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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 sawmill 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

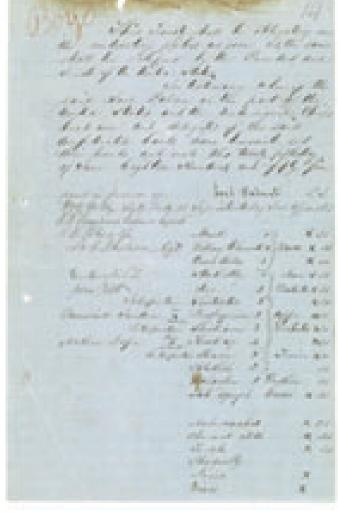
chief of the confederated bands, and one each for the Upper and Lower De Chutes bands of Walla-Wallas, and for the Was-copum band of Wascoes, and to fence and plough for each of the said chiefs ten acres of land; also to pay the head chief of the confederated bands a salary of five hundred dollars per 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

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

Article 5. The President may, from time to time, at his discretion, cause the whole, or such portion as he may think proper, of the tract that may now or hereafter be set apart as a permanent home for these Indians, to be surveyed into lots and assigned to such Indians of the confederated bands as may wish to enjoy the privilege, and locate thereon permanently.

To a single person over twenty-one years of age, forty acres; to a family of two persons, sixty acres; to a family of three and not exceeding five, eighty acres; to a family of six persons, and not exceeding ten, one hundred and twenty acres; and to each family over ten in number, twenty acres for each additional three members.

And the President may provide such rules and regulations as will secure to the family in case of the death of the head thereof the possession and enjoyment of



such permanent home and the improvement thereon; and he may, at any time, at his discretion, after such person or family has made location on the land assigned as a permanent home, issue a patent to such person or family for such assigned land, conditioned that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years and shall be exempt from levy, sale, or forfeiture, which condition shall continue in force until a State constitution embracing such lands within its limits shall have been formed, and the legislature of the State shall remove the restrictions.

Provided, however, That no State legislature shall remove the restrictions herein provided for without the consent of Congress.

And provided, also, That if any person or family shall at any time neglect or refuse to occupy or till a portion of the land assigned and on which they have located, or shall roam from place to place indicating a desire to abandon his home, the President may, if the patent shall have been issued, revoke the same, and if not

issued, cancel the assignment, and may also withhold from such person, or family, their portion of the annuities, or other money due them, until they shall have returned to such permanent home and resumed the pursuits of industry, and in default of their return the tract may be declared abandoned, and thereafter assigned to some other person or family of Indians residing on said reservation.

Article 6. The annuities of the Indians shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

Article 7. The confederated bands acknowledge their dependence on the Government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all the citizens thereof, and pledge themselves to commit no depredation on the property of said citizens; and should any one or more of the Indians violate this pledge, and the fact be satisfactorily proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by

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Salet

Two years ago, as part of its Twenty-Fifth Annivesary, the Museum at Warm Springs hosted the Treaty Conference: People of the River, People of the Salmon: Then, Now and Tomorrow (Wana Thlama-Nusuxmí Tanánma: E-Wah'-Cha'-Nye).

The conference included a rare display at the museum of the actual pages of the Treaty of 1855, courtesy of the National Archives. While on display at the museum, the pages were displayed in climate controlled protective cases, under 24-hour guard.

The image at left is that of the first page of the Treaty of 1855; and above, one of the signing pages.

the Government out of their annuities; nor will they make war on any other tribe of Indians except in self-defense, but submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agents for decision, and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on other Indians, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in the case of depredations against citizens; said Indians further engage to submit to and observe all laws, rules, and regulations which may be prescribed by the United States for the government of said Indians.

Article 8. In order to prevent the evils of intemperance among said Indians, it is hereby provided, that if

Pa-ow-ne

any one of them shall drink liquor to excess, or procure it for others to drink, his or her proportion of the annuities may be withheld from him or her for such time as the President may determine.

Article 9. The said confederated bands agree that whensoever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the public interest may require it, that all roads, highways, and railroads shall have the right of way through the reservation herein designated, or which may at any time hereafter be set apart as a reservation for said Indians.

This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States.

SIGNERS OF THE TREATY WITH THE TRIBES OF MIDDLE OREGON

WASCO Mark William Chenook Cush Kella

Stock-etley
Iso

UPPER DE CHUTES
Symtustus
Locksquissa
Shick-ame
Kuck-up
Tenino
Alexsee
Talekish

Walachin
Tah Symph
Ash-na-chat
Che-wot-nleth
Te-cho
Sha-qually
Louis
Yise

Stamite Ta-cho Penop-tevot Elosh-kish-kie Am Zelic **Ke-chac Tanes Salmon** Ta-ko David Sowal-we **Postie** Yawan-shewit Own-aps Kossa Pa-wash-ti-mane Ma-we-nit **Tipso** Jim Peter Na-voct Wal-tacom Cho-kalth Pal-sta Pouh-que

Eye-eya

Sim-yo

Kam-kus

Kas-la-chin Pio-sho-she Mop-pa-man Sho-es To-mo-lits Ka-lim Ta-yes Was-en-was E-yath Kloppy Paddy Sto-quin Charley-man Ile-cho Pate-cham Yan-che-woc Ya-toch-la-le Alpy Pich William Peter Ischa Ya George Jim Se-ya-las-ka Ha-lai-kola

Pierro

Ash-lo-wash

Paya-tilch Sae-pa-waltcha Shaquilkey Wa-qual-lol Sim-kui-kui Wach-chiley Chi-kal-kin Squa-yash Sha Ka Keaui-sene Che-chis Sche-noway Scho-ley We-ya-thley Pa-leyathley Keyath I-poth-pal S. Kolps Mission John Le Ka-ya La-wit-chin Low-las Thomson Charley Copefornia Wa-toi-mettle Ke-la

Kuck-up **Poyet** Ya-wa-clax Tam-cha-wit Tam-mo-yo-cam Was-ca-can Tallr Kish Waleme Toach Site-we-lock Ma-ni-necht Pich-kan **Stolameta Tamayechotote** Qua-losh-kin Wiska Ka Che-lo-tha Wetone-yath We-ya-lo-chol-wit Kon-ne La-wit-chin Walimtalin **Tash Wick** Hawatch-can Ta-wait-cla **Patoch Snort Tachins**

Comochal **Passayei** Watan-cha Ta-wash A-nouth-shot Hanwake Pata-la-set Tash-weict Wescha-matolla Chle-mochle-mo Quae-tus Skuilts Panospam Ash-ka-wish Pasquai Wasso-kui Quaino-sath Cha-ya-tema Wa-ya-lo-chol-wit Flitch Kui Kui Walcha kas Watch-tla **Enias**