further details
see record of the Joint
Treaty. Official Proceedings

(Signed) Isaac I. Stevens
Gov & Supt Ind Affairs Washington Terry

Makah Council
Proceedings

1) Treaty with
Walla Wallas, Cayuses &
Umatillas
June 9, 1855.
1) Nez Perces, June 11, 1855

Wallawallas Cayuses & Umatillas.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded, at the treaty grounds, camp Stevens, in the Nallawalla Valley this ninth 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 Wallawallas, Cayuses 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 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; Viz: Commencing at the mouth of the Tocannon 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 Nez perces Indians, and easterly along that boundary to the Western limits of the country claimed by the Sho shones 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 northerly to a point on the Yakama River, called Toh-mah-luke; thence to Le Lac; 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 Southerly to a point in the Blue Mountains; thence in a line to the head waters of Howlome Creek; thence West to the divide between Howlome and Birch Creek; thence Northerly along said divide, to a point due West of the South West corner of Wm 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 hereunto, agree to receive 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 remove 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 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 & seeds; for clothing, provisions, & tools; for medical purposes, providing mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

Article 3d. 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 4th 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, medicine 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 5th 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 Walla walla Chief three yoke of Oxen, three yoke 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 Piopiomoxmox, 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 1st eighteen 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 Piopiomoxmox is secured for the term of five years, the right to build and occupy a house at or near the mouth of Tuckanna 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 Reservation 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 Ronde, so as to reach the plains at the Western base of the Blue Mountains, South of the Southern limits of said Reservation.

Article 6th 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 band 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 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 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: Pio-pio-mox-mox, Wenyate-nateman; and Wenop-smoot, shall be secured in a tract of at least one-hundred and sixty acres of land each.

Article 7th The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of Individuals.

Article 8th 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 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,

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 9th 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 10th 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 11th 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 I. I. 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 I. Stevens (Seal)
Gov & Supt Washington
Joel Palmer (Seal)
Supt Indian Affairs O.T.

Signed in presence of

James Doty Sec'y Treaties
Wm C. McKay Sec'y Treaties
Chirwase O. M. C.
A. D. Pambrun Interpreter
John Whitford Interpreter his mark
Matthew Dofa Interpreter his mark
William Craig Interpreter mark
James Cross Interpreter his mark
Patrick McKenzie Interpreter
Orin Gracie Jr
Bvt 2d Lt 4th Infty
P. R. Thompson
Indian Agent
R. B. Metcalfe
Sub Ind Agent

Piopio mox mox X
Head Chief of Walla wallas L.S.
✓ Meani-leator Pierre ✓ X L.S.
Weyalenatemans
Head Chief of Cayuses X L.S.
Wenop moot X L.S.
Head Chief of Umatillas
Kainaspello X L.S.
✓ Stickes ✓ X L.S.
✓ Houlish wampo ✓ X L.S.
Five Crows X L.S.
Stochania X L.S.
Umhowlish X L.S.
✓ Tintin metchania ✓ X L.S.
Petanwyo Mox mox X L.S.
Wattash te-waty X L.S.
✓ Shejamis na Raw ✓ X L.S.
Qua-Chin X L.S.
✓ Tewalka Semans ✓ X L.S.
Kiani to ans X L.S.
Uwait quack X L.S.
Tilch a waix X L.S.
✓ La ta chin ✓ X L.S.
Ka cho wolich X L.S.
Ka no cy X L.S.
Tow no howlish X L.S.
Tawe way X L.S.
Ha hats me heat pus X L.S.
Pe na che ait X L.S.
Ha yo ma kin X L.S.
Ya ca lax X L.S.
Na kas X L.S.
Mop cha yeau X L.S.
He yeau the Reant X L.S.
Sho wa way X L.S.
Tau cho Key X L.S.
Te na we na che X L.S.

Johnston L.S.
Whelachy L.S.

Nez. Perces.

Articles of Agreement and Convention made and concluded at the Treaty Ground, Camp Stevens in the Walla-walla Valley, the 11th 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 Bitter Root Mountains, on behalf of, and acting for said tribe, and being duly authorized thereto by them.

It being understood that Superintendent Isaac I Stevens assumes 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 Tuh ma ne sha or Southern tributary of the Paloose river; thence down that river to the main Paloose; thence in a Southerly direction to the Snake River at the mouth of the Tucanon river; thence up the Tucanon 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 Wall law hoo river; thence along the divide between the waters of the Willawhaw 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 croping 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 Nallawalla Cayuse and Umatilla Tribes and Bands of Indians, the tract of land included within the following boundaries; to wit:

Commencing where the Mok ka na she or Northern tributary of the Palouse River flows from the Spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains; thence down said tributary to the mouth of the Tik nah pa nut creek; thence Southerly to the croping 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 croping of the Grand Ronde River midway between the Grand Ronde and the mouth of the Mallowhaw and Powder rivers, thence to the croping of the Snake river fifteen miles below the mouth of Powder river, thence to the Salmon River above the croping; thence by the Spurs of the Bitter Root Mountains to the place of Beginning.

All 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 Reservation without permission of the Tribe, and the Superintendent and Agent. And the said Tribe agrees to remove to 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 inclosed 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 Indian upon the Reservation; and no Indian will be required to abandon the improvements 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 4th

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 Reservation, 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 1st 1854;

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

For the next five years six 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 5th. The United States further agree to establish at suitable points within said reservation, within two years 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 Teaching and two teachers, to build two Blacksmith Shops, to one of which shall be attached a tin shop and to the other a gunsmith's 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 tinner, one gun smith, 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 accommodation 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 agrees 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 ten 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 3d 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 ~~[illegible]~~ upon the annuities but shall be defrayed by the United States.

Article 6th. The president may from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portions of such reservation 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 7th. The annuities of the aforesaid Tribe shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Article 8th. 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 agrees not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

Article 9th The Nez Percés 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 10th The Nez Percés 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 4th 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 this reservation to the operations of the Intercourse Act.

Article 11th This Treaty shall be obligatory 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 I. Stevens Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Washington and Ord Palmer Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory and the undersigned Chiefs, head men and delegates of the aforesaid Nez Percés Tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year herein before written.

Isaac I. Stevens L.S.
Gov & Supt. W.T.

Ord Palmer L.S.
Supt. Ind. Affs.

Lawyer L.S.
Head Chief of the Nez Percés

Signed and Sealed in presence of us.

James Doty Secy Treaty W.T.
Wm C. McKay Secy Treaty O.T.
W. H. Tappan Sub Ind Agt. W.T.
William Craig Interpreter
A. V. Painbrun Interpreter
Wm McBean
Geo C. Bomford
C. Chirouse O. M.
Mr Cler Pandosy
Laurence Kip
W. H. Pearson

Appushwah hite or Looking Glass	X	
Joseph	X	
James	X	
Red Wolf	X	
Timothy	X	
Ute Simmale cum	X	
Spotted Eagle	X	
Hoop loop min or Cut Hair	X	
Tar mor moh kin	X	
Tippewilunah Cowpoch	X	
Hah hah stil pilp	X	
Cool cool chaw niw	X	
Silish	X	
Toh toh mal e wit	X	
Su ky in like it	X	
Te hole hole suit	X	
Ish coh lim	X	
Nu as cus	X	
Hah to po tee	X	
Ee mack mopah	X	
Sowish a il pilp	X	
Kay Kay map	X	
Speaking Eagle	X	
Wattie wattie wattie	X	
Hoichno lah pun	X	
Sow wish wani	X	
Naptuh shoo shu	X	
Bead necklace	X	
Horsh koo lashkut	X	
Levi	X	
Peo co peo co hi hi	X	
Peo co peo micilum	X	
Peo poon kah	X	

Hah hah stil lah ne	X	£ 8
Wee yoke ciw ale	X	£ 8
Pee ih ke	X	£ 8
Ne cal aht-siw	X	£ 8
Luck ow tee	X	£ 8
Ep not tam moose	X	£ 8
Jasen	X	£ 8
Kile Kole til key	X	£ 8
In mat tute Kuk key	X	£ 8
Moh-see-chee	X	£ 8
George	X	£ 8
Nick c al ich may ko	X	£ 8
Lay i ee ouse	X	£ 8
Nis tarse cut	X	£ 8
Ky key sorte lum	X	£ 8
Ki ko whay nee	X	£ 8
Kuin-to-Kow	X	£ 8
Pee wee an ap tah	X	£ 8
Thee-ah-linat il pilp	X	£ 8
Pee oo pee u il pilp	X	£ 8
Wah lain lum manne	X	£ 8
Tee wee siee	X	£ 8
Lee ee sin Kah kow siw	X	£ 8
Kah tal u kiw	X	£ 8

	Mark
Sim	X
Sif a los ka	X
Ha las kola	X
Piemo	X
Ash lo wash	X
Paya tilch	X
Sa pawal cha	X
Shal quil kus	X
Wa quol loc	X
Sini kui kui	X
Wacha chilly	X
Che rol kin	X
Squa vash	X
Sha ka	X
Keane seno	X
Che chis	X
Sche ne way	X
Scho-lus	X
We yathlus	X
Pa ye thlus	X
Key ath	X
S-poth pal	X
Skalps	X
Walim talim	X
Tash wick	X
Haw atch cus	X
Ta wait cla	X
Palach moot	X
Tachius	X
Comichal	X
Papa gie	X
Wa tim cha	X
Ta wash	X
Anorth chut	X

	Mark
Hanwake	X
Patalset	X
Tash we ict	X
Wes ka matalla	X
Chemo chelmo	X
Quitue	X
Skuills	X
Panospam	X
Slolametu	X
Tamo yachatale	X
Qua lash kin	X
Wes ka ka	X
Che lo tha	X
Wetone yath	X
We gala cha wit	X
Ya ka nelth	X
Wacha ka polla	X
Kanne	X
Ash ka wish	X
Pas quia	X
Wapo kai	X
Laai na nath	X
Che ya tema	X
Wayala chelwit	X
Skich kui kui	X
Nal chucas	X
Natch tla	X
Enias	X