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## **Ratified treaty no. 281, Documents relating to the negotiation of the treaty of December 26, 1854, with the Nisqualli, Puyallup, and other Indians. December 26, 1854**

Washington, D.C.: National Archives, December 26, 1854

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RATIFIED TREATY NO. 281

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE NEGOTIATION OF THE  
TREATY OF DECEMBER 26, 1854, WITH THE NISQUALLI,  
PUYALLUP, AND OTHER INDIANS

10. 53  
1855  
Washington

180

Nov. 18 21

Copied - Pages 1 to 14 inclusive  
showing diagram of mountains

Records of the Proceedings of the Commission to hold  
Treaties with the Indian Tribes in Washington Territory and  
the Blackfoot Country.

1854 - Olympia, W. T. December 7<sup>th</sup>. Governor Isaac I Stevens organized the Commission by appointing James Doty, Secretary George Gibbs, Surveyor; H. A. Goldsborough, Commissary; and Frank Shaw, Interpreter.

Col. M. J. Simmons, Special Agent for the Puget Sound District, was present.

The Commissioner read a letter addressed by him to the Secretary of the Interior concerning charges preferred against Mr. T. Simmons, Special Agent and containing extracts from a letter from Secretary G. H. Mason to the Commissioner upon the same subject in both of which letters the said charges were emphatically denied and refuted. The letter was ordered on file.

The Commissioner spoke of general operations among the Indian Tribes in Washington Territory and the necessity of speedily concluding treaties with them and placing them on Reservations.

The Secretary ~~then~~ read Treaties lately concluded by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs with the Ottos and Missouri Indians and the Omahas, and their provisions were fully discussed, and the proper form for treaties with Tribes West of the Cascade Mountains was considered.

After considerable discussion upon Reservations, Fishing Stations, Farms, Schools &c. the Commissioner directed Mr. Geo. Gibbs to prepare a programme of a Treaty in accordance with the views of the Commission.

The question of employing a small Schooner for the use of the Commission and transportation of Indian Goods came up, and it was decided to employ such Schooner at \$700. per month manned and victualled by the Owner.

The Commission then adjourned to Decr. 10<sup>th</sup>

Dec. 10<sup>th</sup>. The Commission met and duly organized - Mr Gibb presented the outline Draft of a Treaty, which after discussion and slight modification was adopted as the basis of the Treaties to be held with the Tribes upon the Sound and the Pacific Coast, and is as follows:

"It is proposed that all the Indians to be first treated with, be seen and summoned to meet at the mouth of the Nesqually on the 24<sup>th</sup> inst. In the meantime the general purport of the Assembly to be explained: the details to be settled there. The reserves to be agreed on and set apart. Gov. Stevens to be then notified that he may attend and conclude the Treaty. He to read them an address and a feast then to be given.

"The first party to be composed of Indians from Trinity Prairie to the Puyallup - next, probably Hood's Canal, as Reserves will be located there. Then the Dwanish and so on down the Sound to Bellingham Bay and the Straits. Subsequently by land the lower Coast, Cowlitz and Columbia Rivers."

#### Heads of Proposed Treaties.

Art. I. The following named Tribes and Bands cede to the United States all their lands whatsoever.

Art. II. There is however reserved to the use of said Tribes the following tracts, viz:

The right of fishing at common and accustomed places is further secured to them: Proviso against States or fenced claims.

May be removed from one Reservation to another on payment for improvements and cost of removal.

Art. III. The Tribes agree to remove to and settle on the aforesaid Reserves within one year after ratification of the Treaty, or sooner if means are furnished them.

Art. IV. In consideration of the cession the United States agrees to pay the said Tribes the sum of \$ (Rate \$10. for chiefs

\$7.50 - for sub chiefs \$5. for Illucum, to be paid in annual installments decreasing at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Note - The sum calculated on this principle to be stated in gross in the Treaty. Thus 650 originally at \$5 per head is \$3,250 or \$32,500 in twenty years to be expended in such manner as the President shall direct.

Art. V. To enable them to move and settle on their Reserves to build houses for their chiefs, as also to indemnify settlers, if any, on lands reserved. The United States further agree to pay a bonus equal to the first years annuity.

Art. VI. President authorized to divide their lands and assign lots to heads of families.

The United States to maintain at the Central Agency an Agricultural School free to their children in common with other Tribes & provide Medical attendance.

Art. VII. The annuities not to be taken to pay debts of individuals.

Art. VIII. The Indians agree to be on friendly terms with the Whites. Depredations to be made good out of annuity money. The United States also to indemnify Indians for horses stolen by the Whites.

Note to make war on any other tribes but submit differences to Agent. Depredations by one tribe against another to be paid for out of annuities. Citizens of the United States may safely pass through their reserves & roads may be run <sup>through</sup> them on compensation being made. Injuries committed by Whites towards them not to be revenged, but on complaint being made they shall be tried by the laws of the United States and if convicted the offenders punished. Injuries by Indians to Whites to be in like manner prosecuted and punished according to law.

Every tribe to be responsible for offenses committed by its people or by others in their lands. Chiefs in the first instance to be looked to and required to deliver up criminals at once. To be in return supported in the exercise of their lawful authority, by the Government.

Art. III. No white man shall be allowed to reside on any Reservation, and Indians may at any time be compelled by Superintendent to stay there.

Art. IV. Liquor to be excluded from Reserves. If brought, any Indian or white man may seize and destroy it. A drunken Indian to forfeit his share of the annuities.

Art. XI. Tribes may furnish offenders of their own Tribe for any offence committed, according to their own laws, a majority of the Chiefs forming a Court for the trial of all offenders.

Art. XII. They agree to free all slaves held at the time of the Treaty, and to make no more.

Art. XIII System of Apprenticeship introduced.

Art. XV. They agree not to trade at Vancouver Island, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside on their lands.

"In regard to the Division of Tribes into Districts, and settling them upon Reserves, the following were to be considered as the utmost limits to be allowed.

Probable Reserves.

1. From Puyallup to Trinity Prairie. - - - - - Souls.  
638.  
Say three villages, Squawksan, N'squally, Puyallup.  
Perhaps all may be removed to Squawksan.

2. S'wamish, Inquamish, &c. - - - - - 2154  
One Village on East-side of Hood Canal.

3. Inquatmos and Inkomish.  
One at mouth of Inkomish river.  
1-611-4

4. Skagit, Kikiallis to.  
 One near mouth of Skagit River  
 One near mouth of.
5. Lummy, Dook saht to  
 One on Samish 551.  
 One on Lummi.
6. Sklallams, Chemacums and Skokomish 982.  
 One on Hood's Canal  
 One on the Straits
7. Makahs to, on Coast - 585  
 Two Villages -
8. Cowitz and Upper Chikahli  
 Two Villages -
9. Chinook and Lower Chikahli  
 One on north side of Gray's Harbor
10. Twina-utl  
 One on the River

"It is however proposed, if practicable to remove all the Indians  
 "on the East side of the Sound as far as the Snohomish; as also the  
 "Skallams to Hood's Canal, and generally to admit as few  
 "Reservations as possible, with a view of finally concentrating  
 "them in one."

December 24<sup>th</sup> Governor Stevens left Olympia and proceeded  
 to the treaty ground on the She-naham or Medicine Creek.



December 25<sup>th</sup> The Programme of the Treaty was fully explained to the Indians present. At the evening session of the Commission the Draft of the Proposed Treaty was read, and after a full discussion of its provisions by the gentlemen present, viz Messrs - Simmons Gibbs and Doty; it was ordered to be engrossed.

December 26<sup>th</sup> Treaty Ground. Present Gov. Isaac J. Stevens, Commissioner Hon. C. H. Mason, Secretary of the Territory, Mr Doty - Secretary to the Commission, Mr. Gibbs - Surveyor, Lieut W. A. Slaughter U.S. A., Col. M. T. Simmons Special Agent and Frank Shaw Interpreter - About 9 o'clock the Indians assembled to the number of 630 and Gov. Stevens addressed them as follows:

"This is a great day for you and for us - A day of peace and friendship between you and the whites for all time to come - You are about to be paid for your lands, and the Great Father has sent me to day to treat with you concerning the payment - The Great Father lives far off - He has many children - some of those children come here when he knew but little of them, or of the Indians, and he sent me to inquire into these things. We went through this country this last year, learned your numbers and saw your wants. We felt much for you, and went to the Great Father to tell him what we had seen - The Great Father felt for his children - He pitied them and he has sent me here to day to express those feelings and to make a Treaty for your benefit. The Great Father has many white children who come here, some to build mills: some to make farms; and some to fish - and the Great Father wishes you to have homes, pastures for your horses and fishing places. He wishes you to learn to farm and your children to go to a good school: and he now wants me to make a bargain with you, in which you will sell your lands and in return be provided with all these things. You will have certain lands set apart for your homes and receive yearly payments of Blankets, Axes &c - All this is written down in this paper which will be read to you. 19

"If it is good you will sign it, and I will then send it to the Great  
 "Father - I think he will be pleased with it and say it is good: but if  
 "not, if he wishes it different, he will say so and send it back  
 "and then if you agree to it, it is a fixed bargain and payment  
 "will be made."

The Treaty was then read Section by Section and explain-  
 ed to the Indians by the Interpreter and every opportunity given  
 them to discuss it.

Gov. Stevens then said: "The paper has been read to you,  
 "Is it good? If it is good we will sign it: but if you dislike it,  
 "in any point, say so now - After signing we have some goods  
 "to give you and next Summer will give you more: and after  
 "that you must wait until the Paper comes back from the Great  
 "Father. The goods now given are not a payment for your lands:  
 "they are merely a friendly present."

The Indians had some discussion, and Gov. Stevens  
 then put the question, "Are you ready? If so I will sign it." There  
 were no objections, and the Treaty was then signed by Gov. J. P.  
 Stevens and the Chiefs, Delegates and Headmen on the part of  
 the Indians and duly witnessed by the Secretary, Special  
 Agent and seventeen Citizens present.

The presents - goods and provisions were then opened  
 and apportioned in the just ratio to the three Chiefs of the Puyallup  
 up, Nesqually and Squawksu Tribes, and were by them distrib-  
 uted to their people and the Indians present included in the  
 Treaty.

Towards evening Mr. Swan arrived with 29 Indians  
 of the Puyallup Tribe and reported twenty more on the way who,  
 starting three days ago had been detained by bad weather. These  
 forty nine Indians not having received any presents, the Commission-  
 ers decided on sending them presents from Olympia in the ratio of  $\frac{1}{12}$ <sup>th</sup>  
 of the goods given at the Treaty.

At an evening session of the Commission, all the  
 members being present, the Treaty was very fully discussed and the

provisions necessary to be incorporated in the further treaties to be concluded with Indians upon the Sound and Coast. The question of Reservations was considered and the number proper to be allowed. Messrs Summons and Gibbs thought that several Reserves would be necessary for the remaining Tribes on the Sound on account of their differences in language and dispositions - and because they needed a number of fishing stations.

The Question of a Central Agency, Farm and Agricultural School was very fully discussed and unanimously voted as necessary for the civilization of the Indians and as no more than justice to them considering that they cede to the United States so large an amount of valuable land.

It was also thought necessary to allow them to fish at all accustomed places, since this would not in any manner interfere with the rights of citizens, and was necessary for the Indians to obtain a subsistence.

It was deemed absolutely necessary that Slavery among the Indians in this Territory should cease, because it is a direct consequence of war upon neighboring Tribes, which by Treaty is prohibited.

Question of employing a Physician to reside at the Central Agency, also Teachers, Artificers and Employees, was considered and voted necessary and the following Estimate approved of.

One Township of Land to be reserved for the Central Agency -

One Surgeon - at	\$1500.	per year	
One Teacher & wife	1500.	" "	
1 Farmer	750.	" "	
1 Blacksmith	750.	" "	
1 Carpenter	750	" "	
Employees	1200	" "	
Medicines	1000	" "	
Support of 200 children	5000	@ \$25 each -	
Necessary Buildings	5000	" "	16
Materials Tools & making	2550.	" "	
	\$ 20000.	for the first year	

and any early expenditure thereafter of

The question of bringing all the remaining Tribes upon the Sound together in one Treaty, and if possible locating them upon one Reservation, was fully canvassed and different opinions entertained. Gov. Stevens and the Secretary thought it practicable. Messrs. Simmons, Gibbs and Goldsborough dissented. After considerable argument and explanation of the views of the Indian Department upon the question of Reservations, and after taking the opinions and advice of the gentlemen in present, Gov. Stevens decided to bring all the Indians upon the East side of the Sound and the Islands into one Treaty to be held at the mouth of the Sno-ho-mish River on the 21st. of January, 1855, and in one week thereafter to treat with the Tribes on the West side of the Sound and <sup>upon the</sup> Straits, at some point on the West side of said Sound.

Messrs. Simmons, Gibbs, Goldsborough and Shaw were accordingly directed to prepare and collect the Indians for the Treaties.

And then the Commissioner directed the Secretary to prepare a copy of all the proceedings of this Commission, to be forwarded with a copy of the Treaty to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Whereupon the Commission adjourned.

(Signed)

James Doty  
Secretary.

Journal of the Expedition from the Conclusion of  
the Treaty of Drisqually.

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1854. Wednesday Dec. 27. Governor Stevens and Messrs Mason and Doty returned to town in the morning. It was arranged that the remainder of the party should proceed with a preliminary reconnaissance of the reservations at the meridian line and on Commencement Bay, and that Messrs Simmons and Shaw should thence proceed to call on the tribes for the remaining treaties. Mr. Doty being directed to proceed to the Eastern side of the mountains to prepare the Indians to future negotiations, George Gibbs was appointed Acting Secretary of the Commission. In the afternoon the party went on board the Schooner R. B. Potter, Capt. Fowler, which had been chartered for the trip and the vessel shifted her anchorages to opposite Shaw's House.

Thursday 28<sup>th</sup> Mr. Gibbs, assisted by F. Shaw and others of the party made a preliminary survey of the tract of land adjoining Shaw's claim, and lying one mile west of the Meridian, within which the reserve was to be located. The form of the shore, not thoroughly understood when the Treaty was drawn up did not permit it being made in a square form as first contemplated. The following diagram exhibits the shore line in connection with the section lines as surveyed.

Journal of the Expedition from the Conclusion of  
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The Reservation recommended to be adopted accordingly is thus described -

"The Northern half of Section 26, the North Eastern Quarter of Section 27, Fractional Section 23, and the Eastern half of Section 22, containing according to the U.S. Land Survey, twelve hundred and four acres, the whole in Range One (1) West, Township nineteen (19) North, and situated on the South side of Puget Sound, near the mouth of She-nah-nam or Medicine Creek, one mile West of the Willamette Meridian."

The Tract thus selected was duly approved by Gov. Stevens and adopted as a reservation under the Treaty and subject to the ratification thereof.

Friday, Dec. 29<sup>th</sup> The state of the weather not permitting any further examinations at this time, and it being desirable to continue the preliminary surveys, the party proceeded in the Schooner to Commencement Bay, stopping at Heilacoom, and anchoring at Swan <sup>and</sup> Riley's on the evening of Saturday 30<sup>th</sup> Jan'y. The next day the weather being stormy the Surveyor landed with a party to enable Messrs Summons & Shaw to proceed in the Schooner to Seattle. Major Goldborough accompanied them, taking the steamer at that place for Olympia and the Schooner returned to Commencement Bay. The Acting Secretary notified Governor Stevens by letter of the proceedings to this date.

Monday, January 1st, 1855. Choche-oot-luts Reservation. The Surveyor commenced the examination of the reserve on Commencement Bay beginning on the East line of Swan & Riley's Claim and running thence along the beach for a mile and a half in a South easterly direction. It was found that the Shore line, here, as in the first case precluded the laying off the reserve in a square form as contemplated by the Treaty, and a settler having taken a claim on the West side of Point Harmon the line was not extended further. This reservation affords a good site for a village, with ground for potato patches.

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and a small stream at which the Indians take their winter Salmon. A high Bluff, say of 150 feet, rises a short distance back from the water at the western extremity, but approaches nearer the water and ranges along it at its eastern end. The woods being very thick and filled with underbrush, it was found necessary to employ Indians to cut in advance of the Surveyor. The next day (Jan'y 2nd), therefore a party was set to work, and a trail cut for half a mile through the woods on both the eastern and western sides. As the Indians will require the shore only, this tribe being exclusively fishing Indians, it was not deemed advisable at this time to continue it around the whole Tract. The form of the reservation will appear from the Diagram. The weather being all this time very stormy, with squalls of snow and heavy rain and work in the woods was next to impracticable.

### Description of Choche-oot-luts Reservation.

Beginning at a point on the beach, on the south side of Commencement Bay, marked by a large white fir tree, blazed on three sides and standing on the North East corner of Swan and Riley's claim, thence along the beach and following its meanderings one and a half miles in a South Easterly direction to a point marked by a fallen tree bearing the letters U.S.R. behind which three Cedar trees are conspicuously blazed: thence South one and a half miles: thence west about one mile to a point due South of the place of beginning, and thence north about two and a half miles to ~~the~~<sup>said</sup> place of beginning. Containing in all about two Sections or 1280 Acres of Land.

This like the former was subsequently approved by Governor Stevens as a provisional reserve.

Some of the Puyallup Indians having been prevented by stress of weather from reaching the Treaty Ground. Gov. Stevens had directed a proportionate quantity of goods to be sent down



and distributed to them. This was accordingly done at this place on Wednesday Jan'y 3d. and the having concluded its business embarked again and proceeded to Seattle.

For the purpose of exhibiting the forms of the several reservations as far as practicable the remaining one assigned to the tribes included in the first Treaty, as forms on the Books of the Land Survey, is also here with given.

A Copy. Attest -

Gungahob  
acting Secy.

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded on the She-nah-manu or Medicine Creek, in the Territory of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year One Thousand Eight hundred and fifty four, by Isaac S. Stevens Governor & Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs, Head men and Delegates of the Nisqually, Puyallup, Stehacomb, Squawkin, S'Homamish, Stee-choss, T'Peek-sin, Squi-ault and Sah-rah-wamish Tribes and Bands of Indians, occupying the lands lying around the head of Puget Sound and the adjacent Inlets, who for the purpose of this Treaty are to be regarded as one nation, on behalf of the said Tribes and Bands and duly authorized by them.

Art. I.

The said Tribes and Bands of Indians hereby cede, relinquish and convey to the United States all their right, title and interest, in and to the <sup>and country</sup> lands, occupied by them, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the point on the Eastern side of Admiralty Inlet, known as Point Pully, about midway between Commencement and Elliott's Bays; thence running in a South Easterly direction, following the divide between the waters of the Puyallup & Duwamish or White Rivers to the summit of the Cascade Mountains, thence Southwesterly along the summit of said Range to a point opposite the main source of the Skookum Chuck Creek, thence to and down said creek to the Coal Mine, thence Northwesterly to the summit of the Black Hills, thence Northwesterly to the upper forks of the Sat-sop River, thence Northwesterly <sup>through</sup> the passage known as Wilkes' Portage to Point Lawton on the Western side of Admiralty Inlet, thence around the foot of Vashon's Island Easterly and South Easterly to the place of beginning.

Art. II.

There is however reserved for the present use and occupation of the said Tribes and Bands, the following tracts of land, viz: The small island called To-lah-cher-min, situated opposite the mouth of Hammersley's and Tolton's Inlets, and separated from Hartstone Island by Toaled passage, containing about two sections of land by estimation; a square tract containing two sections or twelve hundred and eighty acres on Puget's Sound near the mouth of the She-nah-manu Creek, one mile west of the Meridian line of the United States Land Survey, and a square tract containing two sections or twelve hundred and eighty acres lying on the South side of Commencement Bay; all which tracts shall be set apart, and as far as necessary surveyed and marked out for their exclusive use. Nor shall any white man be permitted to reside upon the

same without permission of the Tribes and the Superintendents and Agents. And the said Tribes and Bands agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this Treaty, or sooner, if the means are furnished them. In the meantime 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 ground claimed or occupied if with the permission of the owner or claimants. If necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through their reserves, and on the other hand the right of way with free access from the same to the nearest public highway is secured to them.

Art. III. The rights of taking fish at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations, is further secured to said Indians, in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privileges of hunting, gathering roots and berries and pasturing their horses upon open and unclaimed lands. Provided however that they shall not take shell fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens, and that they shall alter all stallions not intended for breeding horses and shall keep up and confine the latter.

Art. IV. In consideration of the above cessions, the United States agree to pay to the said Tribes and Bands the sum of Thirty two thousand five hundred dollars in the following manner, that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars; for the next two years, three thousand dollars each year; for the next three years, two thousand dollars for each year; for the next four years, fifteen hundred dollars each year; for the next five years, twelve hundred dollars each year; and for the next five years, one 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. And the Superintendents of Indian Affairs or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians thereto.

Art. V. To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon their aforesaid reservations, and to clear, fence and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President and in such manner as he shall approve.

Art. VI.

The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory may require, and the welfare of the said Indians be promoted, remove them from either or all of said reservations, to such other suitable place or places, within said Territory as he may deem fit, on remunerating them for their improvements and the expenses of their removal, or may consolidate them with other friendly tribes or bands. And he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portions of the lands hereby reserved, or of such other land as may be selected in lieu thereof, to be surveyed into lots, and assign the same to such individuals or families as are willing to accept the same of the privilege, and locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subjects to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the Treaty with the Omahas, <sup>hereinafter</sup> as far as the same may be applicable. Any substantial improvements made by any Indian, and which he shall be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President, and payment be made accordingly, therefore.

Art. VII.

The annuities of the aforesaid tribes and bands shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

III.

The aforesaid tribes and bands acknowledge their dependence on 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 Agents, 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 defense, but will 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 any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as that presented in this article in cases of depredations against citizens. And the said Tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

Art. IX.

The above Tribes and bands are desirous to exclude from their reservations 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 Tribes, who is guilty of bringing liquor into said reservations; 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.

Art. X.

The United States further agree to establish, at the general Agency of the District of Puget Sound, within one year from the ratification hereof, and to support for a period of twenty years, an agricultural and industrial school, to be free to the ~~other~~ children of said tribes and bands in common with those of the other tribes of said District, and to provide the said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, and also to provide a smithy and carpenters shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools, and employ a blacksmith, carpenter and farmer for the term of twenty years, to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations.

The United States further agree to employ a Physician, to reside at the said Central Agency, who shall furnish medicine and advice to their sick, and shall vaccinate them; the expenses of the said school, shops, employes and medical attendances, to be defrayed by the United States and not deducted from the annuities.

Art. XI.

The said tribes and bands agree to free all slaves now held by them, and not to purchase or acquire others hereafter.

Art. XII.

The said tribes and bands finally agree not to trade at Vancouver's Islands, or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States; nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside in the reservations without consent of the Superintendent or Agent.

Art. XIII.

This Treaty shall be obligatory as 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 S. Stevens, Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the undersigned Chiefs, Head-men, and Delegates of the aforesaid Tribes and Bands, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the place, and on the day and year herein before written.

(Signed)

Isaac S. Stevens Esq.  
Gov. & Supt. Terr. Wash

Executed in presence of us.

(Signed)

Mc. J. Simons  
Indian Agents  
James Doty  
Sey. of the Commission  
C. K. Meade  
Sey. Wash. Terr.  
W. A. Slaughter  
1st. Lieut. 4th. Inf. Regt.

Qui-ee-mell x S.S.

Two-ho-dum-set x S.S.

Sesh-high x S.S.

Ship-o-elm x S.S.

James M. Alister.  
 C. Giddings Jr.  
 George Shager  
 Henry S. Cook  
 J. S. Ford Jr.  
 Mrs. W. McAlister.  
 Orrington Washburn.  
 Peter Anderson.  
 Samuel Klady.  
 W. H. Sullen.  
 P. O. Knight.  
 E. R. Tyrrell  
 George Gibbs  
 Benj. F. Shaw  
 Interpreter.  
 Hazard Stevens.

Kwi - ats x L.S.  
 Stee - high x L.S.  
 Di - in keh x L.S.  
 Ki - tau x L.S.  
 Squa - ha - hum x L.S.  
 Kakk - tee - min x L.S.  
 Smau - o - yull x L.S.  
 Kl - toop x L.S.  
 Sahl - ka - min x L.S.  
 Tot - ste - keh - bit x L.S.  
 Scha - choos - tau x L.S.  
 Ke - cha - nat. x L.S.  
 Speu - spah x L.S.  
 Sues - yak - tum x L.S.  
 Chah - achah x L.S.  
 Pich - keh x L.S.  
 S' klah - o - sun x L.S.  
 Sah - u - talle x L.S.  
 See - sup x L.S.  
 E - lah - kah - ka x L.S.  
 Sug - yeh x L.S.  
 Ki - nuks x L.S.  
 Ma - mo - nish x L.S.  
 Cheels x L.S.  
 Smit came x L.S.

Bats-ta-kobe x L.S.  
Wiw-e-ya x L.S.  
Ks-out x L.S.  
Se-ech-ka-manu x L.S.  
Ske-mah-haw x L.S.  
Wuts-un-a-pum x L.S.  
Duts-a-taam x L.S.  
Dunt-a-keh-mtsm x L.S.  
Yah-uk-chaw x L.S.  
So-tahl-kut x L.S.  
Yul-lout - x L.S.  
See-ahs-ot-soot x L.S.  
Yo-tah-ka x L.S.  
Wee-po-it-see x L.S.  
Kah-slo x L.S.  
Sah-hom-kaw x L.S.  
Puh-haw-at-isk x L.S.  
Swe-yehw x L.S.  
Dah-hwill x L.S.  
So-kwaht x L.S.  
Kah-hum-klt5 x L.S.  
Yah-kus-bah x L.S.  
Wut-sah-to-wun x L.S.  
Sah-ba-hat x L.S.  
Tel-e-kish x L.S.

Sah-patch

X L.S.

William

X L.S.



Wash<sup>g</sup> D<sup>C</sup> No 1011/19  
Gov<sup>t</sup> of Washington  
Olympia Dec 30 '54

Transmits Articles of  
Agreement and Convention  
with the Indians at the head  
of Puget Sound, with a rec-  
ord of the proceedings. —  
Also, a rough tracing showing  
land ceded by these Indians  
and the reserves by the present  
Treaty

Rec<sup>d</sup> City No 55  
Report to the Secretary  
of the Interior Feb 14 1855  
at P. M. 15 1/2  
Cm

Office Supdt. Indian Affairs  
Olympia, Washington Territory  
December 30. 1854

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

Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit  
Articles of Agreement and Convention, whereby  
the Indians at the Head of Puget Sound  
have ceded their lands, with a record of the  
proceedings duly certified to by the Secretary,  
all which I submit for the approval of the  
Department. I trust that the Treaty may  
be approved of and ratified by the President  
and Senate.

Referring to the record of the proceedings,  
it will be seen that Mr. James Doty was  
appointed Secretary, Mr. George Gibbs, Surveyor,  
Mr. H. A. Goldborough, Commissioner and Mr.  
Benj. F. Shaw, Interpreter, and that the  
Indian Agent of the Sound District, Col. M. J.  
Simmons, was on duty in his appropriate  
capacity with the Commission.

After a full conference with these  
gentlemen, all versed in Indian affairs, I  
determined to call the Indians, parties to the  
above treaty, together on the She-nah-mah, or  
Medicine Creek, and my views both as to the  
terms of the treaty, the Indians to be treated  
with successively, and the probable reserves,  
are embodied in propositions which were made  
the basis of instructions to these gentlemen in  
intercourse with the Indians, and which will  
be found duly recorded in the proceedings.

In the programme as to reserves, it was proposed to admit as few reservations as possible, with the view of finally concentrating them in one.

I reached the Treaty ground on the 24<sup>th</sup>, ascertained the views of the Indians, decided upon disputed points and on the 26<sup>th</sup> instant called the Indians into Council and after a short address the Treaty was read to them, paragraph by paragraph, and duly signed both by myself and the Chief, Head-men and delegates of the several tribes. I was highly gratified at the result, as in the first instance they desired more reserves and larger reserves.

The census of the Tribes as taken by Col. Simmons last summer made the whole number of men, women & children 638. There were, however, 662 Indians present at the Treaty, and we have advice that twenty more of the Puysellup Tribe had not been able to reach the Treaty ground in consequence of the severity of the weather. Only five Indians of this Tribe remained at home. It may be said that essentially the whole body of the Tribes, parties to the Treaty, were present. The number of Indians present of Tribes not parties to the Treaty was inconsiderable. I would estimate the numbers of the Tribes at 682, say 44 more than as given in the returns of Col. Simmons.

Referring to the provisions of the Treaty it will be seen that they cede their title to all their lands, extending from the Cascades on the East to the

Black Hills on the west, and from the  
Cascades and Skookum Chuck on the  
South to Wilke's Portage, Vothos Island  
and the divide between the Puyallup &  
White rivers on the north, and that they  
retain for present use and occupation  
three small reserves of two sections each.

These reserves have been so selected as  
not to interfere with existing claims, or  
with the progress of settlements, and yet at  
such points as would enable the Indians  
to catch salmon, gather roots and berries,  
pasture their animals on unclaimed land  
and participate, as heretofore, in the labor  
of the Sound. These rights, ~~are~~ with re-  
strictions, are secured in Article 3<sup>d</sup> of the  
Treaty.

I estimate that the cession made  
by them includes 4,000 square miles or  
2,560,000 acres.

It will be seen that Article 6<sup>th</sup>  
gives authority to the President to remove  
these Indians to other reserves or to con-  
solidate them with friendly tribes in a  
single reserve, as also to give within the  
limits of the reserves homesteads on the  
principle of the Omaha Treaty. This  
article, it was believed, would do away  
with the objection to the number of reserves.

Article 8<sup>th</sup> stipulates that the In-  
dian parties to the Treaty shall keep peace  
with the neighboring Tribes, and article  
11 that they shall free all slaves now  
held by them and not purchase or  
acquire others hereafter. Article 11 is a

M-472  
1854

Direct consequence of the stipulation referred to in Article 8, having been the result of war and the most prolific cause of difficulty and vice with the Indians on the Sound.

Articles 4, 5 & 6 & 10 embody the various provisions as to paying the Indians for their lands and taking care of them hereafter.

Art. 4 provides that \$32,500 shall be paid in annual installments, gradually diminishing through a period of 20 years, and to be applied to such beneficial objects as the President at his discretion may from time to time determine. Article 5 for a payment in addition of \$3,250 to remove them to their new homes, and fence and prepare their reserves for cultivation; the last paragraph of Article 6 for paying them for any substantial improvements which our Indians may now be compelled to abandon, or hereafter in consequence of removing them from one reserve to another and Article 10 for an agricultural and industrial school at the Central Agency free to all the Tribes on the Sound, and for the employment of a suitable instructor or instructors, and of a farmer, blacksmith, carpenter and physician, all to be kept up for a period of twenty years. This provision will be inserted in the remaining treaties and thus there be but ~~one~~ the expense of a single establishment in all the tribes of the Sound.

Very few Indians in the whole Territory have substantial improvements which they

RH

would be compelled to abandon in moving on to the reserves. Of the Indians, parties to this Treaty, only Qui-ee-mitt the head chief of the Squally tribe and whose name is first on the list of signatures has any at all. He has a house and some ten acres of land in cultivation.

But for a more general view of the condition of the Indians and the obligations of the government.

The Indians on Puget Sound have been for a considerable time in contact with the whites, have acquired many of their habits and all their vices. They form a very considerable proportion of the trade of the Sound. Many are good laborers and are employed in families, vessels, lumber yards, mills and on farms. They catch most of our fish, supplying not only our people with clams and oysters but salmon to those who cure & export it. Whilst they cultivate small patches of potatoes, their principal food is fish and roots & berries. The Tribes, parties to this Treaty, raise 1000 bushels of potatoes, own 236 canoes and 256 horses, and hence the provisions as to pasturing <sup>them</sup> ~~them~~, on <sup>their</sup> ~~their~~ <sup>own</sup> ~~own~~ <sup>land</sup> and to prevent the propagation of their bands of animals to the deterioration of the American breed, and ~~as to catching fish, pasturing animals & gathering roots and berries.~~

The provisions as to reserves and as to taking fish, pasturing animals & gathering roots and berries had strict reference to 5

their condition as above to their actual wants and to the part they play and ought hereafter to play in the labor and prosperity of the Territory. It may be here observed that their mode of taking fish differs so essentially from that of the whites that it will not interfere with the latter. They catch the salmon with spears in deep water and not with seines or weirs.

It is not believed that the pasturage in common with whites on unclaimed land will lead to difficulty. The character of the country generally is wood interspersed with prairies. Settlers take their claims on the edge of the timber leaving much open space in the central portions which will not be occupied and will remain open as common pasture ground. The remaining Tribes on the Sound own very few horses - not enough to be included in a census.

The provision for an agricultural and industrial school I deem of great consequence to the Indians. These Indians will make good ~~artisans~~ artisans and were even desirous that a provision should be inserted in the Treaty binding out the youths of both sexes as apprentices. Such a provision, it was believed, was more germane to the laws regulating intercourse than to a Treaty, and was in consequence not inserted. As to a physician, seeing that their diseases are the direct result of their intercourse with the whites, it does seem to me that in simple justice without any appeal to our

K6

sympathies we ought to provide them with medicinal advice. The use of the waters of the Sound as a means of communication will bring all the reservations within two days of the Central Agency and will, it seems to me, do away with all objections to the simple establishment previously advertised to.

It is hoped no objection will be made to the term of years for which provision is made for a school for artisans a farmer and physician. The scale of the school and the cost of maintaining it is left to the discretion of the President, and will, when the remaining treaties are concluded, be made the subject of a report.

The reserves provided for in this Treaty are now being surveyed and marked out, on the completion of which I shall give public notice that they are Indian reserves and not subject to the action of the Donation Law.

The next Treaty will be held at the mouth of the Sno-ho-mish River, where will be brought together the Indians of the Islands and the Eastern Shore of the Sound. These tribes have a population of 2223, own 425 canoes and raise 6400 bushels of potatoes. For details I will refer to the report of Col. Simmons Indian Agent. Every effort will be made to establish them on a single reservation and on that reservation to ~~provide~~ provide for the Agency. The Tribes on 7



11/10/11

The Straits and the Western Shore of the Sound, numbering 982 persons, owning 256 canoes and raising 2000 bushels of potatoes, will then be taken in hand, and if practicable placed also on a single reservation.

Should we succeed in this, there will be no difficulty it is believed, hereafter to transfer the tribes included in the present treaty to one of these reservations.

The provisions of the treaty now submitted for approval will form the basis of treaties with Indians of similar habits - that is those of the Sound, of the Coast and of the Lower Columbia.

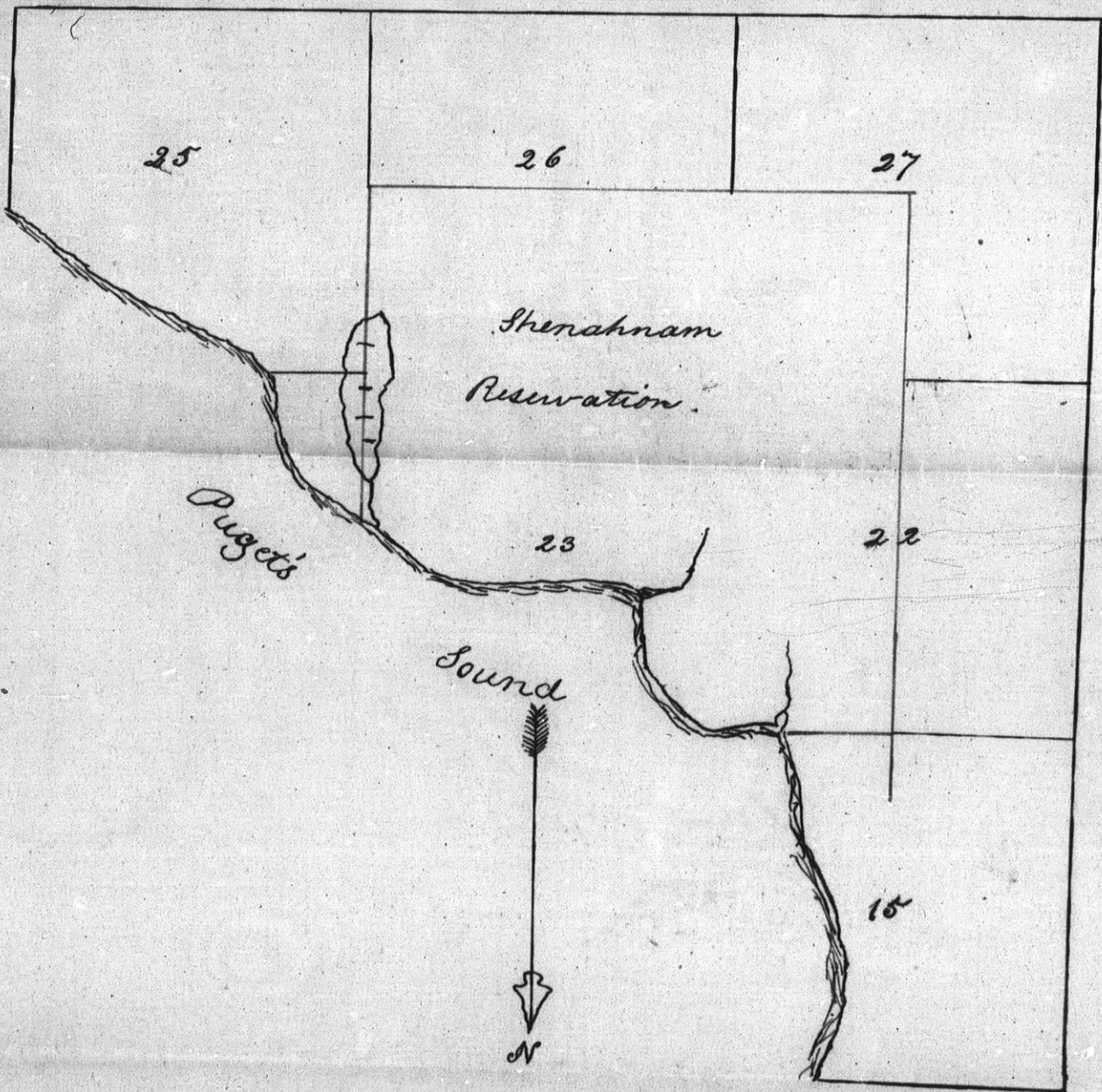
Enclosed is a rough tracing showing in red the land ceded and <sup>the</sup> probable reserves of the present treaty; in blue the lands, <sup>to be</sup> used and probable reserve of the tribes of the Islands and the Eastern Shore of the Sound, and in black the lands, <sup>to be</sup> used and the probable reserves of the Indians on the Straits and the Western Shore of the Sound, and a tracing from Wilkes' Chart showing more in detail the main points on the Shore of the Sound.

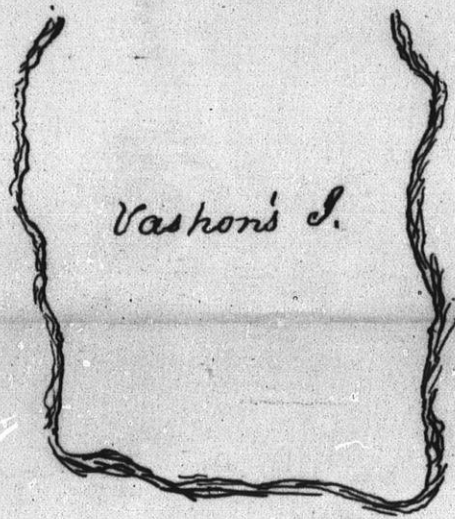
10 - Comm

I am, Sir, very respectfully  
Your most obedient

Isaac J. Stevens  
Gov. Wash Terr &  
Supd. Indian Affs

No. 1.



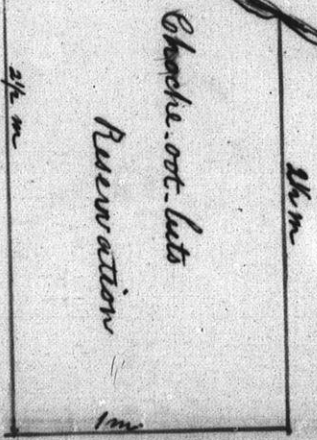


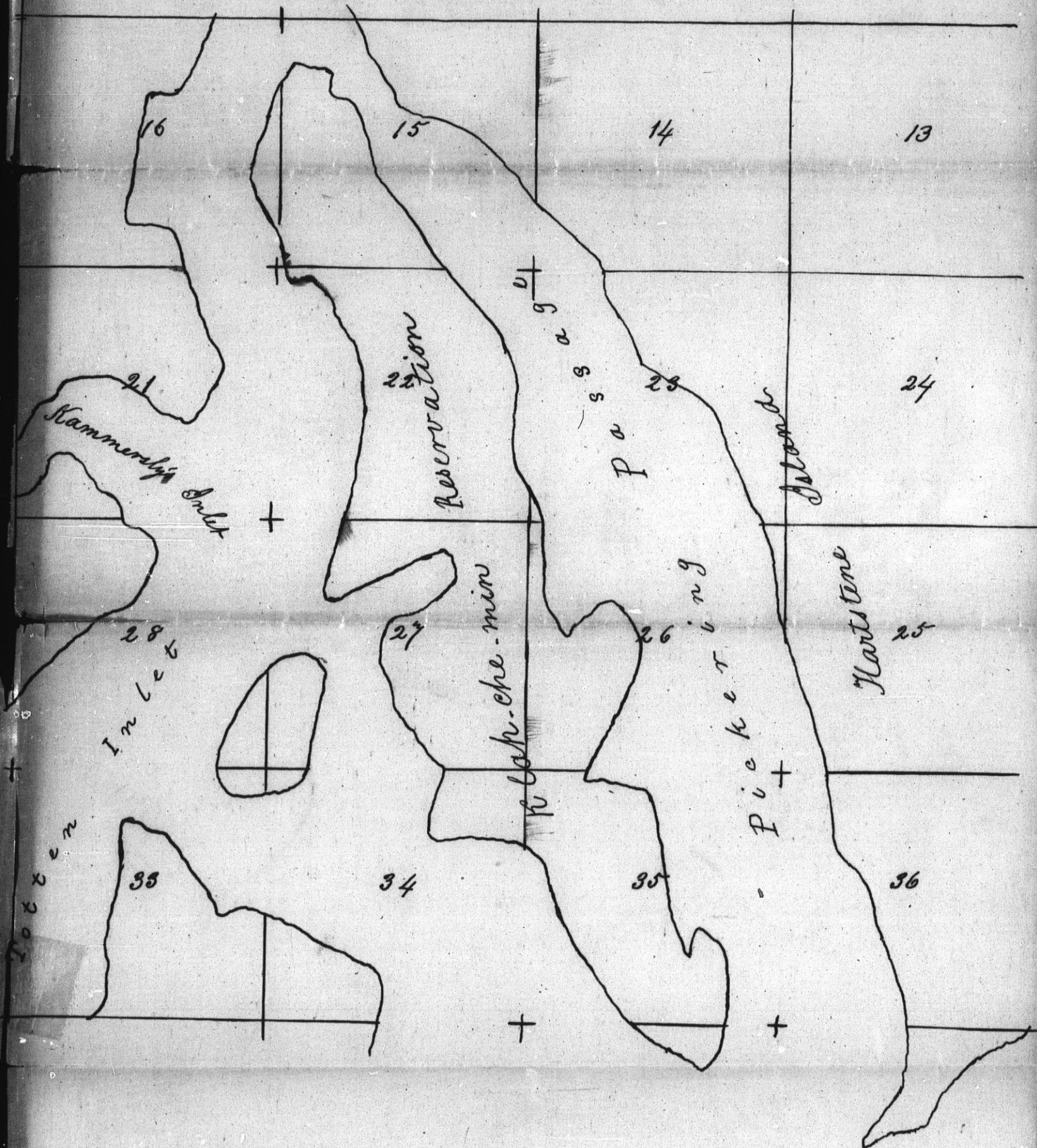
Scale of Miles

Pt. Defiance

The Narrows

Commencement Bay





U.S. Land Survey. Range 20 North. Township 2 West  
 Scale 40 Ch. to 1. inch.

Minutes of Proceedings  
of the 1844  
Commission for  
holding Treaties in  
Washington Territory  
Blackfoot ~~Country~~  
and  
Washington Ty. Indians -  
1854

Treaty Paper  
1854 + 1855

3  
Records of the proceedings of the Commission  
to hold Treaties with the Indian Tribes in  
Washington Territory and the Blackfoot Country.

Olympia, W. T. Dec. 7<sup>th</sup> 1854.

Gov. S. J. Stevens, the Commissioned  
organized the Commission by appointing James  
Doty, Secretary; Geo. Gibbs, Surveyor, N.A.,  
Goldborough, Commissary; and Frank Shaw,  
Interpreter.

Col. W. T. Simmons, Special Agent for the  
Puget Sound District was present.

The Commissioned read a letter addressed  
by him to the Secretary of the Interior concerning  
charges preferred against W. T. Simmons, Special  
Agent, and containing extracts from a letter from  
Secty. C. H. Mason to the Commissioned upon the  
same subject, in both of which letters the said  
charges were emphatically denied and refuted.

The letter was ordered on file.

The Com<sup>d</sup> spoke of general operations  
among the Indian Tribes in Washington Ter-  
ritory and the necessity of speedily concluding  
Treaties with them and placing them on Res-  
ervations.

The Secretary then read Treaties lately  
concluded by the Commissioned of Indian Affairs  
with the Ojibwa and Missouria Indians and the  
Omahas, and their Provisions were fully dis-  
cussed, and the proper form for Treaties with  
Indian Tribes west of the Cascade Mountains  
was considered.

After considerable discussion upon Res-  
ervations, Fishing Stations, Farms, Schools  
&c. The Commissioned directed W. Geo Gibbs to

dl

prepare the Program of a Treaty in accordance with the views of the Commission.

The question of employing a small Schooner for the use of the Commission and transportation of Indian Goods, came up, and it was decided to employ such Schooner at \$700. per month manned and victualled by the Owner.

The Commission then adjourned to Decr. 10<sup>th</sup>.

Decr. 10<sup>th</sup>

The Commission met and duly organized. Mr. Gibbs presented the Oustens draft of a Treaty, which after discussion and modification was adopted as the basis of the Treaties to be held with the Tribes upon the Sound and the Pacific Coast, and is as follows.

It is proposed that all the Indians to be first treated with, be sent and summoned to meet at the mouth of the Nisqually on the 24<sup>th</sup> inst. In the meantime the general Report of the assembly to be explained; the details to be settled there. The Reserves to be agreed on and set apart. Gov. Stevens to be their notifiers that he may attend and conclude the Treaty. He to read them an address, and a feast to be there given.

The first party to be composed of Indians from Jiminy Prairie to the Puyallup. Next, probably Hoods Canal, as Reserves will be located there. Then the Duwamish and so on down the Sound to Bellingham Bay and the Straits. Subsequently by land the lower Coast, Cowitz and Columbia Rivers.

## Heads of Proposed Treaties.

Art. I. The following named Tribes and Bands cede to the United States all their lands whatsoever.

Art. II. There is however reserved to the use of said Tribes the following tracts viz: —  
The right of fishing at common and accustomed places is further secured to them; Proviso against states or fenced claims.

May be removed from one Reservation to another on payment for improvements and cost of removal.

Art. III. The Tribes agree to remove to and settle on the aforesaid Reserves within one year after ratification of the Treaty, or sooner if the means are furnished them.

Art. IV. In consideration of the cession the United States agree to pay the said Tribes &c. the sum of \$\_\_\_\_\_ (Rate \$10. for Chiefs - \$7.50 for Sub Chiefs - \$5. for Tillicians, to be paid in annual installments decreasing at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. <sup>Note.</sup>  
The sum calculated on this principle to be stated in gross in the Treaty. Thus 650 Nisquallys at 5.0 per head is \$3.250. for the first year or \$32.500. in twenty years, to be expended in such manner as the President shall direct.

Art. V. To enable them to move and settle on their Reserves, to build houses for their chiefs, as also to indemnify settlers, if any,

on lands reserved, the United States further agree to pay a bonus equal to the first years annuity.

Art. VI. President authorized to divide these lands and assign lots to heads of families.

The United States to maintain at the Central Agency an Agricultural School free to their children in common with other Tribes, & provide medical attendance.

Art. VII. The annuities not to be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Art. VIII. The Indians agree to be on friendly terms with the whites. Depredations to be made good out of annuity money. The United States also to indemnify Indians for horses stolen by the whites.

Not to make war on any other Tribes but submit differences to Agent. Depredations by one Tribe against another to be paid for out of annuities. Citizens of the United States may safely pass through these Reserves. Roads may be run through them on compensation being made. Injuries committed by whites towards them not to be revenged, but on complaint being made they shall be tried by the laws of the U.S. and if convicted the offenders punished.

Injuries by Indians to whites to be in like manner prosecuted and punished according to law.

Every Tribe to be responsible for offences committed by its people, or

by others in their lands. Chiefs in the first instance to be looked to and required to deliver up Criminals at once. To be in return supported in the Exercise of their lawful Authority, by the Government.

Art. IX. No white man shall be allowed to reside on any Reservation, and Indians may at any time be compelled to stay there.

Art. X. Liquor to be excluded from Reserves. If brought, any Indian or white man may seize and destroy it.

A drunken Indian to forfeit his share of the annuities.

Art. XII. Tribes may punish offenders of their own Tribe for any offence committed, according to their own laws, a Majority of the Chiefs forming a Court for the trial of all offenders.

Art. XIII. They agree to free all Slaves held at the time of the Treaty and not to make any more.

Art. XIV. System of Apprenticeship introduced.

Art. XV. They agree not to trade at Vancouver's Island, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside in their Reserves.

In regard to the division of Tribes into Districts, and settling them upon Reserves, the following were to be considered



"as the utmost limits to be allowed."

Probable Reserves.

- |                                                                                                                                           | Souls. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. From Puyallup to Trinity Prairie —<br>Say three Villages. Squawkan, Nisqually,<br>Puyallup. Perhaps all may be removed<br>to Squawkan. | 638    |
| 2. D'ramish, Sugamish &c<br>One Village East side Hoods Canal.                                                                            | 454    |
| 3. Snogalmoo & Snohomish<br>One at mouth of Snohomish River.                                                                              |        |
| 4. X Skagit, Kikiallis &c<br>One near mouth of Skagit River,<br>One near mouth of —                                                       |        |
| 5. Lummy, Nooksahk &c<br>One on Samish<br>One on Lummi.                                                                                   | 537    |
| 6. Skhallams, Chimikums & Skohomish.<br>One in Hoods Canal.<br>One on the Straits.                                                        | 982    |
| 7. Macaws &c on the Coast<br>Two Villages                                                                                                 | 585    |
| 8. Cowitz & Upper Chihalis.<br>Two Villages.                                                                                              |        |
| 9. Chinook & Lower Chihalis<br>One on North side Grays Harbor.                                                                            |        |

10. Tui-ni-ithl  
One on the River.

" It is however proposed, if practicable,  
" to remove all the Indians on the East side  
" of the Sound as far as the Snohomish; as  
" also the S' Clalams to Hoods Canal and  
" generally to admit as few Reservations as  
" possible, with the view of finally concentrating  
" them in one.

Decr. 24<sup>th</sup>

Governor Stevens left Olympia  
and proceeded to the Treaty Ground on the  
She-nah-nam or Medicine Creek.

Decr. 25<sup>th</sup>

The Program of the Treaty  
was fully explained to the Indians present.  
At the evening session of  
the Commission, the draft of the proposed  
Treaty was read, and after a full discussion  
of its provisions by the gentlemen present, viz:  
Messrs. Simmons, Gibbs and Doty it was  
ordered to be engraved and is as follows.

Note.

Here comes in the Treaty, in the Records,  
but the original document having been forwarded to  
the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it is omitted in  
this copy of the minutes.

Decr. 26<sup>th</sup> Treaty Ground.

Present Gov. J. J. Stevens,  
Commissioner, Hon. C. H. Mason Secretary of the  
Territory; W. Doty Secretary to the Commission,

Mr. Geo. Gibbs Surveyor, Sect. W. A.  
Slaughter U.S.D., Col. M. T. Simmons, Special  
Agent, and Frank Shaw Interpreter.

About 9 o'clock the Indians assembled  
to the number of 633 and Gov. Stevens ad-  
dressed them as follows.

This is a great day for you and  
for us. A day of Peace and Friendship for you  
and the Whites for all time to come. You  
are about to be paid for your lands, and  
the Great Father has sent me today to treat  
with you concerning the payment. The  
Great Father lives far off. He has many  
Children: some of them came here when he  
knew but little of them or the Indians,  
and he has sent me to inquire into these  
things. We went through this Country  
last year, learned your numbers and saw  
your wants. We felt much for you and  
went to the Great Father to tell him what  
we had seen. The Great Father felt for his  
Children - he pitied them, and he has sent  
me here today, to express those feelings, and  
to make a Treaty for your benefit.

The Great Father has many Children -  
white Children - who come here, some to build  
mills; some to make farms, and some to fish;  
and the Great Father wishes you also to have  
homes, pastures for your horses & fishing places.  
He wishes you to learn to farm, and your  
Children to go to a good school, and he  
now wants me to make a bargain with  
you, in which you will sell your lands,  
and in return be provided with all these  
things. You will have certain lands

set apart for your homes, and receive yearly  
payments of Blankets, Axes &c. All this  
is written down on this paper which will  
be read to you. If it is good you will  
sign it, and I will then send it to the  
Great Father. I think he will be pleased  
with it and say it is good: but if not;  
if he wishes it different, he will say so  
and send it back, and then if you agree  
to it, it is a fixed bargain and payments  
will be made.

The Treaty was then read section by  
section and explained to the Indians by the  
Interpreter, and every opportunity given them  
to discuss it.

Gov. Stevens then said: "The Paper has  
been read to you. Is it good? If it is good  
we will sign it now, but if you dislike it  
in any point say so now. After signing we  
have some goods to give you and next Summer  
will give you more, and after that you must  
wait until the paper comes back from the  
Great Father. The goods now given are not  
a payment for your lands; they are merely a  
friendly present."

The Indians had some discussion, &  
Gov. Stevens then put the question, are you  
ready, if so I will sign it? There were  
no objections made, and the Treaty was then  
signed by Gov. J. J. Stevens on the part of  
the United States, and the Chiefs, Delegates  
and Head men on the part of the Indians,  
and duly witnessed by the Secretary, Special  
Agent and several Citizens present.

The presents - Goods & provisions -

were then opened and apportioned in the just ratio to the three Chiefs of the Puyallup, Nisqually and Squawhew Tribes, and were by them distributed to their people and the Indians present included in the Treaty.

Towards evening Mr. Snow arrived with 29 Indians of the Puyallup Tribe and reported 20 more on the way, who starting three days ago had been detained by bad weather.

These 49 Indians not having received any presents, the Commission decided on sending them presents from Olympia in the ratio of  $\frac{1}{12}$  of the Goods given at this Treaty.

At an evening session of the Commission, all the members being present, the Treaty was very fully discussed, and also the provisions necessary to be incorporated in the further Treaties to be concluded with Indians upon the Sound and Coast. The question of Reservations <sup>was</sup> considered and the number proper to be allowed. Messrs. Simmons and Gibbs thought that several Reserves would be necessary for the remaining Tribes upon the Sound, on account of their difference in language & disposition, and because they needed a number of fishing stations.

The question of a Central Agency, Farm and Agricultural School was very fully discussed and unanimously voted as necessary for the civilization of the Indians, and as no more than justice to them considering that they cede to the United States so large an amount of valuable land.

It was also thought necessary to

allow them to fish at all accustomed places since this would not in any manner interfere with the rights of Citizens, and was necessary for the Indians to obtain a subsistence.

It was deemed absolutely necessary that Slavery among the Indians in this Territory should cease, because it is a direct consequence of war upon neighboring Tribes, which by Treaty is prohibited.

Questions of employing a Physician to reside at the Central Agency, also Teachers, Artificers and employes was considered and votes necessary, and the following Estimate approved of.

One Township of land to be reserved for the Central Agency.

1 Surgeon	@ \$1500. per year
1 Teacher & Wife	1500.
1 Farmer	750.
1 Blacksmith	750.
1 Carpenter	750.
Employe's	1,200.
Medicines	1,000.
Support of 200 Children at school @ 25.¢ each	} 5,000.
Necessary Buildings	5,000.
Materials, Tools &c.	2,550.
making	\$20,000. as

the expenditure for the first year and yearly thereafter fifteen thousand dollars.

The question of bringing all the remaining Tribes upon the Sound together in one Treaty, and if possible placing them upon one Reservation, was fully considered

and different opinions entertained. Gov. Stevens and the Secretary thought it practicable. Messrs. Simmons, Gibbs and Goldsborough dissented. After considerable argument and explanation of the views of the Indian Department upon the question of Reservations, and after taking the opinions & advice of the gentlemen present, Gov. Stevens decided to bring all the Indians upon the East side of the Sound and the Islands into one Treaty to be held at the mouth of the Snohomish River on the 21<sup>st</sup> of January 1853; And in one week thereafter to treat with the Tribes upon the West side of the Sound & upon the Straits, at some point upon the West side of said Sound.

Messrs. Simmons, Gibbs, Goldsborough & Shaw were accordingly directed to prepare & collect the Indians for the Treaties.

Gov. Stevens directed the Secretary of Commission to prepare a copy of all the proceedings of this Commission, to be forwarded with the original Treaty to the Commission of Indian Affairs.

And then the Commission adjourned.

I hereby Certify that the foregoing and above proceedings are a true copy of the Records on file in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington Territory

Olympia

Dec. 26 1854

James Doty  
Secretary to the  
Commission

Engelbts, survey of the  
Commission

1854

Commencement Bay Dec 31.


Wm. J. Francis

Abigail Scher Potter Dec. 31.

Dr Sir

I rec<sup>d</sup> your note as we had cast off from  
Khalacoon - not being able to get a conveyance for Capt.  
Simmons & Shaw down the river, we thought it best  
that I should land with the committee at Swan's on  
Commencement Bay while the boat ran down with  
them to Seattle. I shall endeavor to run the lines of  
the Puget Sound before she gets back. The mis-  
qually news I will run as soon as practicable. Mean-  
while if you wish to notify it, you can do so as  
on the other side - As regards that at the mouth of  
the Snohomish I presume it will be best to exam-  
ine it forthwith & as soon as the vessel returns will  
unless I hear from you to the contrary go down and  
do it - From what I hear of the country, the  
actual running of the lines may not be possible  
now, but I shall do my best.

Dr Tolmie said something to me one day before  
your arrival wh. I meant to communicate, but wh. he  
escaped my recollection - He said that some Northern  
Indians were coming down this winter, as I under-  
stood him to talk with you & that you ought  
to know it & prevent unnecessary alarm among  
the citizens - I would suggest that you see him  
& address a note to Gov. Douglas to stop them -

there & that you run down on being notified  
& make the opportunity of an understanding on  
the subject of their future movements as well as  
with the Company in regard to Indian relations -  
As they took revenge for the killing of their man  
they ought not to receive any compensation, but  
the future recurrence of trouble, or the coming into  
our territory at all, more especially to make war  
on the Indians, should be guarded against, and  
though you cannot strictly negotiate with them  
or with the company, you may still make infor-  
mal arrangements without contravention of national  
propriety. At least the suggestion may be introduced  
in some way, like a ~~trust~~ to a sermon.

Very truly

George Gibbs

Gov. Stevens.

Contents of Reserve

Fraction 23 - The eastern half of  
Section 22 & Eastern part of fraction 15 -  
The Northern half of Section 26 & North eastern  
quarter of Section 27, All in range 1 west,  
Township 19 north - Constituting about two  
Sections of land. ~~Is~~ situated one mile west  
of the Meridian line - on the South side of  
Puget Sound -



Seattle. Jany. 6th 1855

Dear Sir

We spent two days at work on the Puyallup reserve, taking six Indians to cut in advance of us. The ground selected as the best lies adjoining & east of Swan & Riley's claim, & runs 1 1/2 miles South Easterly along the beach. I should have preferred on account of the ground to have run another half mile, but a man who has built a cabin above them had so fixed his location that I was afraid to do so, especially as he was on the watch to get damages. The formation of the land will make the shape of this reservation still worse than the other, but for the purposes of the Indians it is a very good one, affording excellent ground to haul up their canoes, a small stream in which they take the winter salmon, & ground of good quality for their potato patches. A high bluff, say 150 feet, rises a short distance back, very steep & coming to the water at the eastern extremity, ranging farther back & more gradual towards the west. We found the woods very thick with much fallen timber & undergrowth of small firs, which made it impossible to survey without previously cutting a trail. As we expected Major Goodwin back on Wednesday & I wished to report to you first, I did not attempt to go entirely round, but chained the beach, chained & cut half a mile on the western side & one within a few chains of half a mile on the eastern side, where we were cut off by a cañon, which bounds it to the east & there turns suddenly southward. Back of this there is table land pretty sure so far as we could see, & heavily timbered. It is then a few miles back to the Prairie or open country, & there is no probability of settlement from that direction. We marked the front lines beyond mistake. Swan and Riley have cut a trail for horses through the woods to Steilacoom, about ten miles. The Indians

will need only the ground on the beach, & lying back upon a rich marshy plat for cultivation. Their fellows never go into the woods & know nothing of the country behind. Should you deem it desirable, the remainder of the line round the reservation can be cut out at any time hereafter, but it will take, if done by Indian work, nearly a week.

Swan proposes if you will let him have spades & axes, to set the Indians at work at once upon their land & make them put up their houses there. We found three large lodges at his house & another a short distance below, when we arrived & many others came in afterwards. He will be responsible for the tools. If you like the idea, you can send them to Dr Webber's at Steilacoom for him. He seems to take a good deal of interest in the matter & I think will manage it well. Says he means to make them build in a line & will burn clam shells & white wash the houses. They are of great use to him as they haul his seine and do his work generally. He keeps a store & sells flour calicoes & the usual Indian goods. I was well pleased with both him & his partner & believe them to be perfectly fair & honest as well as friendly in their conduct towards the Indians.

The S'Komanish came over & commenced a talk about the reservation - wanted another in their country. We shut them up by telling them it was too late to talk about that. They should have mentioned it before signing the paper. The presents were distributed by raffle. There were some fifty Indians present & the number was of articles very small, & we thought that mode the best under the circumstances. The result was funny enough. Men drew the shawl & one woman's dress, & a blind doctor, the looking glass. We found that the half breeds and Irish on the plains had been putting dissatisfaction into their heads again.

On concluding what I deemed advisable at the Puyallup, we came down here in the Scho. and last night Major Goodwin returned in the Steamer. We find that since Simmons passed the

Indians have got another kink at this place. The merchants have been advising them not to treat except for money, and a parcel of Klikatat Indians, it is said, or as I think some of the band who live up this line towards the foot of the mountains have urged them not to go, but to the Skokomish, but to insist on treating here. They, have put it into old Seattle's head that if he treats up there his paper will be taken away and some one put over him. Maynard informed us of it & said that he had talked to Seattle again but unsuccessfully so far. I think Simmons will put them right on his return.

There has been quite an affair here - some one has stolen Collins' grist mill, & a general alarm prevades the community. It is said that they have chained the Methodist church to a big fir tree.

We are off as soon as the tide turns for the Skokomish. The cutter left last night - weather damnable.

Very respy & truly

George Gibbs

Gov. Stevens.

(COPY)

Council Ground, Walla Walla Valley, W.T.

August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1856.

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

Sir:

On the fourth of this month, I had a conference with the Puyallup & Nisqually Tribes of Indians at the temporary reservation assigned to them on Fox's Island, near Steilacoom. The parties who had surrendered were present. They numbered some three hundred men, women & children. The whole number of Indians of the two tribes amounted to about seven hundred and fifty. The war having been eventually brought to a close on the Sound, only one war party of some six or seven men, under Jim, a Nisquilly, and one of the murderers of White & Northorp, being out, it seemed to me the time had come to place them on the reservation, secured to them by the treaty, or in such other reservations, as in the terms of the treaty, would promote their good and the public advantage. Accordingly I met them to make the necessary arrangements to execute the treaty, and by my invitation Lieut. Col. Casey in command of the Military District of Puget Sound, Capt. Maloney the former commander and other officers were present. By my particular request Adjt. Genl. James Titton of the Washington Territory Volunteers and Surveyor General of the Territory was also present.

In the conference I was assisted by Col. M.T. Simmons, the General Agent of the Puget Sound District and Capt. S.S. Ford Jr. the local Agent.

In my report transmitted in May last, giving a brief History of the Superintendency during the present Indian war, I stated that after the conclusion of the treaty with the Tribes at the head of the Sound, I caused the reservations set apart for the Puyallups and Nisquallies to be examined, and became satisfied that in some respects, though indicated by the Indians themselves, they were not adapted to their wants and should either be enlarged or changed. That I sent word to the Nisquallies to this effect by my interpreter B.F. Shaw Esq., now Lieut. Col. Shaw of the Washington Territory Volunteers, before I left the Sound for the Blackfoot Country. That by my direction the Agent, Col. Simmons, gave them the same assurances in his annual visit to the Tribes of his District. I also stated that these Tribes had remained faithful as Tribes. That the hostiles were refugees from these and other tribes, & that by the vigorous prosecution of the war, the whole hostile force on the Sound, Jim's party alone excepted, had been reduced to absolute submission, or driven across the mountains. They were driven across, a small party of some fifty warriors, in March whilst the snow was still deep and they are now desirous of returning and submitting to the authorities. I shall receive them and place them upon the reservation, with the exception of certain leaders and murderers whose cases will be more particularly referred to in another communication.

Under these circumstances, it seemed to me that

humanity and sound policy required that no delay should occur in establishing these Indians upon reservations, suitable to their wants and where they would be contented.

The result of the conference was that I agreed to recommend to the Department a change in the Nisqually and an enlargement of the Puyallup reservation. The reservations however not to be definitely settled, till they had been carefully surveyed. It is proposed to locate the Nisquallies near the mouth of the Nisqually River and the Puyallups on the reservation near the mouth of the Puyallup secured in the Treaty, but enlarged so that the horse Indians shall have sufficient range for animals within the boundaries of the reservation.

I have directed the Agent, Col. Simmons, to have the ground immediately surveyed and shall report the result to the Dept. as early as practicable.

In the meantime, I deem it of consequence to plant these Indians this fall upon the reservations, and I propose in advance of and anticipating the approval of the Department immediately to move them upon the completion of the surveys, and to put up houses for the winter.

The taking of this responsibility I deem essential to preserving the relations of confidence and good will which now exists and I trust the Department in view of the suffering both of the whites and the Indians of the Sound in consequence of the war, will approve of this course as a peace measure.

I enclose the proceedings of the conference. They were now satisfactory to the Indians, my words and views were. More than one-third present were Indians who had surrendered unconditionally. I wish to follow up the good impression by acts, which will show to the Indians, that they live under a fatherly and merciful Government.

I will request that the Balances remaining in the Treasury of the First appropriation made to carry out the treaty with the Indians at the head of the Sound be remitted without delay.

Also that in the event of the treaties being confirmed, that one-half the sums appropriated for the removal of Indians on the Sound, be remitted to me, and a small part of the sums appropriated for the same purpose, in the case of the Nes Perces and Flatheads. Also that one-half of the several annual appropriations be remitted.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient,

Isaac I. Stevens

Gov. & Supt.

See Treaty of Dec. 26, 1854

W-472  

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1855.

W-472  

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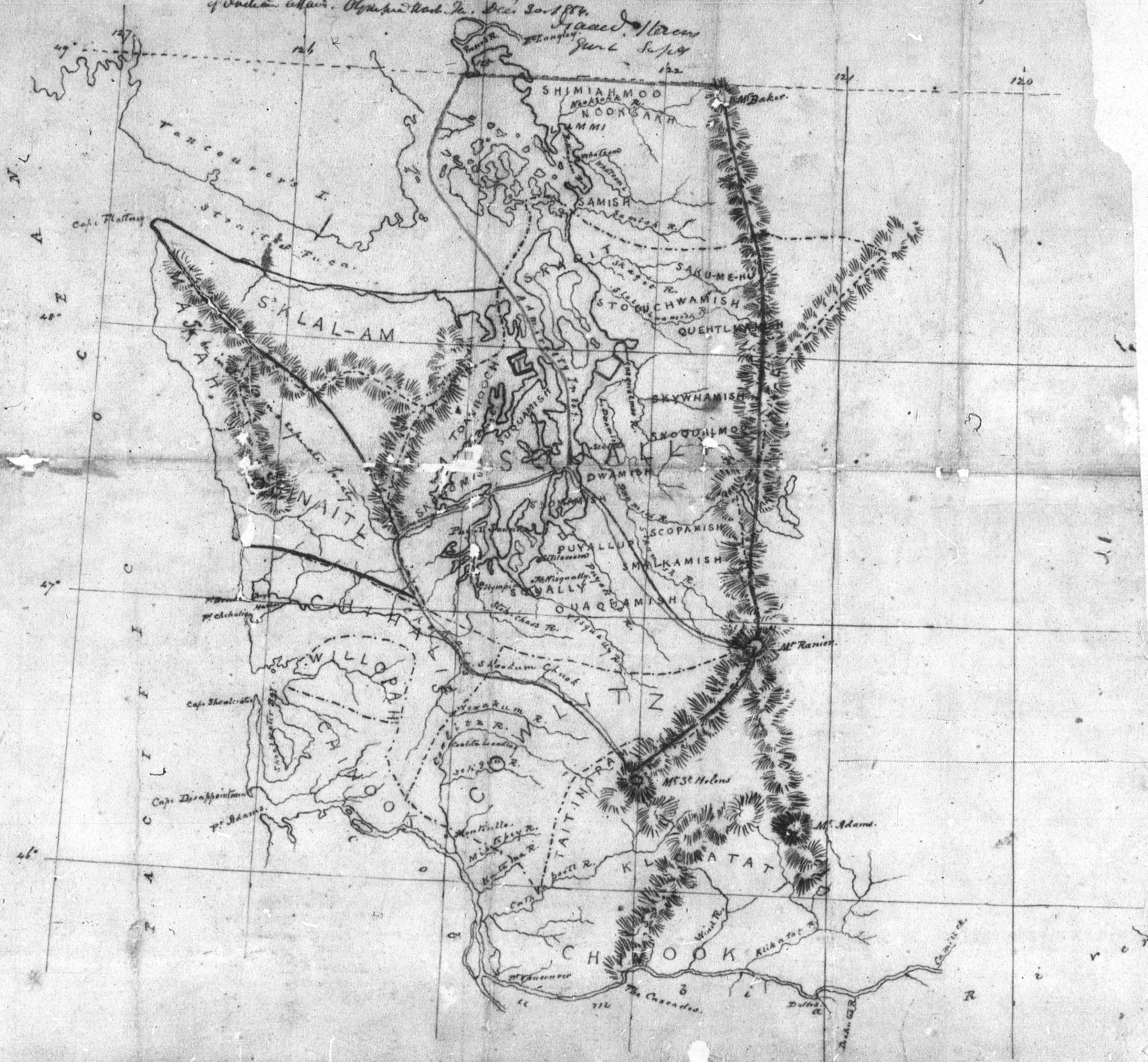
1855

Original in map  
room

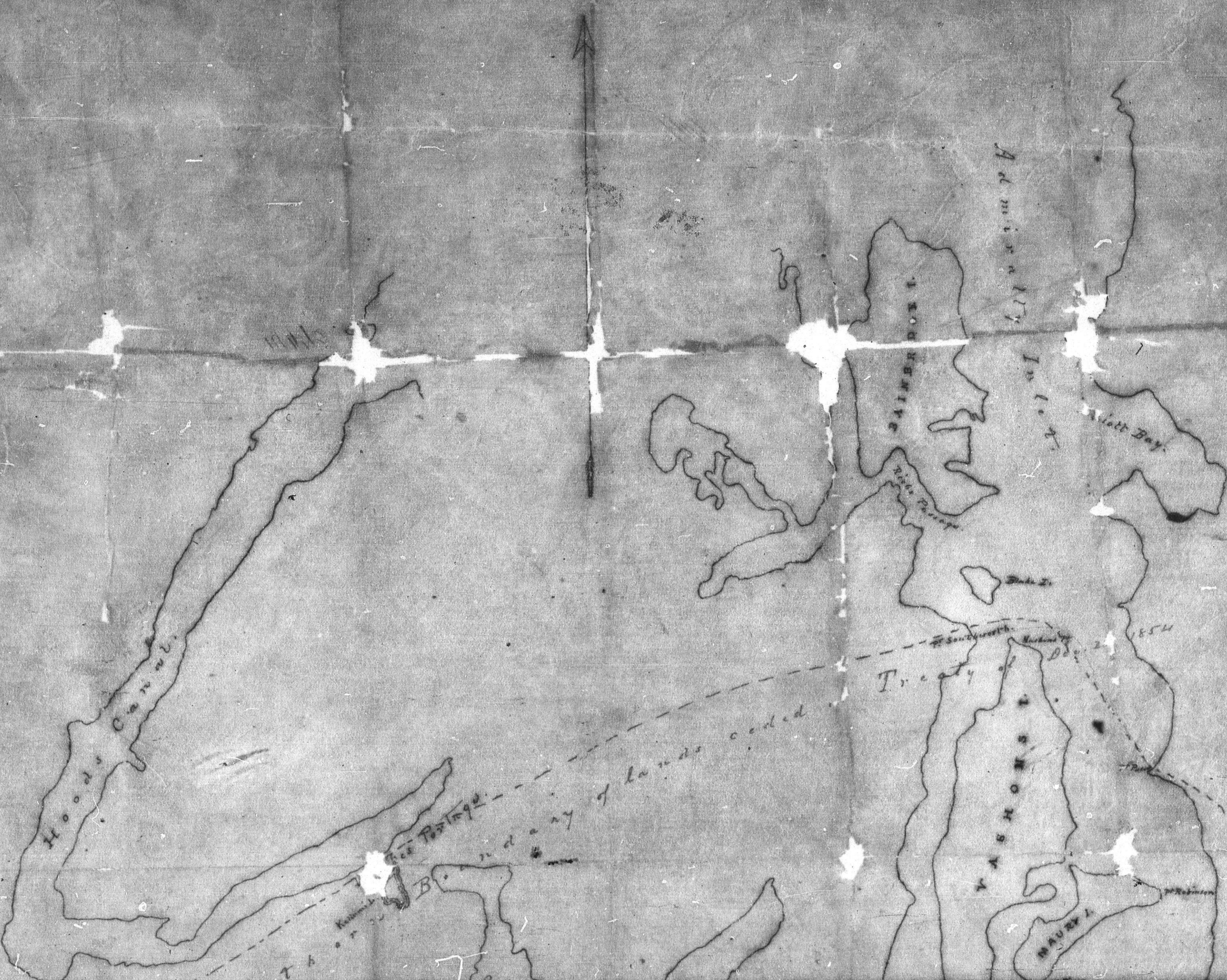


Washington Territory West of the Cascade Mountains  
 Showing the Boundaries of lands ceded at Treaty of Dec. 23. 1854. & the  
 Reserves, Also Indian Tribes to be treated with and lands to be ceded  
 at future Treaties. Forwarded with letter of this date to the Commissioner  
 of Indian Affairs. Oregon and Wash. Ter. Dec. 30. 1854.

Isaac H. Stevens  
 June 1. 1854



Copy from Walker's Chart of a portion of Puget Sound.





OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[NOTE]

Maps forwarded with Annual  
Report of W. P. Williams. See letter from

Sup<sup>t</sup> Hilborn 1871. dt 379  
[Mr. Kenney] [WASH 27]

SUBJECT.

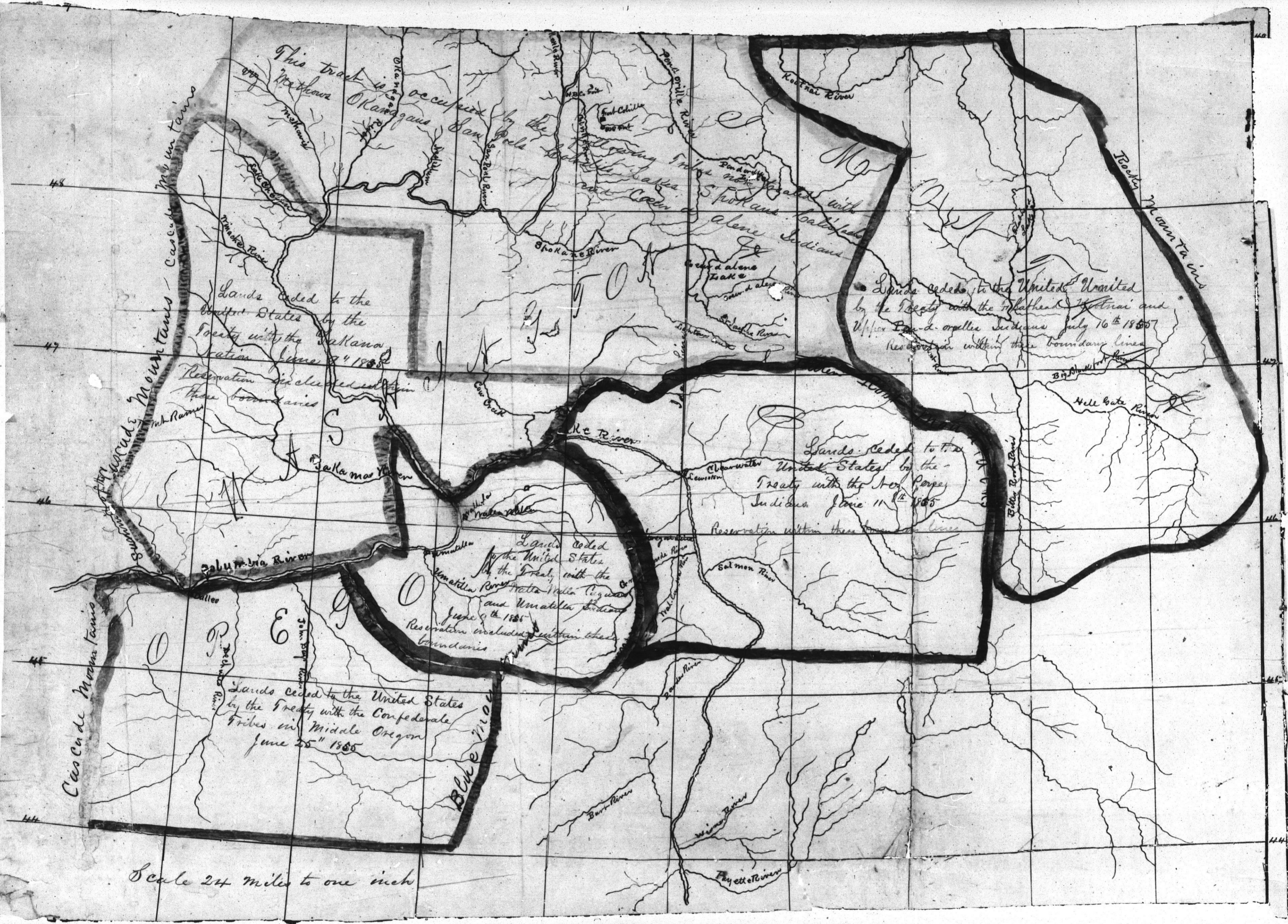
Showing lands ceded to U.S.  
by Treaty with Yakimas - 9 June 1855  
" " Flatheads 16 July 1855  
" " " Nez Percés 2 June 1855  
" " " Walla Walla & 9 " 1855  
" " " Confederated Tribes (Middle Oregon)  
June 25, 1855.

& land occupied by Indians not  
located with a Spokane, Methuens  
Okangans & ACTION.

Yakima + Colville  
maps

1855  
File with Council  
Flathead, Nez Percés & Okangans

See Treaties June 9 1855 (List)



Scale 24 miles to one inch

This tract is occupied by the Okanogan and San Poil Tribes

Lands Ceded to the United States by the Treaty with the Salkamish Indians June 9<sup>th</sup> 1855  
Reservation included within these boundaries

Lands Ceded to the United States by the Treaty with the Nez Perce and Umatilla Indians June 11<sup>th</sup> 1855  
Reservation included within these boundaries

Lands Ceded to the United States by the Treaty with the Nez Perce Indians June 11<sup>th</sup> 1855  
Reservation within these boundaries

Lands Ceded to the United States by the Treaty with the Flathead, Kootenai and Upper Pend d'Oreille Indians July 16<sup>th</sup> 1855  
Reservation within these boundary lines

Lands Ceded to the United States by the Treaty with the Confederated Tribes in Middle Oregon June 25<sup>th</sup> 1855

A Treaty of peace and friendship made between the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes and the Siouas, Winnebagoes and Menomories, and accepted to by the Omahas, Ioways, Ottos & Mipoures tribes of Indians.

A war having broken out between the confederated tribes of the Sacs & Foxes, and the Siouas and having involved the Menomories and Winnebagoes, was, it is believed extending itself to other tribes, and threatening to produce a General War amongst the Indian nations. The President of the United States being desirous of terminating a War calculated to alarm the frontier settlements, to jeopardise the lives of the citizens of the United States in the Indian country, and to do great injury to their interests; and being also desirous to prevent the further effusion of blood and to secure to the Indian tribes, the blessings of peace and tranquility, has appointed William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs and Willoughby Morgan, Colonel of the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of the United States Infantry, to meet Deputations from these tribes for the purpose of aiding them in settling all their differences and in establishing between themselves a firm and lasting peace. The Commissioners having met deputations from the said tribes in Council at Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, after full deliberation the said deputations on behalf of their respective tribes agree with the United States, and with each other upon the following articles:-

Article 1<sup>st</sup>. - There shall be a firm and perpetual peace between the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, the Siouas, Menomories and Winnebagoes.

Article 2<sup>d</sup>. The boundary line between the confederated tribes of the Sacs & Foxes, and the Siouas as agreed upon by the 2<sup>d</sup> article of the treaty made at Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, on the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, is hereby re-established according to the provisions of said article.

Article 3<sup>d</sup>. The Yancton and Santee bands of the Siouas, being materially interested in the line from the forks of the Desmoine river to the Mipoures (and not being fully represented in this Council) it is agreed that their deputations of their respective bands to meet a

Article 2.<sup>d</sup> The boundary line between the confederated tribes of the Sacs & Foxes, and the Sioux is agreed upon by the 2.<sup>d</sup> article of the treaty made at Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, on the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, is hereby re-established according to the provisions of said article.

Article 3.<sup>d</sup> The Yancton and Santee bands of the Sioux being materially interested in the line from the forks of the Desmoine river to the Missouri (and not being fully represented in this Council) it is agreed that they shall be invited as soon as possible to send deputations of their respective bands to meet a deputation of the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri for the purpose of definitely settling in the present, and by the aid of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs the boundary lines between them; and also for the purpose of adjusting all other matters about which they may have any differences.

Article 4.<sup>th</sup> It is agreed that if the treaty shall be signed by the Yancton & Santee bands of the Sioux, they shall be considered as parties hereto, and bound by all its stipulations.

Article 5.<sup>th</sup> It is further agreed that nothing contained in this treaty shall prejudice any claim which the Ioways, Omahas or Ottos may have to any lands east and south of the line between the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux.

Article 6.<sup>th</sup> The provisions contained in the thirteenth and fourteenth article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien of the nineteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, are hereby renewed, and made obligatory upon the parties hereto.

Article 7.<sup>th</sup> This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the government thereof.

Done and signed and sealed at Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, this tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of the independence of the United States the thirtieth day.

Article 7<sup>th</sup> This treaty shall be obligatory on the tribes, parties hereto, from and after the date hereof, and on the United States, from and after its ratification by the government thereof.

Done and signed and sealed at Prairie du Chien, in the Territory of Michigan, this tenth day of July, 1837, in the presence of eight hundred and thirty, and of the independence of the United States the fifty fifth.

In presence of Wm Clark Chief of Ind Affs U.S.  
Wm Morgan Commissioner U.S.  
Wm Croft Commissioner U.S.  
John Ruland Secy  
to the Comdr  
Sub Agent Ind Affs

	Sacs.	Winnebagoes.
<u>Louis Lafeno</u>	Mash-que-tay-paw <sup>his</sup> X (or) Red Head	<u>Nau-kaw</u> X "Wood"
<u>John Smith</u>	Shee-calawko X Turtle Shell	<u>Noo-tshapi-kaw</u> X Four Legs (son)
<u>E. J. Langham</u>	Sauki-quo-pee X	<u>Wash-hat-a-kaw</u> X Big Canoe
<u>Sub Agent</u>	She-she-queus X Gourd	<u>Wee-no-shee-kaw</u> X
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Ke-o-kuk X the watchful fox	<u>Shoank-tshunk-saip-kaw</u> X Black Wolf
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Poi-o-tahih X One that has no heart	<u>Noo-tshapi-kaw</u> X Four Legs (fr)
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Oshaw-kee X Ridge	<u>Hoon-kaw</u> X The chief
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Shee-shee-quanmoo X Little gourd	<u>Wee-tshoon-wau-kaw</u> X Wild Cat
<u>Sub Agent</u>	O-sau-wish-canoe X Yellow Bird	<u>Mo-nee-kaw</u> X Earth Hunter
<u>Sub Agent</u>	I-onim X	<u>Mau-kay-ray-kaw</u> X Tattooed Breast
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Am-oway X	<u>Sau-rah-mau-nee</u> X Walking mat
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Nine-won-quo-sant X He who fears mankind	<u>Noo-me-nu-kan</u> X (Little Karsmy-mau-nee)
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Chauke-manitou X The Little Spirit	<u>Kaugh-kau-wau-kay-kaw</u> X The Gull
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Mo-so-inn X The scalp	<u>Mau-tshighos-kaw</u> X The Leader
<u>Sub Agent</u>	No-chewai-tamsai X	<u>Ishah-wau-saip-kaw</u> X
<u>Sub Agent</u>	Mash-quaw-sais X	



J. J. Morrison Capt 3<sup>rd</sup> Infy No. chewai-tamsai X  
 John Gale Surg<sup>l</sup> U.S. Army Mash-quaw-siais X  
 J. J. Abernethy Major 1<sup>st</sup> Regt Wampawchiconnuck X Fish of the white man  
 James Archibald Hamilton, Lincoln on London Mexico, X the Ice  
 William P. Clark: — Foxes.  
 M. Smith

Mau-toho-zhos-kaw X a the Leader  
 Ishah-wau-saip-kaw X  
 Ka-roi-kau-kau X Without Horns  
 Kad-pee-oon-kaw X Youthful  
 Mau-wau-to-see-kaw X  
 Mau-kau-kaw p. X Rattle Snake (of black)  
 Wau-kau-kaw son X Snake  
 Heen-toho-kaw X Green Hair

R. Tomason Capt 1<sup>st</sup> Regt Mau-pay-law X the Prince  
 S. P. Sedgewick Capt 1<sup>st</sup> Regt Taimemin X Strawberry  
 C. Wheeler Capt 3<sup>rd</sup> Infy Pashaw-sau-kay X (son of Pemanschie)  
 J. A. Smith Sr. 1<sup>st</sup> Infy Keuausette X He who climbs everywhere  
 Addison Garland Nau-mee X  
 Wm. Warfield Lt. 3<sup>rd</sup> Infy Appenoce X the grand child  
 Geo. Davis Capt Maytee-min X  
 Amos Day Kawayan-cosi X  
 Ira Cottle Manguo-piwam X the Bears lip (morgans)  
 Randolph Gardener Lt. 1<sup>st</sup> Regt Kaw-kaw-kee X the Crown  
 Stephen Julian U.S. interpr. Mawcaw-tay-e-qui-gue-nick X Black neck  
 Antoine Le Claire U.S. interpreter Wate-pawnosh X  
 A. Campbell U.S. Interpreter Meshaw-nu-wau-pee-tay X Large teeth  
 J. C. Myers M. C. Caw-kee-kamack X always fish  
 Louis Perthe, Winnebago Interpreter Mussaw-wau-quotte X

Memories.  
 Oash-kash X Grave.  
 Mau-koi-mee-tay X Bears grease  
 Amable X  
 Mei-e-she-neh X Cat fish  
 Mush-ko-mau-kay X  
 Oh-shaw-way-no X  
 Oh-naw-gee-shey X  
 Ka-ron X  
 Kay-to-may-kay X  
 May-mau-kee-wet X Big paw

Sioux.

Wabeshaw X Red Leaf  
 Schawtigua-manie X Little Crow  
 Mago-manie X the Iron that walks

Omahas.

O-pau-tonga X the Big Elk  
 Chonguestau X the White Horse  
 Tapan X the White Cow  
 Ish-tau-mauzay X Iron eye.  
 Wawshingaw saw-bai X Black Bird  
 Wawshingaw X the one who scaps

ga e gves Motta  
 Louis Berthe, Winnebago & Menominee  
 Interpreter

Caw-kee-kamack X always fish

May-mau-kee-wet X Big paw

Mussaw-wauquette X

Sioux.

Wabeshaw X Red Leaf  
 Schawtagna-manie X Little Crow  
 Mago-manie X the Iron that walks  
 Teco-cogin-fishnee X He that fears nothing  
 Mau-mundee-tunkar X The great calumet eagle  
 Pay-tan-uhar X The fire owner  
 Schaw-skonar X The moving shadow  
 Apehotan X The grey mane  
 Kaugh-maubr X Floating Log  
 Nah-coo-ta X One that shoots arrows  
 Wiark-hoh-he X French Crow  
 E-targ-e-pah X The Bow  
 Nah-me-drim-da X Sounding Eagle  
 Soh-kiah-tau-wau X He who bites the enemy  
 Mah-peeau-mau-wau X Iron cloud  
 E-tayche-o-kaw X Half face  
 Kote-katanka X Big Cormorant  
 O-schot-a X The flayer  
 O-pay-too-ti-daw X Little Soldier  
 Tachande-eh-cau X The circling body

Tachan-coosh-tay X The good road  
 Mago-omnie X The walking pine  
 Kee-ank-kaw X The Mountain  
 Tachand-eh-cau X The walking bird

Omahas.

O-pau-tonga X The Big Elk  
 Chonguestau X The White Horse  
 Tapan X The White Cow  
 Ish-tau-manzay X Iron eye  
 Mawshingaw-saw-bais X Black Bird  
 Waugh-pay-shaw X The one who scalps  
 Auquimaw X The Chief  
 Aye-engau X The wing  
 Nonbau-manie X He who walks double  
 May-coshe-ton X He who gives feet of ten  
 Chye-wau-shushay X The second  
 Josey X (The son of Kaway)

Ioways.

Wapawnie X Medicine club  
 Manhooscam X White Cloud  
 Wohompee X The Broth  
 Tah-ro-har X Many deer  
 Wa-naw-quash-koone X Without fear  
 Pah-e-manie X One who walks in

Pie-kaw-hai-ique X The Little Star  
 Niagos-manie X The walking rain  
 Nau-tah-hos X Burnt wood  
 Pie-tau X The white cloud

Maize omonie	X The walking pine	Kiajos manie	X The walking rain
Kie'ank kaw	X The Mountain	Kautah hos	X Burnt wood
Schoandush kaminee	X The walking circle	Pai-tansa	X The white Grand
Mautam emausa	X Iron lightning		
Mansaw kautaw	X The grey iron		
Sauchaw-kadoota	X The red road		
Schaws-kesky	X The Elder		
Anong-ginagi	X He who stands on both sides		
Hooka-manzan	X The Iron limb		
Oy-aytek-tehandeskaw	X The round track		
Kouyh auppaw	X The Eagle Head		
Koatch-ah-cadoota	X The Red voice		
Mau <sup>kaw</sup> -kee-o-munnee	X He who flies over the earth		
Manzau-koat-a-munnee	X Mocking Bell		
Cawh-hih	X The Raven		
Mautah-shaw	X Red Canoe		
Schaw-jou-caw	X The Mosquito		
Wah-me-decaw cahn bo kar	X The floating Eagle		
Wahcawho-de cawh kar	X The lightning maker		
Wauki a tunka	X Big Thunder		

Ottos.

Ia-fan, or Shawmonee castaw	X Prairie Wolf
Mehah-hungee	X The Second Daughter
Wawronesaw	X The encircled
Kanzi-tonga	X The Big Kansas
Koe-kee-sakay	X The one that strikes the
Chay-aw-gray	X The Shield
Manto-igna	X The little Bow
Thee-raitchait-nick gray	X Wolf's tail at the heel.
Ohawkee wano	X The one who runs <sup>(on the hills)</sup>

Missourias.

Ch-shaw-manie	X The one who walks laughing
Shaw-tehe-kee-sakay	X The one who strikes the <sup>(little songs)</sup>
Wamshee-kataw not	X The Great man
Shong-resk-kay	X The horse fly
Tah me gray soo-igne	X Little deers dung

The Yankton & Santee Bands of Sioux, by a Deputation of their Chiefs, Braves & Principal men, have this day met Deputation, from the Sac & Fox Tribes, and have settled all their differences with each other, agreeably to the 3<sup>d</sup> article of this Treaty, and have signed and acknowledged the same, as parties thereto, under the stipulations of the 4<sup>th</sup> article. — St. Louis, October 13, 1830.

Witnesses present, at the signing & acknowledgment of the Yankton & Santee Sioux. —

Matto-sa-Bercha	X The Black Bear.	Tokun-ohomony	X Revolving Stone
Wa-cow-Okca	X	Etu-gamsh Rea	X Mad Face
Pitta-entapishma	X He who don't eat Buffalo.	Wahmunde-doota	X Red War Eagle
Tokirtow	X Stone with horns	Much-pia-a-havkar	X Cloud Elk
	X	Toka-oh	X Wounds the Enemy

Mah-me-decaw cahn to kar X The floating Eagle.

Missourias.

Mahcawho-de cawh-har X The lightning maker

Ch-shaw-manie X The one who walks laughing

Mauki a tunka X Big Thunder

Shaw-tehe-kee-sakay X The one who strikes the <sup>little ones</sup>

Warnshee-kataw not X The Great man

Shong-resh-kay X The horse fly

Tah me grai soo-igne X Little deers dung.

The Yankton & Santee Bands of Sioux, by a Deputation of their Chiefs, Braves & Principal men, have this day met Deputations from the Sac & Fox Tribes, and have settled all their differences with each other, agreeably to the 3<sup>rd</sup> article of this Treaty, and have signed and acknowledged the same, as parties thereto, under the stipulations of the 4<sup>th</sup> article. — S. Louis, October 13<sup>th</sup>, 1830.

Witnesses present at the signing & acknowledgment of the Yankton & Santee Sioux. —

Yankton & Santee Bands of Sioux.

Mr. Reiland, Secy to Commr.

Matto-sa-Bercha

X The Black Bear

Tokun-ohomony

X Revolving Stone

Gov. S. Mason - Sub. Secy.

Wa-cow-Okeo

X

Eta-gamish Rea

X Mad Face

Agent on Upper Missouri

Pitta-entapishma

X He who don't eat Buffalo

Wahmunde-dootaw

X Red War Eagle

John A. Sanford

Tokinton

X Stone with horns

Much-pia-a-har-kar

X Cloud Elk

William C. Hayward

Chapunka

X Musquito

Toka-oh

X Wounded the Enemy

Samuel H. Koyster

To Ki-marne

X He that walks ahead

Pta-sun-eta-nomper

X White Buffalo with two faces

Samuel H. Koyster

Wockta-Kendee

X Kills & comes back

Chatunkie

X Sparrow Hawk

Samuel H. Koyster

Ha-Saxxa

X

Kien-chunko

X Swift Flyer

Meriwether Lewis Clark

Chi-ga-mashushe

X Little Brave

Ti-ha-uhar

X He that carries his horn

George W. Mott

Wah-go-numpie

X Cottonwood around the neck

Sinta-nomper

X Two Tails

George W. Mott

Luz-gobu

X Warrior

Wa-cow-Rash-taka

X The white spirit

Tache-na-Pate

X Fury Robe