

Conference: Thank you to our sponsors

(Continued from page 1)

Jefferson Greene, language, artist and culture bearer.

Bunky Echo Hawk Jr., Pawnee-Yakama painter.

Edward Heath, Warm Springs photographer. Woody Hunt, Cherokee-Modoc filmmaker.

The Honorable Alfred Lane III, Siletz culture bearer and linguist.

Phillip Cash Cash, Ph.D., Nez Perce-Cayuse culture bearer and linguist. Toma Villa, Yakama Nation painter.

Louie Pitt, director of Governmental Affairs, Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Thank you, sponsors

The Treaty Conference will provide an overview of the history of treaties and, specifically, the history of treaties as it pertains to the tribes in Oregon.

A focus will be providing this information in furtherance of the education of Warm Springs tribal young people and all citizens, as this relates to the inheritance of Treaty rights and responsibilities.

The conference panels will provide information for administra-

‘... to govern them as a distinct people was impossible, because they were as brave and as high spirited as they were fierce, and were ready to repel by arms every attempt on their independence...’

Chief Justice Marshall Johnson v. McIntosh (1823)

tors of Oregon's county and state governments and federal administrators of the Pacific Northwest region.

The Museum at Warm Springs and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs wish to thank our sponsors.

The conference, Treaty exhibit and associated programs are spon-

sored by:

The Meyer Memorial Trust; Collins Foundation; the Oregon Community Foundation; the PGE Foundation and the PGE Corporation; Samuel Johnson Foundation; Oregon Humanities; Siletz Tribal Charitable Fund; Roundhouse Foundation; Native Arts and Cultures Foundation; among others. Co-Sponsors are the Oregon Historical Society; High Desert Museum; Confluence Project; Tananāwit; Orrick, Herrington & Sutcliffe LLP; and Karnopp Petersen LLP.

The Middle Oregon Treaty of 1855 Display will be on view at the Museum through November 3. The exhibit includes six pages of the original Middle Oregon Treaty of 1855 that established the Warm Springs Reservation.

The Treaty pages, on loan from the National Archives in Washington, D.C., were selected by museum archivist Evaline Patt.

Museum hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the Treaty Conference.

Conference Agenda

(Continued from 1)

Thursday afternoon

3:15-4:45—Panel: Beyond Termination—Klamath Tribes and the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians. Moderator, Kathleen Shaye Hill with Bud Lane III and Charles Wilkinson.

Thursday evening

5-6—Reception in the lobby of the Museum. Sponsors recognition. Social time in Main Event tent. With Howard Arnett, introduction by Louie Pitt.

6—Dinner served.

7—Charles Wilkinson, introduced by Jody Calica, speaks on ‘Experiencing Northwest Tribes.’

8—Cultural sharing speaker—‘A Quest in Search of the Cayuse Five: Healing from Historical Trauma,’ with Phillip Cash Cash, introduced by Elizabeth Woody.

Friday, October 26

8 a.m.—Continental breakfast available. Welcome from 2018 Miss Warm Springs Thyreicia Simtustus.

9-10—Honorable Alfred Lane III, introduction by Valerie Switzler, speaking on ‘Traditional Government—Executive Power.’

10:15—12:30 p.m.—Panel: The Rim of Fire—International Indigenous Sovereignty. Moderator, Alfred Lane III, with Howard Arnett and Elizabeth Woody.

Afternoon

12:30-1:45—Lunch is served, and the speaker is

Kathleen Shaye Hill, introduced by Elizabeth Woody. The subject is, ‘Fulfillment of Sacred Trust—The Klamath Basin Experience.’

2-3—Panel: Senior Water Rights and Protection of Sacred Salmon. Moderator, Kathleen Shaye Hill, with Michelle DePass and Charles Wilkinson.

3:45-5:15—Panel: Indian Nations and Inherent Sovereignty—Tribal Court and Tribal Law. Moderator, Howard Arnett, with Louie Pitt and Robert J. Miller.

6—Dinner is served.

7—Rebecca Miles, introduced by Louie Pitt, speaks on ‘Traditions of Indigenous Female Leadership.’

8—Free time.

Saturday, October 27

8 a.m.—Continental breakfast.

9-10—Robert J. Miller speaks on ‘Economic Sovereignty.’

10:15-11:45—Panel: American Indian Languages—Sacredness that Emanates from our Tongues. Moderator Phillip Cash Cash with Bud Lane III and Valerie Switzler.

Afternoon

12-1 p.m.—Lunch, and discussion, ‘What is Sovereignty in the Future?’ Table host to gather comments.

1-3—We Honor Warm Springs Living Treasures. Hosted by the Museum at Warm Springs Board of Directors.

The Middle Oregon Treaty ~ 1855

Treaty of Wasco, Columbia River, Oregon Territory with the Taih, Wyam, Tenino, & Dock-Spus Bands of the Walla-Walla, and the Dalles, Ki-Gal-Twal-La, and the Dog River Bands of the Wasco

June 25, 1855 ~ 12 Stat., 963. - Ratified Mar. 8, 1859. - Proclaimed Apr. 18, 1859.

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Wasco, near the Dalles of the Columbia River, in Oregon Territory, by Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs, on the part of the United States, and the following-named chiefs and head-men of the confederated tribes and bands of Indians, residing in Middle Oregon, they being duly authorized thereto by their respective bands, to wit:

Sym-tustus, Locks-quis-sa, Shick-a-me, and Kuck-up, chiefs of the Taih or Upper De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Stocket-ly and Iso, chiefs of the Wyam or Lower De Chutes band of Walla-Wallas; Alexis and Talkish, chiefs of the Tenino band of Walla-Wallas; Yise, chief of the Dock-Spus or John Day's River band of Walla-Wallas; Mark, William Chenook, and Cush-Kella, chiefs of the Dalles band of the Wascoes; Toh-simph, chief of the Ki-gal-twal-la band of Wascoes; and Wal-la-chin, chief of the Dog River band of Wascoes.

Article 1. The above-named confederated bands of Indians cede to the United States all their right, title, and claim to all and every part of the country claimed by them, included in the following boundaries, to wit:

Commencing in the middle of the Columbia River, at the Cascade Falls, and running thence southerly to the summit of the Cascade Mountains; thence along said summit to the forty-fourth parallel of north latitude; thence east on that parallel to the summit of the Blue Mountains, or the western boundary of the Sho-shone or Snake country; thence northerly along that summit to a point due east from the head-waters of Willow Creek; thence west to the head-waters of said creek; thence down said stream to its junction with the Columbia River; and thence down the channel of the Columbia River to the place of beginning.

Provided, however, that so

much of the country described above as is contained in the following boundaries, shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, 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 De Chutes River opposite the eastern termination of a range of high lands usually known as the Mutton Mountains; thence westerly to the summit of said range, along the divide to its connection with the Cascade Mountains; thence to the summit of said mountains; thence southerly to Mount Jefferson; thence down the main branch of De Chutes River; heading in this peak, to its junction with De Chutes River; and thence down the middle of the channel of said river 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 the concurrent permission of the agent and superintendent.

The said bands and tribes agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, without any additional expense to the United States other than is provided for 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 white citizens the right to enter upon and occupy as settlers any lands not included in said reservation, and not actually enclosed by said Indians.

Provided, however, That prior to the removal of said Indians to said reservation, and before any improvements contemplated by this treaty shall have been commenced, that if the three principal bands, to wit: the Wascopum, Tiah, or Upper De Chutes, and the Lower De Chutes bands of Walla-Wallas shall express in council, a desire that some other reservation may be selected for them, that the three bands named may select each three persons of their respective bands, who with the superintendent of Indian affairs or agent, as may by him be directed, shall proceed to examine, and if another location can be selected, better suited to the condition and wants of said

Indians, that is unoccupied by the whites, and upon which the board of commissioners thus selected may agree, the same shall be declared a reservation for said Indians, instead of the tract named in this treaty.

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 houses for curing the same; also the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their stock on unclaimed lands, in common with citizens, is 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 in this article, shall not accede to the terms of this treaty, then the bands becoming parties hereunto agree to receive such part 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 their aggregate number may have 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 where substantial improvements have been made by any members of the bands being parties to this treaty, who are compelled to abandon them in consequence of said treaty, the same shall be valued, under the direction of the President of the United States, and payment made therefor; or, in lieu of said payment, improvements of equal extent and value at their option shall be made for them on the tracts assigned to each respectively.

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, the several sums of money following, to wit:

Eight thousand dollars per annum for the first five years, commencing on the first day of September, 1856, or as soon thereafter as practicable. 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, under the direction of the President of the United States, who may from time to time, at his discretion determine what proportion thereof shall be expended for such objects as in his judgment will promote their well-being and advance them in civilization; for their moral improvement and education; for building, opening and fencing farms, breaking land, providing teams, stock, agricultural implements, seeds, &c.; for clothing, provisions, and tools; for medical purposes, providing mechanics and farmers, and for arms and ammunition.

Article 3. The United States agree to pay said Indians the additional sum of fifty thousand dollars, a portion whereof shall be applied to the payment for such articles as may be advanced them at the time of signing this treaty, and in providing, after the ratification thereof and prior to their removal, such articles as may be deemed by the President essential to their want; for the erection of buildings on the reservation, fencing and opening farms; for the purchase of teams, farming implements, clothing and provisions, tools, seeds, and for the payment of employees; and for subsisting the Indians the first year after their removal.

Article 4. In addition to the considerations specified the United States agree to erect, at suitable points on the reservation, one saw-mill and one flouring-mill; suitable hospital buildings; one school-house; one blacksmith-shop with a tin and a gunsmith-shop thereto attached; one wagon and plough maker shop; and for one sawyer,

one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, a farmer, a physician, a schoolteacher, a blacksmith, and a wagon and plough maker, a dwelling house and the requisite outbuildings for each; and to purchase and keep in repair for the time specified for furnishing employees all necessary mill-fixtures, mechanics' tools, medicines and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for employees.

The United States further engage to secure and pay for the services and subsistence, for the term of fifteen years, of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker; and for the term of twenty years, of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school teacher.

The United States also engage to erect four dwelling-houses, one for the head chief of the confederated bands, and one each for the Upper and Lower De Chutes bands of Walla-Wallas, and for the Was-copum band of Wascoes, and to fence and plough for each of the said chiefs ten acres of land; also to pay the head chief of the confederated bands a salary of five hundred dollars per annum for twenty years, commencing six months after the three principal bands named in this treaty shall have removed to the reservation, or as soon thereafter as a head chief should be elected:

And provided, also, That at any time when by the death, resignation, or removal of the chief selected, there shall be a vacancy and a successor appointed or selected, the salary, the dwelling, and improvements shall be possessed by said successor, so long as he shall occupy the position as head chief; so also with reference to the dwellings and improvements provided for by this treaty for the head chiefs of the three principal bands named.

(The TREATY continues on 5)