DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE
NEGOTIATION OF AN UNRATIFIED TREATY OF
AUGUST 1, 1851, WITH THE CHINOOK INDIANS
Treaty

Signed at

1853

(Com.)

Treaty

Before the Senate of the United States, the following treaty was read, to wit:

A treaty with the Six Nations of the Mackinac tribes, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 10th of June, 1852, as follows:

A treaty with the Six Nations of the Mackinac tribes, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 10th of June, 1852,
Amém Dapt. Nov. 29, 1851

Indians at Fort in August with station to Georgia. asked to repudiate Affair.

Dec. 5, 1853

(Treaty)

Informal negotiations at Senate. Record of negotiations were received. ministry had been advised. Apr. 3, 1854. Read and rejected. printed. These now rest in Esq. of Records, half file.

Note: June 16, 1853

Office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs  
Oregon City, O. T. November 7th 1851.

Hon. L. Sea  
Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Sir:

You have herewith, thirteen Indian treaties, which cede to the United States more than six millions acres of land, lying upon both sides of the Columbia River, upon the Willamette River, and upon the Pacific Coast—west of the Cascade range of Mountains in Oregon.  The treaties concluded at Vancouer's Point (near the mouth of the Columbia) cover a tract of over one hundred miles on the Pacific, running back along the Columbia about sixty miles.  The country was owned by ten small tribes of Chinook Indians; numbering in all, about three hundred and twenty souls.  The Clatsops, who were the first treated with, interposed many objections to parting with their country upon any terms; they made many long and loud complaints, at the injustice done them by the Government; who they said had taken possession of their lands without paying them, had allowed the white people—many years since—to occupy and buy and sell their country, for which they had received no equivalent; pointing to instances where farms had been sold for
from two to six thousand dollars, upon which lands the Indians were making "much money". Their first demands of the Government, notwithstanding their anxiety to get their pay were very unreasonable. They assured me that they would not "talk" until I would stop the ships from coming into the Columbia, and destroy two saw-mills in the southern part of their country, which by their noise had frightened the fish away!" Being assured of the impossibility of having their demands complied with, and after much talk in Council, they concluded to waive these demands provided they could be permitted to have two Reservations of about ten miles square each; this being objected to in like emphatic manner. The Indians held a consultation with neighboring tribes which lasted two days, and finally agreed to one Reservation, which should cover their burying grounds and lodges at Point Adams - making a tract three and a half miles in length, two miles wide at the north end, and one mile at the lower or south end. As this tract had three claimants to settlers upon it, large offers were made the Indians to place the title to all in the United States, this they steadily declined, leaving no alternative, but to allow this Reservation or not treat with them for the balance of their lands, being about five hundred thousand acres. That part of their lands known as "Clatsop Plains" is an open level country with a very rich soil.
nearly or quite every acre of which is claimed and occupied by white people, the balance of the purchase is timbered land, chiefly of the heaviest kind. Although it is called timbered land, there are some tracts of small extent on both sides of the Columbia, the soil is of excellent quality for farming purposes, and from its very advantageous situation upon the Columbia River, and Pacific Ocean, affording superior facilities for exporting its timber and the products of the forests, it cannot but prove of immense value to the United States. This is at a day I think, by no means far distant. The timber alluded to, is mostly a species of growing immensely large and tall. There are often these picturesque, never-failing mill streams sufficiently large for any mill or manufacturing purposes, besides these are large springs and spring brooks in every part of the country west of the Cascade Mountains.

In relation to the conditions of the treaties made it is necessary for us to inform you, that the habits and customs of these fishing Indians are unlike those of any other part of our domain. It is characteristic with them to be industrious. Almost without exception, they have found them ansious to get employment at common labour and willing to work at prices, much below those demanded by the whites. The Indians make all the,
rails used in fencing, and at this time at the greater part of the labour in farming. They also do all the boating upon the rivers. In consideration therefore of their suffering as labours in the settlements, it was believed to be for better for the Country that they should not be removed from the settled portion of Oregon if it were possible to do so, as alluded to in the Act of Congress of June 5th, 1850. Let me here remark that the Treaty Commissioners, appointed under this act, used their best exertions to persuade all or either of the bands in the valley of the Willamette, to remove east of the mountains; but without success.

The poor Indians are fully aware of the rapidity with which, as a people, they are rolling away. On this account they could not be persuaded to fix a time, beyond ten years, to receive all of their money and pay for their lands, saying that they should not live beyond that period, they are fully sensible of the power of the Government, admit that they can be killed and exterminated; but say they cannot be driven far from the homes and graves of their fathers. They further told me that if Compensation for their lands was much less, or never paid, the whites would have the lands for nothing.

Believing as I do, that the good used by these Indians (being almost entirely of fish) tends much towards shortening
their lives, I cannot but admit that there is great probability that only a very few years will pass ere they all lie side by side with their fathers and Braves, the tribe or race extinct. When an Indian is sick, his only food is salmon, which he must eat, or nothing, and I have observed that few very few ever recover from sickness. Owing to their wretched food in such cases, I was induced to include in their annuities, Soap and Bread, and to protect them from storms & inclement weather I stipulated to furnish Clothing sufficient for every adult, male and female in all of the several tribes treated with.

You will observe that besides furnishing each band with provisions, which will go far towards their yearly subsistence, there are many useful farming tools and cooking utensils.

I am convinced that money or goods given to the Indians of the Pacific, beyond what is absolutely necessary for their subsistence from year to year, is worse than thrown away. I would however here remark, that in
In every case with the bands treaties with, they are told satisfied with the compensation to be given them as well as with the Conditions and Regulations of their several treaties.

It may not be uninteresting to inform you, that during each treaty, concluded with the thirteen tribes, the entire band was present, men, women and children, and all were made to fully understand the importance and the conditions of the contract entered into. In most cases they were extremely anxious one and all to sign their names (make their mark) upon the treaty. In several cases every man living of the band, did sign or make his mark. I mention this to show again that a difficulty often arising in Indian treaties, may not be looked for here. I allude to the many cases that have occurred, where land Complaints arose after a treaty was concluded—that the greater part of the tribe, were not parties to, or Consulted during the negotiation.

The lower band of Chinook Indians, which is the large
largest of that tribe; have their head-quarters at what is called Chimnok point, on the Columbia; and occupy at present, the country on the north side of that river, directly opposite that of the Clatsops. As late as the year 1820, this point was the rendezvous of the most powerful station upon the Pacific Coast; now wasted to a few or three hundred souls.

In going to Council with this band, a difficulty arose which they assured me must be settled, before they were ready to "talk." They stated that one Washington Hall, a white man, had laid claim to the ground covering their whole village; he had degrade himself by marrying one of their slaves; was very obnoxious to all the bands; sought every means to drive them from their possessions; and had particularly annoyed them, by fencing up all the fresh water and entirely excluding them from it; in short had done many acts, which compelled them to demand his removal as a first consideration; and we were obliged to agree to this requirement, or abandon negotiations with them.
In continuing this subject I would here remark, that the removal of Hall, and the Clatsop Reservation, seem to be the only grounds for objections raised against the ratification of these treaties. I should be sorry then, if a whiskey trader upon one side of the river, and the influence of two or three settlers on a point of land which the Indians refused to sell, upon the other, should interfere with their ratification.

The next treaty I would speak of in detail, is the one concluded, the remnant bands of Wchelappas and Builquequoras. The only males living of which tribes, are the two signs to the treaty. There are however several female—women and children yet living.

The tract of country purchased of them is situated on what is known as "Short-cuts Bay," upon the Pacific, having about twenty miles of coast and running back inland about forty miles—bounded on the north by the country owned by the Chehalis Indians—on the east by the lands of the Sixally band—on the south by the eastern band of Chinooks. This purchase is known to embrace a tract, equal in fertility of soil, and quality of timber, to any portion of Oregon. It has extensive and beautiful groves of the Fir and Cedar, with small
small Prairies interspersed; there are also large tracts of what is called "hard wood bottoms." The surface is gently undulating, and small streams and fine brooks abound throughout the purchase.

You will perceive that this tract is set apart as an Indian Country or Reserve. Provided all the neighboring bands shall, within one year consent to occupy it, and give up their temporary rights of possession. This was not done at the induction of the Indians, but to gratify a large number of our own people, who believed these small bands on, and adjacent to the Coast (Nor could suitable provision be made) could be persuaded to live together as one band or tribe.

But in my opinion, there is not the least prospect that a single band will leave their present homes; in which case the country will be open for settlement within one year; - at the present time there is not a White man resident upon the purchase.

"Vallecran" is the only Male survivor of a tribe, once of some note. The tract purchased of him, joining the Clatzops on the east is mainly valuable for its immense forests of
and variety of choice timber, the southern part is very hilly, almost mountainous—yet every where covered with the timber described. Lewis and Clarke's river (where their travellers mention is a superior Mill-stream, there are others—Smaller streams in different parts all valuable for milling or agricultural purposes. It is equally true of this, as of the other purchasers, that the soil is good and has every indication of being susceptible of high cultivation.

The Tchelamet band of Chinooks, cede a valuable body of land to the United States. Extending from Ash-pen-pin point forty miles along the south side of the Columbia—running back (south) about twenty miles. Astoria and Fort George are upon this tract. Dense forests of various kinds of valuable timber, with some small Piaines, and many Mill-streams—are the principal features of the Country. The great growth of timber and under-treed here, render it extremely difficult for me to examine as much of the tract as I desired, but I informed myself very particularly from those who had made personal inspection of it. This band reserves from sale the small Islands in the Columbia.
The treaty with the Willamette], leaves a valuable country resembling the Clackamas, and is directly north of that tract, it is very even and regular along the Creek, but approaching the mountains it is uneven and hilly. Willamette Bay affords a fine harbour with sufficient depth of water on the bar for vessels drawing twelve feet of water. There are no less than five considerable streams flowing into the bay: the valley of one of which extends fifty miles along the stream, making rich soil of bottom land. Much of this purchase is open country and as far as known, without settler travelers, all concurred in representing it as offering equal inducements to settlers with any portion of Oregon.

The lands ceded by the Kaintkam and Kormack traders of Clackamas is everywhere densely corned with timber, and has many very valuable tail-powers upon it; that part lying upon, and for two or three miles back from the Columbia, is very hilly with many cliffs and deep ravines. The balance is moderately rolling, and susceptible of cultivation. The Cowry River near the east side of the tract is sufficiently large for steamboats to the rapids fifteen miles from the Columbia, at the rapids it is a series of falls favorable for malling purposes which extend many miles up stream.

The county ceded by the Kaintkamis upon the north side of the Columbia is composite of flat lands adjacent to this river, with deep, rich soil, then gradually rolling, but good farming land extends to the border of the Kaintkamis a distance of about twenty miles. These lands were once owned by the Kaintkamis above mentioned, and as an instance to show the rapidity with which the Indians upon these shores is passing away I will state, that this tribe, year, at the first settlement of the Hudson's
The Company in Oregon is remarkable and formidable. The Company's men are not far from theolumbia, and it is said that the Company's men are not far from the Columbia, men. The Indian wars were in the habit of enforcing tribute on all the neighboring tribes who passed the river, and disputed the right of any person to pass them. The treaty is now reduced to three years and five corners. The face and character of this country is very similar to that previously purchased along the river of the Slavinaucks.

The two treaties made at Fort Ross and upon the Pacific embrace a valuable tract of Country, not only on account of the great value of its timber, but having two good harbors upon the Pacific, viz. at Fort Ross and mouth of the Coquille river, in addition to the harbor at Coquille that river is navigable for large steamers to seventy miles interior. The bottom-lands along this stream are from ten to twenty miles in width, and I think the fertility of soil are not surpassed in the United States. The whole tract will be rapidly settled just on account of its proximity to the gold mines, again its excellence in an agricultural point of view, and thirdly on account of the city access to its almost interminable forests of Cedar. The total number of Indians living upon this tract is ascertained to be about five hundred souls, have had very little intercourse with the whites, and live in an almost entirely undisturbed state; they have no idea whatever of the value of money or any article, of use and value among other tribes; yet it is believed

269
that they will in every particular, scrupulously adhere to the Contract which they have entered into with the Government.

The Carquinez Indians, of whom so much has been said, connected with the Murder of O'Hallor's party - have not been as yet treated with their Country; but adjacent on the North, beyond the river bearing their name.

I will now speak of the Blackamas treaty, the last and decidedly the most important one concluded among the thirteen bands or tribes of Indians. It embraced a Country more thickly settled than any portion of Oregon. The flourishing town of Willamette on the Willamette river, is upon the purchase, and immediately on its Southern border adjoining, is Oregon City, the largest town in the Territory. Woodland and Prairie, conveniently situated for farm make up the Western portion of the track, and upon the North, or Columbia side of the Country, as well as adjoining the Willamette on the Wiss, are extensive and rich river bottoms, there is much of this kind of land also on a considerable stream, reaching the base of the Cascade range of Mountains, called Sandy river (which joins the Columbia near the North East part of the purchase).

The Blackamas river, which empties into the Willamette just below Oregon City, is a dashed, never failing stream, upon which are many Mills. Affording besides them, power for many more. These
are now in operation about twenty miles in different parts of
the tract. I will mention that instances have occurred where
farming lands have been sold for fifty dollars per acre. This was
of course upon the western or least settled portion of the purchase.

The whole eastern side of the Chickamauga lands is covered
with a dense growth of Fi and Cedar timber, and has not be
much explored: at least not sufficiently for me to give a minute
description in these pages.

I was induced to negotiate this treaty, although there
was an informality connected with it, but which I hope will
not prove a serious obstacle to its ratification. I allude to
the fact of there having been no one associated with me on
de the part of the United States. In conformity to the Act
of February last, you did associate with me, Henry H. Spalding
and Wverly J. Allen, but the first named having been removed,
and his successor not having conformably given the power to act
with me — and Mr. Allen declining the office — left me the res
ponsibility of acting alone on the part of the Government.

At first many unsuccessful efforts were made to negotiate
with them, owing to demands made upon them, which were un
reasonable, and even impossible to comply with; at several of our
meetings, they refused to sell the most valuable part of their lands.
but at length, came and expressed their willingness to be governed in their sale, entirely by my readiness to do them justice, and would submit the matter entirely to me as to the reservations, and other preliminaries connected with the sale. The same terms as contained in the treaty were then submitted to them, and that they should have a copy of the treaty. They were in writing, and I sent it to the tribe, and deemed the treaty to be done up. Accordingly, I advise I write, that I found so many persons anxious and deeply interested in the result, that I assume the responsibility before mentioned, of acting alone.

In concluding this report, I would say, that I have sought to embrace the principal and important features connected with the treaty herewith submitted; without great care or manner of arrangement. I desire time to become more thoroughly acquainted with each, and every band of Indians in this important and interesting section, as well as to examine personally, the tract of country occupied by them, portions of which have been but little explored—before I can enlarge upon many subjects, but briefly alluded to in the report.

I have the honor to be your obedient

Anson D. Dart

Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
Made Oregon Territory

Meeting by a bank

with the Chemoukute Lakes

or upper Lava in W. S.

Aug, 8, 1881

Waukitum Bank
Treaty at Dansen Point, near Clatsop Plains, between
Linnan Pratt, Adjutant Indian Affairs, and others on the part
of the United States, and the Chief and Headman of the Wan
kekenum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

William S. Harney, U.S. Indian Agent, of the United
States on the one part, and the undersigned Chief and Headman
of the Wankekenum Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians, of
the other part.

Article 1st.
The said Wankekenum Band of Chinook Indians
hereby cede to the United States, the tract of land, included within
the following boundaries, viz: 

Beginning at the mouth of a certain
stream, called the Saharlock, which empties into the
north side of the Columbia River, at the west end of
Danes Point, running thence up and along the Columbia to the mouth of
a certain stream, called the Naya-ti-kah, which empties into
the Columbia on the North side, above Docks Point, thence
north along said Naya-ti-kah, to its head waters, thence north
to the summit of the high lands, between the Columbia, and
the Naka-ni river, thence following the summit of said high
lands directly to a point opposite, or directly north of the head
waters of the said Saharlock, thence south to said head
waters, and following said last named stream, to the place
of beginning. The above description is intended to include
all the land claimed by the said Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 2nd.
The said Wankekenum Band reserve to them
selves the privilege of occupying their present places of residence.
the Columbia on the North side, above Oak Point, thence North,
Thirty, along said Nee-a-wo-tah, to its head waters, thence North,
to the summit of the high lands, between the Columbia, and
Che-hales rivers, thence following the summit of said high-
lands mostly to a point opposite, or directly North of the head
waters of the said Saltacoltchi, thence South to said head
waters, and following said last named stream, to the place
of beginning. The above description is intended to include
all the land claimed by the said Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 2d.

The said Wante-kum Band reserve to them
solely the privilege of occupying their present places of residence,
and also of fishing upon the Columbia river, and the two other
streams mentioned in Article 1e, also the privilege of cutting
timber for their own building purposes and for fuel, on the a-
fore described land, and of hunting on said lands where
they are not enclosed.

Article 3rd.

In consideration of the cession made in the
foregoing articles of this Treaty, the United States agree to
pay to the said Wante-kum Band of the Chinook Tribe
of Indians, Seven Thousand Dollars, in annual payments,
Article 4th.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Man-Atkin Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

Article 5th.

This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be set forth by the President of the United States, and verified.
There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals comprising said Wau-kickum Band of the Chincote Tribe of Indians.

Article 5th.

This treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President of the United States, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In testimony whereof the said Anson surtout, Superintendent, Henry H. Spalding Agent, and Josiah S. Parish, Agent, and the said Chiefs and Headmen, of the Wau-kickum Band of the Chincote Tribe of Indians, have heretofore set their hands and seals, at the time and place set herein above written.

Anson surtout, Seal
Superintendent.

Henry H. Spalding, Seal
Agent.

Josiah S. Parish, Seal
Agent.

Stum-ha-keah, Seal
Stum-allah-wah, Seal

Ah-tah, Seal
Wall-talnis, Seal

Wah-tal-nah, Seal

Stum-tah-le, Seal
Wah-te-tes, Seal
Signed, sealed and witnessed in presence of
W. W. Bishop, Secretary
W. W. Raymond, Interpreter
R. Shortes, Acting Int. Agent

At the signing of the above articles of this Treaty it was agreed, that upon the ratification of the same, by the President and Senate, Hu-mah-gueah should receive a Rifle, with Fifty Dollars, as a present.
Treaty by A. Dark
with
Quilapys Band
of
Chinook
Aug 9, 1851
D. B.
1852
Treaty at Sansen Point, near Clatsop Plains between Anson Scott, Secretary of Indian Affairs and others on the part of the United States and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Wheelappa Band of the Chinnita Indians.

Preliminary to a Treaty, made and concluded at Sansen Point, near Clatsop Plains, this ninth day of August Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-one, between Anson Scott, Secretary of Indian Affairs, Henry P. Shaulding, Indian Agent, and Josiah J. Parish, Int. Indian Agent, on the part of the United States, of the one part and the undersigned Chiefs or Headmen of the Wheelappa Band of the Chinnita Indians of the other part.

Article 1st.

The said Wheelappa Band of Indians, hereby cede to the United States, all the land claimed owned by the said Band. The land intendent to be hereby ceded is bounded on the North by lands owned by the Chehalis tribe of Indians; on the East by lands of the Cowichan Band of Indians; on the South by lands of the Wonahcumin and Elver Bands of Indians; and on the West by the sea and water bay.

Article 2nd.

The above cession is made with the express understanding that the land shall be reserved for the exclusive use of the Chinnita tribes or Bands and the Chehalis tribe of Indians, provided the majority of them, shall consent to give up their reserved rights to the lands they now occupy and remove to the lands ceded in Article 1st of this treaty.
Indians, on the east of lands of the Wintahchum and Lower Band of Shuswap, and the land to the north of the Carse, and across
water Bay.

Article 2nd.

The above opinion is made with the express understanding that the land, shall be reserved for the exclusive use of the Chinook Tribe of Bands and the Cheeh-
sals Tribe of Indians, provided the majority of them, shall consent to give up their reserved rights to the lands they now occupy and remove to the lands ceded in Article 1st of this Treaty.

Article 3rd.

It is hereby agreed on the part of the United States, that they shall establish an Agency, a manual labor school, Blacksmith shop, farming establishment, as some point on the lands above ceded: provided the abovementioned Indians, consent to congregate upon said lands and give up their reserved rights as named in Article 2nd of this treaty, within one year after the ratification of this Treaty, by the President and Senate of the United States.

Article 4th.

In consideration of the aforesaid, made in the first Article of this Treaty, the United States agree to pay to the Band Wialulampa Indians, an annuity of Five Hundred
dollars, for ten years, in the following manner, viz.: One
Hundred and fifty dollars in money, Twenty-five blankets,
Four wooden casks, Nine pairs pants, Nine lots, Nine pairs
Men's shoes, and Ten pairs Women's shoes, Ten shirts, Sixty
Yards Simson blanket, One Hundred yards Calico, One Hundred
Yards brown muslin, Eight Blanket Shaws, Fifty
Pounds Irish, Twenty pounds Tea, One Hundred pounds
Sugar, Eight jacks flour, Five Drap Hittles (eight quart)
Five ten-quart tin pails, Five six-quart tin pails. The afores
which are to be of good quality and delivered at Simson
Point, afterwards, one hundred dollars of the money, to be
used for educational purposes, provided the conditions of
Articles Second and Third of this treaty are complied with.

Article 5th.

These shall be perpetual peace and
friendship between all the citizens of the United States,
and all the individuals composing said Wchelaktra
Band of Indians.

Article 6th.
The cession made in Article 1st. is in-
tended to embrace the land formerly owned by the Quille-
Paroos.

""
That Shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States, and all the individuals composing said Wheclepa, Band of Indians.

**Article 6.**

The cession made in Article 1st is intended to embrace the land formerly owned by the Quille-que-quina, Band of Indians of whom Chief Mr. Modell, who is a signer of this treaty.

**Article 7.**

This agreement shall be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified and confirmed, by the President and Senate of the United States.

In Testimony whereof, the said Anson Hint, Superintendent, Henry H. Spalding, Agent and Isaiah J. Parish, Int Agent, and the said Chief Mr. Headmen of the Wheclepa and Quille-que-quina Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the time and place first herein above written.

Signed, Sealed and Witnessed

in presence of

W. M. Bliss
Secretary

W. S. Raymond
Interpreter

R. Shortep
Acting Int Agent

Anson Hint
Agent

Henry H. Spalding
Agent

Isiah J. Parish
Int Agent

Wm. A. Waite
his

Wm. A. Waite
his
Treaty at Sansen Point, near Clatop Plains between Linson Clift, Agent, Indian Affairs and others on the part of the United States and the Chiefs and Headmen of the Upper Band of the Chinook Indians.

Articles of a Treaty, made and concluded at Sansen Point, near Clatop Plains, this nineteenth day of August, Eighteen hundred and Fifty-one, between Linson Clift, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Henry St. Spaulding, Indian Agent, and Josiah L. Parish, Int. Indian Agent, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the Upper Band of Chinook Indians, of the other part.

Article 1st.

The said Upper Band of the Chinook Indians, hereby cede to the United States, the tract of land included within the following boundaries to wit:

Beginning at the mouth of a certain stream entering Grays Bay, on the north side of the Columbia River, which stream forms the western boundary of lands ceded to the United States by the Wanetekum Band of Chinooks, running thence northly on said western boundary to lands of the Wheelappa Band of Indians; thence westerly along said lands of the Wheelappa Band, to the tidal water bay; thence southerly and eastly following the coast of the Pacific Ocean and the northern shore of the Columbia to the place of beginning. The above description is intended to embrace all the lands owned or claimed by said Upper Band of Chinook Indians.

Article 2nd.

The said Sansen Point, and vicinity.
Wabash River, Band of Chincotees running thence Northward on said western boundary to lands of the Wheelappa Band of Indians; thence westward along said lands of the Wheelappa Band, to the Shyok Water Bay; thence Southerly and Easterly, following the coast of the Shyokie Ocean and the Northern Shore of the Columbia to the place of beginning. The above description is intended to embrace all the lands owned or claimed by said Lower Band of Chincotee Indians.

Article 2nd.

The said Lower Band of Chincotee Indians, reserve the privilege of reentering the grounds they now occupy for the purpose of building, fishing, and grazing their stock, with the right to cut lumber for their own building purposes and for fuel. Also the right to pitch canoes on the marshes, and the right to cultivate as much land as they wish for their own purposes. No white man shall be allowed to interfere with their rights, and it is hereby agreed, that no white man by the name of Washington Hall, shall be removed from the land above ceded. The reservations in this Article, shall continue during the lives of the Indians who sign this Treaty.
Article 3rd.

In consideration of the cessions made in the first Article of this treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said lower Band of Cherokees an annuity of Two Thousand Dollars for ten years in the manner herein to wit: Five hundred dollars in specie, Six Blankets, Thirty woolen blankets, Thirty pairs of shoes, Thirty pair Orion's, Fifty pair hose, one hundred and fifty yards flannel, Thirty, Five hundred and fifty yards calico, Five hundred and fifty yards burlap, Thirty, Blanket Shawls, Three hundred pounds tea, Thirty feet核桃, Fifty, Three hundred pounds whiskey, Thirty, Five hundred pounds tobacco, Thirty, Twenty-five pounds, Five dollars in pan, Fifty, Five dollars, One hundred, Fifty, Nine dollars, and all the produce of good quality, and delivered at Green River to be paid.

Whoaless.

Whereas it is agreed that there shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the States of the United States of America, and all the individual Indians and bands of Cherokees, the Indians of the United States.

This agreement shall be binding and obligatory upon the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall be ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate of the United States.

By authority thereof, the said John Ross, Superintendent, Henry St. John, Agent, and David J. Perry, Int. Agent, extended, and the said chiefs and warriors of the said Band of Cherokees, thirty-one.
This agreement shall be binding and obligatory upon the approaching parties, as soon as the same shall be signed and authenticated by the President and Senate of the United States.

In Witness whereof, the said Anson Hunt, Superintendent, Stewart H. Shalding, Agent, and Jacob J. Howard, Int. Agent, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the time and place first hereinafore written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of:

Wm. A. Bliss, Secretary
Wm. W. Raymond, Interpreter
Wm. Shultz, Indian Agent
A. H. Eddy, Int. Agent

Unkownly his mark
Alababa his mark
War-cutter his mark
Treaty at Clatsop Plains, between Anson Dart, Dept. Indian Affairs, and others, on the part of the United States and the Cheekeetam Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians.

Articles of a Treaty made and concluded at Clatsop Plains, this Eighth day of August, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-one, between Anson Dart, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Henry St. Spaulding, Indian Agent, and Joseph S. Parish, Int. Indian Agent, on the part of the United States, of the one part; and the undersigned Chiefs and Headmen of the Chinook Band, of the Chinook Tribe of Indians, of the other part.

Article 1st.

The said Chinook Band, hereby cede to the United States, the tract of land included within the following boundaries, viz:—

Beginning at the mouth of the Dene-nine Creek, on the North side of the Columbia River, and running thence up and along the said river to the mouth of the first stream that enter the Columbia above the Quinault River, thence up the Quinault, and following the highland parallel with said river to what is called the First shop, thence west to the North East bounds of lands lately claimed by the Makahikin Band of the Chimook; thence southerly following the eastern boundary of said lands of the Makahikin Band, to the place of beginning. Also the tract of land described as follows, viz:—

Beginning at a point on the South side of the Columbia River, opposite the mouth of the Quinault river, running thence North, to lands claimed by the State of Washington, thence westerly along their North boundary to a point on the Columbia River.
parallel with said river to what is called the Shirshop; thence west to the North East bounds of lands lately claimed by the Nez Perce Band of the Cheyennes, thence southerly following the eastern boundary of said lands to the Nez Perce Band, to the place of beginning. Also the tract of land described as follows, viz:—

Beginning at a point on the south side of the Columbia River, opposite the mouth of the Cowichey river, running thence South to lands claimed by the Flathead Nation; thence westerly along their north boundary to a point due South of Agents' Mill, on the Columbia, thence North to said Mill, thence up and along said river to the place of beginning. The above descriptions are intended to include all the lands claimed or owned by the said Rennaakek Band of Indians.

Article 3d.
The said Rennaakek Band reserve the privilege of occupying their present place of residence on Cape Point, and the privilege of hunting in the lands described above.

Article 34d.
In consideration of the aforesaid made
in the foregoing articles of this Treaty, the United States agree to pay to the said Ktmaqack Band of Chinook Indians, one thousand five hundred dollars, in annual payments, of ten hundred and fifty dollars for ten years, as follows: forty; one hundred and fifty dollars in money, Thirty Blankets, Twenty Woolen Coats, Fifty Shirts, Thirty pairs Shoes, Twenty Caps, Twenty pairs pants, Twenty Vest, one hundred yards Jersey Plaids, Two hundred yards Brown Muslin, one hundred yards Calico, Ten Shirts, Twenty bags flour, one hundred pounds Attees, one Hundred and Fifty pounds Soap, Two hundred pounds Sugar, Some ten-quart tin pans, Ten light quart tin pans, Six frying pans, one barrel Salt, one barrel Card-gases, Six hats, Six Aces, Ten pounds Tea, Ten knives, one Bag Powder, one hundred pounds short, allMse of good quality, and delivered at Baxnies Landing, on the Columbia River.

Article 14th.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the Citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals of the said Ktmaqack Band of Chinook Indians.
Article 54.

This Treaty shall take effect, and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

In Testimony whereof, the said Anson Hart, Superintendent, Henry H. Shaulding, Agent, and Isaiah S. Parish, Int Agent aforesaid, on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the said Chiefs and Headmen of the Bennack Band of the Chinook Tribe of Indians have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the time and place first herein above written.

Anson Hart, Superintendent,
Henry H. Shaulding, Agent,
Isiah S. Parish, Int Agent,
Wah-set-set, alias stone, his Seal, Da-watpa, his Seal,
by his mark, his Seal, tua-kah, his Seal, by his mark.
Sah-mi-minus his Seal  Ali-wint his Signature

Signed, sealed and witnessed by his Seal in presence of:

Nicholas An Drii, Secretary

J. W. Raymond, Interpreter

R. Sherley, Acting Int. Agent

19