INDIGENOUS RELATIONSHIPS TO THE LAND CURRICULUM RESOURCES

Image: Courtesy United States Forest Service

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

THE LAND AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

“After the arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century, the lives of the area's indigenous people were forever changed. Exotic diseases wiped out entire villages. Long-standing social traditions were disrupted by new technologies and restrictions. Euro-American settlers competed for the abundant resources of the Olympic Peninsula. Salmon were fished from the streams, elk populations decimated and huge swaths of trees were harvested from the forests—the land and its ownership had changed.” (“People of the Olympic Peninsula”, Olympic National Park, nps.gov)

“On the streams, especially in the mountains region, we found land otter, mink, rats, and the sole object of the traders long journey to that region - the Beaver - These were very numerous till, their number has been diminished by white trappers - the business of which people is always to exterminate every native animal - for the Indian spare the young and take not life wantonly.” (John Ball, Oregon Country, 1832 from *The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 29)

“In a few weeks from the introduction of the disease, hundreds of natives became victims to it, the beach for a distance of eight miles was literally strewn with the dead bodies of these people, presenting a most disgusting spectacle.” (Samuel Hancock on the devastation wrought by smallpox in 1853, from *The Pacific Rain Coast*, p. 55)

“Within a century of sustained Euroamerican contact, the Northwest native population had been reduced by more than 80%” (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 56)

“The new settlers' practices also interfered with land-management techniques that the Indians had long employed. Fire was a tool Native Americans used to cleanse the land, maintain healthy prairie ecosystems, and prepare ground for planting and cultivation of camas, berries, and other crops. For generations, tribes shaped the habitat of the region through low-intensity, controlled burns, usually set in the late summer. But as the settlers built their farms and houses on the land, fire was not welcome. Their reaction was to suppress the management fires that tribespeople set.” (“Agriculture in Washington 1792 to 1900”, Historylink.org)

“Hunting and habitat loss had reduced the elk's numbers from an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 animals in the 1850s to 2,000 or fewer in 1905. The slaughter of elk for their upper canine teeth, which enjoyed a turn-of-the-century vogue as watch fobs for members of the Elks Lodge, garnered particular notoriety.” (“Olympic National Park”, Historylink.org)

“I saw the before and I saw the after the huge piles of logging slash left on the ground, streams and rivers that had supported the salmon, that had sustained the tribal culture and economy for so many centuries, were blocked with impassable jams and silted with choking sediment. The roads were being constructed right along the stream beds, there was no space for replanting. It was quite a shocking experience. I didn't know a heck of a lot about forestry at that time, but I knew it wasn't right.” (Gary Morishima, Quinault Management Center, Historylink.org)

“Throughout the nineteenth century, entrepreneurs and others were developing various natural-resource industries, each of which altered local ecologies in ways that killed salmon or jeopardized healthy habitats. By the 1840s, fur traders had cleaned beaver out of most streams, altering watercourses in ways that often hurt salmon. Mining depleted streams through diversions and polluted them with byproducts of processing ore. Livestock trampled riparian areas and often destabilized ranges, which increased erosion. Farming diverted and blocked streams for irrigation and milling grain, and agriculture filled in wetlands and diked estuaries. Logging removed trees along streams that raised water temperatures, and used rivers as transportation corridors, which relied on splash dams and other methods that harmed Northwest rivers. As cities developed, rivers often served as dumps for industrial and municipal waste. All these activities, well underway by the time the nineteenth century closed, harmed salmon habitat by raising water temperature, removing woody debris that served as critical habitat, buried gravel that furnished ideal spawning habitat, and generally lowered water quality. As early as the 1870s, local officials warned about the imminent demise of Pacific salmon.” (“Salmon Recovery in Washington”, Historylink.com)

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

SETTLER PERSPECTIVE

"No one living in or visiting the Pacific Northwest has ever ignored the forests. They have provided sustenance since time immemorial. They attracted the attention of explorers and non-Native settlers, who arrived beginning in the 1790s and saw in the forests potential sources of wealth. The trade in trees began almost immediately. The abundance of trees, especially in Western Washington, meant few people thought carefully about how forests grew or the effects of logging them. The seemingly inexhaustible supply made it seem as though there was no need to consider conserving them." ("Experimental Forestry in Washington", Historylink.org)

"Even for those not directly involved in the arduous task of trying to cut down immense trees, the forests of the Pacific Northwest seemed a barrier and a threat ... when Euroamericans looked out on the Northwest forests, therefore, they did not see an ecosystem that sustained 'resources' they values. Instead, sojourners to the Pacific Coast saw a massive green barrier that they described as monotonous, interminable, gloomy, somber, dark, wild, and savage." (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 26)

"Forests are fast yielding to the axe of the adventurer, and the ground, heretofore trod by the wily savage, or inhabited solely by the wily beasts of the forest, now produce, by the application of industry, rich rewards to their occupants. The Indian retreats before the march of civilization and American enterprise; the howling wilderness is fast becoming fruitful fields, and ere long this isolated country will be far in the advance of many portions of our republic of a century's age." (Thomas Jefferson Dryer, Newspaper Editor, from The Pacific Rain Coast, pp. 49-50)

"While the Indian makes no fixed habitation, really occupies no land, and surely reduces none to production, yet he seeks to exclude other to whom it may be beneficial, not because he needs it but because it has been his hunting range, here he has required subsistence, his dead are gathered here. Our race, following their destiny, in obedience to God's great law that this earth shall be made to contribute to the benefit of His creatures, appropriate it to useful purposes. Upon this principle earth has been reclaimed to civilization. Christianity and human progress have advanced." (Elwood Evans, 1869, from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 52)

"The case for these poor savages is a hard one. They have been the mark for the white man's rifle ever since white men have been among them. In very many instances they have been shot down in the merest of wantonness. They have never

been treated as human beings, and if a righteous God ever makes inquisition for the blood of American Indians, [settlers] will have a bloody reckoning to answer for the wrongs of the untutored and degraded savages [the Pacific Northwest].” (Presbyterian Minister Wilson Blain, 1854 from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 57)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it.”
– Chief Red Cloud, Oglala Lakota

What is a Treaty?

Treaties are “binding agreements between nations” under the US Constitution – but unlike international treaties between the United States and foreign nations, treaties with Native American Tribes were negotiating boundaries and rights of nations that exist within the borders of United States. Tribes and their governments are “sovereign nations,” but they remain subject to the Federal Government.

Why were Treaties Needed?

“The problem was [...] the fact that non-Native settlers in the Puget Sound region were attracted to exactly the lands that tribes lived on and used -- prairies they managed by burning and garden plots they cultivated offered far-more-appealing farm sites than stands of large timber that had to be painstakingly cleared. White settlers "became increasingly aware of the intolerable injustice of having good farmland in the hands of ... a race they regarded as savage" while "with some shock the Indians found their potato lands were open to expropriation by the first white man who wished to avoid hard labor with the ax" (*The Pacific Rain Coast*, p.32).

Between 1852 and 1853, when Washington Territory was created, the non-Native population of the area doubled and "the federal government, in a desperate rush to secure rights to the ancestral lands of tribal nations, pushed for a treaty resolution" (A People's History ..."). Leading the push was Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory. (“Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek”, Historylink.org)

Isaac I. Stevens

Before Isaac Stevens became the first Governor of Oregon Territory, he was sent on behalf of the Federal Government to negotiate treaties with all the tribes in the region to secure land for settlement and industry. The original idea was to create two reservations: one on the west side of the Cascades and one on the east side. For the Olympic Peninsula alone, Stevens was

able to negotiate four treaties between the various groups, while some tribes were simply removed to reservations by Executive Order when a treaty could not be negotiated.

> “His agents had been making the rounds of villages and selecting individuals who would represent each tribe. According to historian David M. Buerge, "Not only was the timetable reckless; the whole enterprise was organized in profound ignorance of native society, culture, and history. The twenty-thousand-odd aboriginal inhabitants who were assumed to be in rapid decline, were given a brutal choice: they would adapt to white society or they could disappear." (“Stevens, Isaac Ingalls”, Historylink.org)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

The Treaty of Neah Bay

On January 31, 1855, at Neah Bay near Cape Flattery at the tip of the Olympic Peninsula, 42 Makah leaders sign a treaty with Isaac Stevens (1818-1862), governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Washington Territory. The leaders, representing four of the five traditional Makah villages, give up most of their ancestral lands, keeping only a small reservation at Cape Flattery, in return for a promised $30,000 in annuity payments and a guarantee of the right of hunting, fishing, sealing, and whaling.

The Treaty of Neah Bay followed treaties that Gov. Stevens made with Indians on Puget Sound in December 1854 and January 1855 at Medicine Creek in present-day Thurston County, Point Elliott (now Mukilteo), and Point No Point (near Hansville on the Kitsap Peninsula).

The Treaty of Neah Bay, signed by leaders from the Makah villages at Neah, Wyaach, Tsooes, and Ozette gave up almost all the Makah lands, described in the treaty as extending from Cape Flattery along the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the Hoko River some 15-20 miles east, and from Cape Flattery along the Pacific Ocean to Ozette and Cape Alava about 15 miles south. The reservation provided for in the treaty encompassed only the immediate vicinity of Cape Flattery and did not initially include the traditional villages except for Neah. It was subsequently enlarged to approximately 27,000 acres.

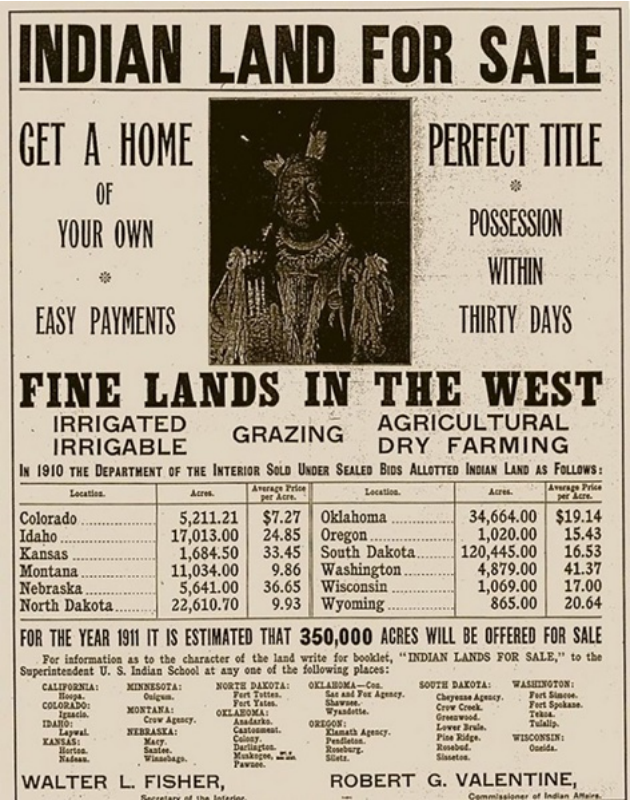
Unlike some treaties that Stevens signed, the Treaty of Neah Bay did not lead to armed conflict between the United States and the Makah. However, the "right of taking fish and of whaling or sealing at usual and accustomed grounds and stations," set forth in Article 4 of the Treaty, has been the subject of numerous legal battles, beginning in the late 1800s and still going on in the second decade of the twenty-first century, more than 150 years after the Treaty was signed. The guarantee of hunting and fishing rights in Article 4 is also found in the other treaties Stevens signed, but the Treaty of Neah Bay is the only treaty signed by the United States that guarantees the right of whaling.

Source:

Makah leaders and Territorial Gov. Stevens sign treaty at Neah Bay on January 31, 1855.By Kit Oldham, Posted 3/05/2003, HistoryLink.org Essay 5364, https://www.historylink.org/File/5364

Exhibit 3

THE DAWES ACT



INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN

EASY PAYMENTS

PERFECT TITLE

POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE — GRAZING — AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000** ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa. COLORADO: Ignacio. IDAHO: Lapwai. KANSAS: Horton. Nadeau. MINNESOTA: Onigum. MONTANA: Crow Agency. NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago. NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Yates. Fort Yates. OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee. Pawnee. OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte. OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz. SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud. Sisseton. WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip. WISCONSIN: Oneida.

WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Advertisement offering Indian land for sale, 1911

Source:

"Dawes Severalty Act divides Indian reservations among individual members on February 8, 1887" By David Wilma, Posted 8/14/2000, HistoryLink.org Essay 2600, https://historylink.org/File/2600

On February 8, 1887, the Dawes Severalty Act, also called the Indian Allotment Act, divides Indian reservations among individual tribal members in an effort to assimilate Native Americans into the U.S. population as "responsible farmers." Reservations are divided into 160-acre allotments and assigned to individual members. Unassigned lands are made available to white homesteaders.

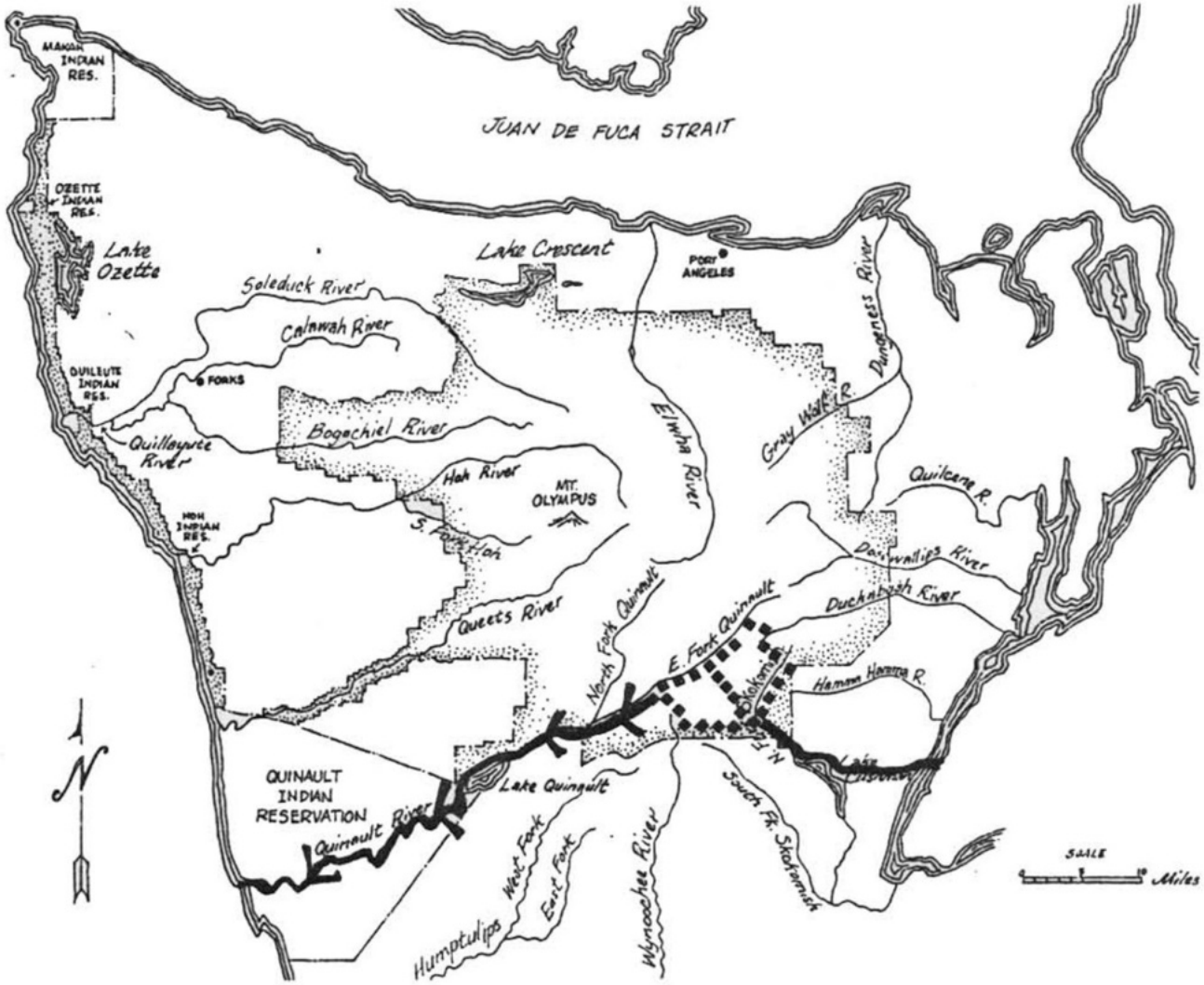
Allotment holders were permitted, after 25 years and a certification of competence, to sell their allotments. This resulted in individuals and tribes being swindled out of their property. By 1934, two-thirds of the reservation lands had passed out of tribal control. In Puget Sound, relatively few certificates of competency were issued. The law placed Native Americans on reservations into a special class as wards of the government.

Instead of assimilating Native Americans, this law and subsequent government policies prevented them from entering American society as full citizens.

Exhibit 4

Olympic Peninsula
Olympic National Park

Routes Of Interior Exploration



Legend

Watkinson Expedition, 1878

Possible Route

Derived from a collaborative effort of P. Crawford, R. Dalton, R. Kaune, R. Olson, and E. Schreiner, 1984.

Base map by Keith Hoofnagle, 1983.

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

The Makah Indian Reservation

"The Makah suffered greatly from their contact with settlers and explorers. More than two-thirds of the Makah population died when they caught diseases like smallpox, measles, and influenza. In the 1850s the Makah Tribe was pressured to sign a treaty with the U.S. government. According to the treaty, the government would pay them $30,000 for their land. The government also promised to build a school so the children could learn farming and other skills and provide medical care. Makah leaders agreed to the terms of the treaty as long as they could keep the land near Cape Flattery for their reservation. And they wanted to continue to fish and hunt for whales. By signing the Treaty of Neah Bay in 1855, the U.S. government and the Makah Tribe agreed to these terms." ("Medicine Creek", Historylink.org)

"Makahs continued to hunt whales until the 1920s. But by this time the gray whales that migrated past Makah territory every year were almost gone. The lagoon where gray whales gave birth to their young near Baja California had been discovered. Men who hunted whales for a living crowded into the lagoon and nearly wiped out the whale population. Eventually the gray whale was placed on the Endangered Species List.

Makahs believed that the treaty signed 150 years before should protect their right to hunt whales. After many years of appeals and public hearings, some Makahs grew impatient. On September 8, 2007, a Makah whaling team harpooned a gray whale. Since they had acted without permission from the tribe or the U.S. government, the Coast Guard seized the whale, which sank before it could be used according to custom.

Even though several years have passed, there is still no official decision about Makah whale hunting. The tribe agreed to the Treaty of Neah Bay believing that it would allow tribe members to keep their traditions. But it is still uncertain if the Makah people will ever be able to hunt whales as their ancestors had done for thousands of years." ("Makah Whaling" Historylink.org)

Resilience

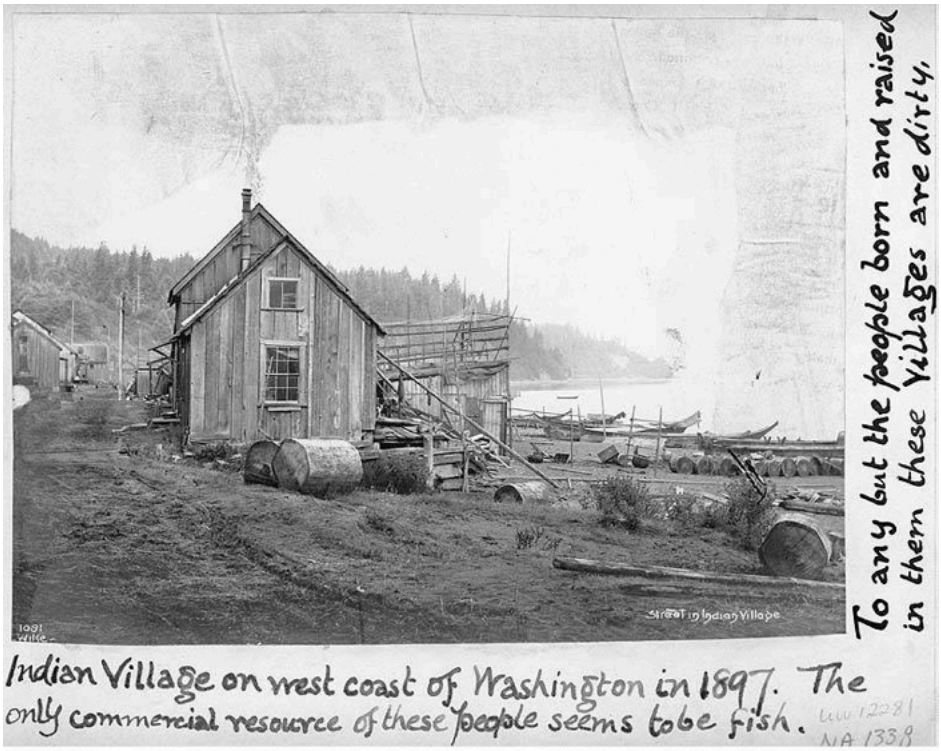
Unlike many of the treaty and non-treaty tribes on the Olympic Peninsula, the Makah have been largely permitted to remain on their ancestral land. What the Makah share in common is a constant struggle to keep the rights that were promised.

“In 1951, the Makah Tribe successfully challenges state regulation of their nets on the Hoko River. (The Hoko River runs into the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the north coast of the Olympic Peninsula about 15 miles east of Cape Flattery.)

The Ninth Circuit Court of appeals holds that ‘State regulation … was not necessary for conservation purposes … [and therefore] the State had no right to close the river to Indian net fishing.’” (“Makah Tribe Successfully Challenges” Historylink.org)

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION



Makah houses and canoes, Neah Bay, Washington, 1897. UW special collection, NA1338

Makah Women with donkey on Makah Indian Reservation, ca. 1902.
WSHS Collections, Catalog ID: 1917.115.62

Group of Makah people under a fly tent at Port Townsend, August 30, 1899.
UW Digital Collections, Wilcox 5090.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

No. 113.—Annual report of Lieutenant George Atcheson, United States Army, agent for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 114.—Annual report of S. G. Wright, teacher for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 115.—Annual report of Major J. H. Knight, United States Army, agent for Chippewas of Lake Superior.
No. 116.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. R. Bourne, United States Army, agent for Green Bay agency.
No. 117.—Annual report of Captain J. W. Long, United States Army, agent for Michigan Indians.
No. 118.—Annual report of D. Sherman, agent for Indians in New York.
No. 119.—Annual report of Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, United States Army, agent for Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.
No. 120.—Annual report of Lieutenant D. A. Griffith, United States Army, agent or stray bands in Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 121.—Report of Brigadier General J. E. Smith, United States Army, relative to visit of Sioux to Washington.
No. 122.—Letter and inclosures from Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, relative to Indians in Texas.
No. 123.—Letter from Major Z. R. Bliss, United States Army, relative to Seminole negroes in Mexico and Texas.

STATISTICS.

No. 124.—Population, schools, &c., of different tribes.
No. 125.—Agricultural products, wealth, &c., of different tribes.
No. 126.—Liabilities of the United States under treaty stipulations.
No. 127.—Indian trust funds.
No. 128.—Indian trust land sales.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory:

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

I have, since the 1st of January, caused a thorough census to be made, both of the tribes embraced in the several treaties, and of those parties to no treaty. The results of this census are embodied in the following statistical table:

The aggregate of the Indians as shown by the census is.....	15,494
It is reasonable to suppose that in a wild, sparsely settled country like this, at least 5 per cent. of the Indians are not found. Add for omissions 5 per cent.....	774
Total of Indians in Washington Territory.....	16,268

Census of Indians in Washington Territory—Continued.

Names of tribes and designation of treaty.	Names of head chief.	NUMBER.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cœur d'Alenes	Cel-tee-se	45	60	95	200
Total east of mountains		1,113	1,151	2,073	4,337
Parties to no treaties—west of Cascade Mountains.					
Chehallis, Satcap	John Highten	95	103	157	355
Wy-noot-che, Ho-ki-um, Whis-kah	Tyee-Sam	96	100	154	350
Hump-tu-lups	Charley	85	56	51	192
Chinooks	No chief	87	60	73	220
Cowlitz and Klickatat	At-waine	90	105	122	317
Total west of mountains		453	424	557	1,434
Total number of Indians in Washington Territory		4,316	4,476	6,702	15,494

PRESENT CONDITION.

Soon after I entered upon the discharge of my duties last year, I found that much dissatisfaction prevailed among many of the tribes, especially those parties to the treaties of Medicine Creek and Point Elliott. No annuity goods had been distributed to them for several years, and no attention had been paid to their repeated complaints of wrongs and injustice. Agency buildings needed repairs; working cattle had been removed and sold; farming implements were lost or destroyed. The large hay crop of the Puyallup reservation was left uncut in the meadows; the school at the same place was such only in name.

I assumed charge of the tribes under the treaty of Medicine Creek, discharged the worthless employés I found there, and put efficient men in their places, caused an inventory to be made of all the public property that could be collected, (there was no one to turn it over to me,) and made such repairs and improvements as the season and the funds at my disposal would permit. The same policy was pursued by Captain George D. Hill, agent under the treaty of Point Elliott.

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

Under this treaty there are three reservations, viz: The Puyallup, fronting on Commencement Bay; the Nisqually, on both sides the river of that name; and the island called Squaxon, lying at the mouth of Budd's Inlet, about 12 miles from Olympia. All the employés under this treaty, except the blacksmith, are stationed at the Puyallup reservation, the latter has been, since the 1st of May, in charge of Squaxon Island.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year I have had erected, at comparatively little cost, a commodious barn and hay shed, sufficient to store all the hay and other crops; four substantial bridges have been placed across the streams running through the reservation. I have had all the agency buildings put in good repair, and have built nine frame houses for the use of the Indians; have had about 10 acres of land grubbed and fenced, and about 10 acres partially cleared and sown in grass. The latter was done by the Indians, they taking the timber which they cut in payment for the labor. That part of the reservation which was inaccessible heretofore, except in canoes, is now easy of access by reason of the improvements mentioned.

Herewith find annexed reports of carpenter and blacksmith, marked respectively (E) and (F.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KELLY,
First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.

Col. SAM'L ROSS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 4.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,
Neah Bay, Washington Territory, September 12, 1870.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit my annual report. During the past year I have been in charge of Makah Indians at the Neah Bay agency. Since the date of my last report nothing of unusual importance has transpired. The reservation is in the most remote northwestern portion of Washington Territory, and the Indians are probably less acquainted with the laws of the United States, and are among the wildest and most savage in the Territory. No serious trouble or quarrels have occurred. There has been but little intoxicating liquor brought on the reservation. In every instance it was soon discovered and destroyed. It is owing to this, I suppose, that I have been able to control them and to carry on the business of the agency satisfactorily.

The total number of Indians on the reservation is 558, as shown in the following tabular statement—an increase of 32 since last year:

Tabular statement of Indians, parties to treaty of Neah Bay.

Name of tribe.	Name of head-chief.	Names of sub-chiefs.	Numbers.				
			Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Makah	Clap-lau-a-hoe	Light-house Jim. Sow-sam	146	158	152	102	558

I have compelled them to collect the carcasses of fish and seals, and what other offal they were in the habit of leaving on the beach near their lodges, and to bury it in the land under cultivation. The noxious odors from this source are entirely removed, to the improvement of their health and the relief of my nostrils.

AGRICULTURAL.

I have given much attention to farming, and have encouraged the Indians to raise vegetables enough for their own consumption. For this purpose I plowed and prepared 10 acres of ground, furnished necessary seed, and required the Indians to plant and take care of the ground. I also gave seed to those Indians that would clear and cultivate ground of their own. As a result, about 50 acres of potatoes have been planted by the Indians for their own use this year. All the crops are looking well. The soil is thin and poor, and has heretofore been considered worthless, but the abundance of fertilizers obtained in the manner heretofore described more than compensates for this deficiency. I have in the ground large crops of potatoes, rutabagas, cabbages, onions, cauliflowers, carrots, and beets. The school and employés have had through the season an abundance of vegetables from the same source. One turnip, pulled a short time since, weighed 28 pounds, and there are many still growing that will weigh much heavier.

EDUCATION.

Acting upon your suggestions, during the year I have organized an agricultural and industrial school. This now numbers 19 scholars, with an average monthly attendance of 12. The boys have been uniformly clothed, and daily spend an hour in learning to read and speak English. They are also required to work three hours daily in the garden set apart for the school. At first this was obstinately opposed by their parents, who thought this was a private speculation, from which the children would derive no benefit; they therefore demanded payment for the work done by the boys. Mr. Prather, the instructor, a patient and judicious man, succeeded in overcoming this prejudice. Under his management the school garden has produced vegetables enough to supply the children until next year's harvest.

CIVILIZATION.

While, as before stated, I have succeeded in persuading some of the Indians to cultivate small pieces of land, I think it impossible to make farmers of them.

The surrounding waters abound in all kinds of fish. The fur-seal comes in great schools, within 10 miles of the coast. Whale (of the black species) are numerous; dog fish, in countless numbers, swarm in the bay, and are caught easily. These furnish them with abundance of food, and a surplus of oil and furs, from the sale of which they annually realize a large amount of money. They are a hardy, athletic people, perfectly at home in their canoes, and venture many miles from shore in pursuit of this profitable game. It would be worse than folly to attempt to change these expert fishermen into a tribe of farmers. But they can be civilized, and rendered useful citizens, if the government, accepting their peculiar situation, will assist them in the pursuits to which they are inclined, educate their children, and introduce among them the habits of the whites. The simplicity of primitive Eden, as

respects dress, is one of their peculiarities. In their lodges at all times, and in warm weather out of doors, the men and women are naked, and are not ashamed. In cold and wet weather the blanket, or the skin of an animal is the usual costume. One of my first efforts was to make them cover their nakedness. I have succeeded in accustoming a majority of the men to wear trousers when out of doors. This I regard as one great point gained. A great (perhaps the greatest) obstacle to the civilization of these people is the prevalence of superstitions. To remove these has been one of my principal studies. Argument is useless. I have found that ridicule, (to which they are exceedingly sensitive,) applied in some practical form, was much more efficacious. For instance, I one evening gave in the presence of most of the tribe a magic lantern exhibition. They regarded this with wonder, not unmixed with fear. I then showed them how simply it was done, and explained how other things that they had been accustomed to regard as witchcraft were more simple even than this. By such methods I have succeeded in uprooting many old superstitions, and convincing them of their folly.

In the spring, the son and heir of the hereditary chief was to be married to one of the young women of the tribe. I persuaded them to have the ceremony performed with the rites of the Episcopal Church. This was done in the presence of the entire tribe, both the bride and groom wearing the garments of civilization. All were delighted with the ceremonial, and frequent requests have been made that this might henceforth be the established custom.

I have made this part of my report longer than I should otherwise have done, because it is, to my mind, the most important consideration for those to whom is committed the welfare of the Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAYS,

First Lieutenant, United States Army, Indian Agent.

Major SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

(University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons)

270 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY. NO. 1. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OCTOBER 1, 1871.

IT IS WITH, REGRET I AM COMPELLED TO STATE THAT UPON ASSUMING THE DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, AFTER REINSTATEMENT, A NOTED CHANGE FOR THE WORSE WAS EVERYWHERE VISIBLE, THERE HAVING BEEN A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN THE LAST TWO YEARS. I PARTICULARLY REFER TO GAMBLING, DRINKING, TA-MAN-A-MUS, FLATTENING HEADS, AND POLYGAMY; ALSO SLAVERY, ALL OF WHICH WERE AGAIN PRACTICED. THE MILITARY OFFICERS SENT HERE AGAINST THEIR WISH, IN A SERVICE DECIDEDLY DISTASTEFUL TO THEM, AS I HAVE HEARD THEM REPEATEDLY DECLARE, AND LOOKING UPON

their stay as temporary, did not take the interest they should, or feel inclined to break in upon these tribal customs. In fact, many of the people of this Territory contend that no superintendent or agent has any right to interfere with the customs or tribal habits of the Indians. If they are correct, and this is the policy of the Government, it is folly to attempt to civilize them. My aim has always been to break down these barbarous customs, for as long as they exist nothing can be done toward civilization. Of course, this must be done in a way that will not do great violènce to their feelings, but a commencement must be made and steadily adhered to, as a want of firmness and.determination in this matter is construed as weakness, while nothing is accomplished and confidence lost. My object in this report will be to lay before the Department the necessities of the Indians, and what is actually essential in their progress to- ward civilization.

The present policy will, no doubt, prove a complete success, if care be taken in the selection of suitable agents and employés, as the example of men placed over them has a powerful influence, either for good or evil, upon the closely observant Indian. The policy now pursued is similar to that recommended in my annual report of 1867, and I have always been thoroughly convinced that none but honest, upright, Christian people, full of the missionary spirit, could succeed in civilizing and christianizing these people; and, as an anxiliary to their labors, I would recommend that Congress enact a stringent law against the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including wine, cider, and beer. The two latter drinks are, perhaps, the cause of more drunkenness than whisky. Unprincipled persons have taken advan- tage of the fact that the sale of beer was not prohibited, and built breweries near reservations, and by this' means induce the Indians to squander their money and become intoxicated. A number of Indians are killed yearly in drunken brawls in the vicinity of these establishments; some of the murderers are now confined on the reservations. I would also recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the punishment of crimes committed among Indians; for so long as an Indian is permitted to kill another without punishment, life has no safeguard. Murder should be made punishable by death.

The necessity of an agent having something like magistratic powers conferred upon him, I think, is very great, so that he may settle difficulties arising among them, and, when an important case arises, or a case between tribes under different agencies, that the agents and the super- intendent may constitute a court for the trial or settlement of the difficulty.

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

THE LAND AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

“After the arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century, the lives of the area's indigenous people were forever changed. Exotic diseases wiped out entire villages. Long-standing social traditions were disrupted by new technologies and restrictions. Euro-American settlers competed for the abundant resources of the Olympic Peninsula. Salmon were fished from the streams, elk populations decimated and huge swaths of trees were harvested from the forests—the land and its ownership had changed.” (“People of the Olympic Peninsula”, Olympic National Park, nps.gov)

“On the streams, especially in the mountains region, we found land otter, mink, rats, and the sole object of the traders long journey to that region - the Beaver - These were very numerous till, their number has been diminished by white trappers - the business of which people is always to exterminate every native animal - for the Indian spare the young and take not life wantonly.” (John Ball, Oregon Country, 1832 from *The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 29)

“In a few weeks from the introduction of the disease, hundreds of natives became victims to it, the beach for a distance of eight miles was literally strewn with the dead bodies of these people, presenting a most disgusting spectacle.” (Samuel Hancock on the devastation wrought by smallpox in 1853, from *The Pacific Rain Coast*, p. 55)

“Within a century of sustained Euroamerican contact, the Northwest native population had been reduced by more than 80%” (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 56)

“The new settlers' practices also interfered with land-management techniques that the Indians had long employed. Fire was a tool Native Americans used to cleanse the land, maintain healthy prairie ecosystems, and prepare ground for planting and cultivation of camas, berries, and other crops. For generations, tribes shaped the habitat of the region through low-intensity, controlled burns, usually set in the late summer. But as the settlers built their farms and houses on the land, fire was not welcome. Their reaction was to suppress the management fires that tribespeople set.” (“Agriculture in Washington 1792 to 1900”, Historylink.org)

“Hunting and habitat loss had reduced the elk's numbers from an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 animals in the 1850s to 2,000 or fewer in 1905. The slaughter of elk for their upper canine teeth, which enjoyed a turn-of-the-century vogue as watch fobs for members of the Elks Lodge, garnered particular notoriety.” (“Olympic National Park”, Historylink.org)

“I saw the before and I saw the after the huge piles of logging slash left on the ground, streams and rivers that had supported the salmon, that had sustained the tribal culture and economy for so many centuries, were blocked with impassable jams and silted with choking sediment. The roads were being constructed right along the stream beds, there was no space for replanting. It was quite a shocking experience. I didn't know a heck of a lot about forestry at that time, but I knew it wasn't right.” (Gary Morishima, Quinault Management Center, Historylink.org)

“Throughout the nineteenth century, entrepreneurs and others were developing various natural-resource industries, each of which altered local ecologies in ways that killed salmon or jeopardized healthy habitats. By the 1840s, fur traders had cleaned beaver out of most streams, altering watercourses in ways that often hurt salmon. Mining depleted streams through diversions and polluted them with byproducts of processing ore. Livestock trampled riparian areas and often destabilized ranges, which increased erosion. Farming diverted and blocked streams for irrigation and milling grain, and agriculture filled in wetlands and diked estuaries. Logging removed trees along streams that raised water temperatures, and used rivers as transportation corridors, which relied on splash dams and other methods that harmed Northwest rivers. As cities developed, rivers often served as dumps for industrial and municipal waste. All these activities, well underway by the time the nineteenth century closed, harmed salmon habitat by raising water temperature, removing woody debris that served as critical habitat, buried gravel that furnished ideal spawning habitat, and generally lowered water quality. As early as the 1870s, local officials warned about the imminent demise of Pacific salmon.” (“Salmon Recovery in Washington”, Historylink.com)

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

SETTLER PERSPECTIVE

"No one living in or visiting the Pacific Northwest has ever ignored the forests. They have provided sustenance since time immemorial. They attracted the attention of explorers and non-Native settlers, who arrived beginning in the 1790s and saw in the forests potential sources of wealth. The trade in trees began almost immediately. The abundance of trees, especially in Western Washington, meant few people thought carefully about how forests grew or the effects of logging them. The seemingly inexhaustible supply made it seem as though there was no need to consider conserving them." ("Experimental Forestry in Washington", Historylink.org)

"Even for those not directly involved in the arduous task of trying to cut down immense trees, the forests of the Pacific Northwest seemed a barrier and a threat ... when Euroamericans looked out on the Northwest forests, therefore, they did not see an ecosystem that sustained 'resources' they values. Instead, sojourners to the Pacific Coast saw a massive green barrier that they described as monotonous, interminable, gloomy, somber, dark, wild, and savage." (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 26)

"Forests are fast yielding to the axe of the adventurer, and the ground, heretofore trod by the wily savage, or inhabited solely by the wily beasts of the forest, now produce, by the application of industry, rich rewards to their occupants. The Indian retreats before the march of civilization and American enterprise; the howling wilderness is fast becoming fruitful fields, and ere long this isolated country will be far in the advance of many portions of our republic of a century's age." (Thomas Jefferson Dryer, Newspaper Editor, from The Pacific Rain Coast, pp. 49-50)

"While the Indian makes no fixed habitation, really occupies no land, and surely reduces none to production, yet he seeks to exclude other to whom it may be beneficial, not because he needs it but because it has been his hunting range, here he has required subsistence, his dead are gathered here. Our race, following their destiny, in obedience to God's great law that this earth shall be made to contribute to the benefit of His creatures, appropriate it to useful purposes. Upon this principle earth has been reclaimed to civilization. Christianity and human progress have advanced." (Elwood Evans, 1869, from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 52)

"The case for these poor savages is a hard one. They have been the mark for the white man's rifle ever since white men have been among them. In very many instances they have been shot down in the merest of wantonness. They have never

been treated as human beings, and if a righteous God ever makes inquisition for the blood of American Indians, [settlers] will have a bloody reckoning to answer for the wrongs of the untutored and degraded savages [the Pacific Northwest].” (Presbyterian Minister Wilson Blain, 1854 from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 57)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it.”
– Chief Red Cloud, Oglala Lakota

What is a Treaty?

Treaties are “binding agreements between nations” under the US Constitution – but unlike international treaties between the United States and foreign nations, treaties with Native American Tribes were negotiating boundaries and rights of nations that exist within the borders of United States. Tribes and their governments are “sovereign nations,” but they remain subject to the Federal Government.

Why were Treaties Needed?

“The problem was [...] the fact that non-Native settlers in the Puget Sound region were attracted to exactly the lands that tribes lived on and used -- prairies they managed by burning and garden plots they cultivated offered far-more-appealing farm sites than stands of large timber that had to be painstakingly cleared. White settlers "became increasingly aware of the intolerable injustice of having good farmland in the hands of ... a race they regarded as savage" while "with some shock the Indians found their potato lands were open to expropriation by the first white man who wished to avoid hard labor with the ax" (*The Pacific Rain Coast*, p.32).

Between 1852 and 1853, when Washington Territory was created, the non-Native population of the area doubled and "the federal government, in a desperate rush to secure rights to the ancestral lands of tribal nations, pushed for a treaty resolution" (A People's History ..."). Leading the push was Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory. (“Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek”, Historylink.org)

Isaac I. Stevens

Before Isaac Stevens became the first Governor of Oregon Territory, he was sent on behalf of the Federal Government to negotiate treaties with all the tribes in the region to secure land for settlement and industry. The original idea was to create two reservations: one on the west side of the Cascades and one on the east side. For the Olympic Peninsula alone, Stevens was

able to negotiate four treaties between the various groups, while some tribes were simply removed to reservations by Executive Order when a treaty could not be negotiated.

> “His agents had been making the rounds of villages and selecting individuals who would represent each tribe. According to historian David M. Buerge, "Not only was the timetable reckless; the whole enterprise was organized in profound ignorance of native society, culture, and history. The twenty-thousand-odd aboriginal inhabitants who were assumed to be in rapid decline, were given a brutal choice: they would adapt to white society or they could disappear." (“Stevens, Isaac Ingalls”, Historylink.org)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

The Treaty of Point No Point

The Treaty of Point No Point was signed on January 26, 1855, at Hahdskus, or Point No Point, on the northern tip of the Kitsap Peninsula. Governor of Washington Territory Isaac Stevens (1818-1862) convened the treaty council on January 25, with the S'Klallam, the Chimakum, and the Skokomish. Leaders argued against signing Governor Steven's terms, but by the second day were persuaded to do so. Under the treaty, tribes of the northern Kitsap Peninsula ceded ownership of land in exchanged for small reservation and hunting and fishing rights.

On the first day of the council, treaty provisions were translated from English to the Chinook Jargon for the 1,200 assembled natives. Charles M. Gates writes, "Though Stevens won acceptance for his proposals, he was required to defend them with some stubbornness. The issues in dispute were thoroughly aired and a number of chiefs spoke their minds with some vigor" (*Pacific Northwest Quarterly).*

Skokomish leader Hool-hol-tan expressed the following:

> "I wish to speak my mind as to selling the land. Great chief! What shall we eat if we do so? Our only food is berries, deer, and salmon. Where then shall we find these? I don't want to sign away my right to the land. Take half of it and let us keep the rest. I am afraid that I shall become destitute and perish for want of food. I don't like the place you have chosen for us to live on. I am not ready to sign the paper" (quoted in *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*).

L'Hau-at-scha-uk, a To-anhooch, said, "I do not want to leave the mouth of the River. I do not want to leave my old home, and my burying ground. I am afraid I shall die if I do" (quoted in *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*).

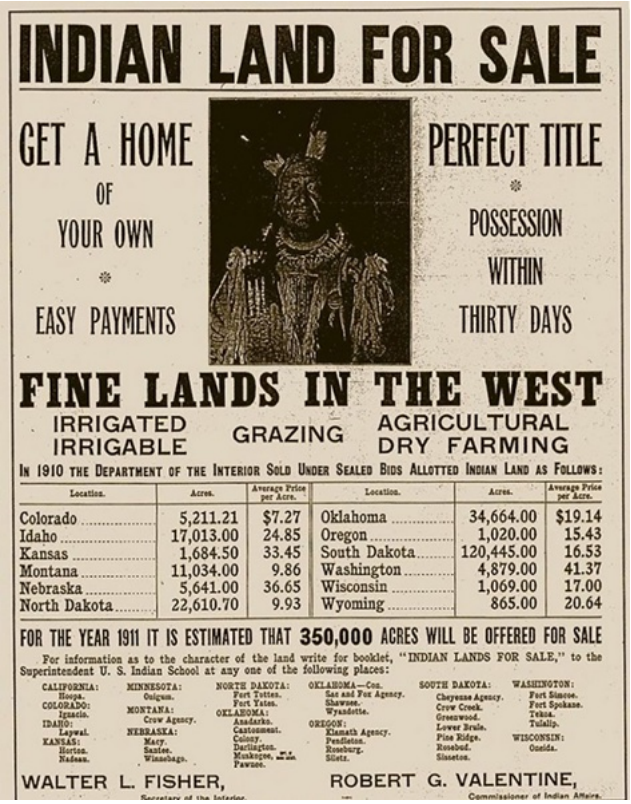
Others objected that the land was being bought too cheaply, that they now understood what it was worth. The whites responded that it was poor land, worth little.

By the end of the day tribal leaders had begun to concede. They requested to think and talk about it overnight, and the following morning arrived with white flags, ready to sign. Various chiefs and headmen added their marks to the document, which had been prepared beforehand, with no intention of serving as a basis for negotiation.

“Treaty of Point No Point, 1855”, Posted 1/15/2004, HistoryLink.org Essay 5637, https://www.historylink.org/File/5637

Exhibit 3

THE DAWES ACT



INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN

EASY PAYMENTS

PERFECT TITLE

POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE — GRAZING — AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000** ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa. COLORADO: Ignacio. IDAHO: Lapwai. KANSAS: Horton. Nadeau. MINNESOTA: Onigum. MONTANA: Crow Agency. NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago. NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Yates. Fort Yates. OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee. Pawnee. OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte. OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz. SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud. Sisseton. WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip. WISCONSIN: Oneida.

WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Advertisement offering Indian land for sale, 1911

Source:

"Dawes Severalty Act divides Indian reservations among individual members on February 8, 1887" By David Wilma, Posted 8/14/2000, HistoryLink.org Essay 2600, https://historylink.org/File/2600

On February 8, 1887, the Dawes Severalty Act, also called the Indian Allotment Act, divides Indian reservations among individual tribal members in an effort to assimilate Native Americans into the U.S. population as "responsible farmers." Reservations are divided into 160-acre allotments and assigned to individual members. Unassigned lands are made available to white homesteaders.

Allotment holders were permitted, after 25 years and a certification of competence, to sell their allotments. This resulted in individuals and tribes being swindled out of their property. By 1934, two-thirds of the reservation lands had passed out of tribal control. In Puget Sound, relatively few certificates of competency were issued. The law placed Native Americans on reservations into a special class as wards of the government.

Instead of assimilating Native Americans, this law and subsequent government policies prevented them from entering American society as full citizens.

Exhibit 4

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe
Usual & Accustomed Ground & Stations

This map is for illustrative purposes only and should not be relied on for any purpose other than to ascertain the general area where the PNPTC member Tribes currently authorize fishing activities under the Boldt decision and the Treaty of Point No Point. Authoirzed areas of fishing can be subject to change and in no way should be considered to limit the treaty rights of the member Tribes.

https://native-land.ca/listings/territories/klallam

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

“The S’Klallams living on the shore of Port Townsend Bay were loathe to move to the Skokomish Reservation, and most remained in place. Under two successive chiefs, S'Hai-ak (d. 1854) and his younger brother, Chetzemoka (1808?-1888), they lived on good terms with the early settlers. Chetzemoka, called the "Duke of York" by whites who had trouble pronouncing Indian names ... Chetzemoka saw white settlement as inevitable and maintained friendly relations with the newcomers, though that ultimately did little good -- nearly all the Indians in Port Townsend were ousted in 1871, their beach dwellings burned and their canoes towed to the Skokomish Reservation.

Chetzemoka soon brought most of his band back to Port Townsend Bay, settling on Indian Island across from the town site. Many S’Klallams integrated with the area's non-Indian communities, while others gathered into four distinct groups: the Jamestown S'Klallam, the Port Gamble S'Klallam, the Lower Elwha Klallam, and the Sc'ianew First Nations on Vancouver Island.” (“Port Townsend — Thumbnail History”, Historylink.org)

“Some individual S'Klallams bought their own land along the bay either for cash or under the Indian Homestead Act. ... Under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934, the U.S. government purchased land for reservations. The Department of the Interior bought up land from Puget Mill Co. and established the S'Klallam Reservation in 1938.

Health officials burned the community of Little Boston because it represented a health hazard, and new homes were built on the reservation.” (“S'Klallam tribe receives a reservation on Port Gamble Bay”, Historylink.org)

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

Property of North Olympic Library, Port Angeles, WA

Prince of Wales (son of Chetzemoka chief of the S'Klallam) and his wife, sitting in front of small building on beach. North Olympic Library, Port Angeles, WA, indn bldx 006

Tatoosh, Clallam County, 1905. Indian canoes, tents and many unidentified people on beach; longhouse and fish drying racks at base of cliff; Cape Flattery Lighthouse and other buildings at top cliff; 1905. Washington Rural Heritage Library, catalog ID: TATOVIEW003.

Most of the subjects of this image have their backs to the camera. At least one surviving account from Port Townsend indicates that white photographers often photographed Indigenous people, and that some of the Indigenous subjects resented being photographed, asked for compensation, or attempted to avoid being photographed. MOHAI 1955.970.470.22

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

No. 113.—Annual report of Lieutenant George Atcheson, United States Army, agent for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 114.—Annual report of S. G. Wright, teacher for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 115.—Annual report of Major J. H. Knight, United States Army, agent for Chippewas of Lake Superior.
No. 116.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. R. Bourne, United States Army, agent for Green Bay agency.
No. 117.—Annual report of Captain J. W. Long, United States Army, agent for Michigan Indians.
No. 118.—Annual report of D. Sherman, agent for Indians in New York.
No. 119.—Annual report of Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, United States Army, agent for Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.
No. 120.—Annual report of Lieutenant D. A. Griffith, United States Army, agent or stray bands in Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 121.—Report of Brigadier General J. E. Smith, United States Army, relative to visit of Sioux to Washington.
No. 122.—Letter and inclosures from Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, relative to Indians in Texas.
No. 123.—Letter from Major Z. R. Bliss, United States Army, relative to Seminole negroes in Mexico and Texas.

STATISTICS.

No. 124.—Population, schools, &c., of different tribes.
No. 125.—Agricultural products, wealth, &c., of different tribes.
No. 126.—Liabilities of the United States under treaty stipulations.
No. 127.—Indian trust funds.
No. 128.—Indian trust land sales.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory:

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

I have, since the 1st of January, caused a thorough census to be made, both of the tribes embraced in the several treaties, and of those parties to no treaty. The results of this census are embodied in the following statistical table:

The aggregate of the Indians as shown by the census is.....	15,494
It is reasonable to suppose that in a wild, sparsely settled country like this, at least 5 per cent. of the Indians are not found. Add for omissions 5 per cent.....	774
Total of Indians in Washington Territory.....	16,268

Census of Indians in Washington Territory—Continued.

Names of tribes and designation of treaty.	Names of head chief.	NUMBER.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cœur d'Alenes	Cel-tee-se	45	60	95	200
Total east of mountains		1,113	1,151	2,073	4,337
Parties to no treaties—west of Cascade Mountains.					
Chehallis, Satcap	John Highten	95	103	157	355
Wy-noot-che, Ho-ki-um, Whis-kah	Tyee-Sam	96	100	154	350
Hump-tu-lups	Charley	85	56	51	192
Chinooks	No chief	87	60	73	220
Cowlitz and Klickatat	At-waine	90	105	122	317
Total west of mountains		453	424	557	1,434
Total number of Indians in Washington Territory		4,316	4,476	6,702	15,494

PRESENT CONDITION.

Soon after I entered upon the discharge of my duties last year, I found that much dissatisfaction prevailed among many of the tribes, especially those parties to the treaties of Medicine Creek and Point Elliott. No annuity goods had been distributed to them for several years, and no attention had been paid to their repeated complaints of wrongs and injustice. Agency buildings needed repairs; working cattle had been removed and sold; farming implements were lost or destroyed. The large hay crop of the Puyallup reservation was left uncut in the meadows; the school at the same place was such only in name.

I assumed charge of the tribes under the treaty of Medicine Creek, discharged the worthless employés I found there, and put efficient men in their places, caused an inventory to be made of all the public property that could be collected, (there was no one to turn it over to me,) and made such repairs and improvements as the season and the funds at my disposal would permit. The same policy was pursued by Captain George D. Hill, agent under the treaty of Point Elliott.

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

Under this treaty there are three reservations, viz: The Puyallup, fronting on Commencement Bay; the Nisqually, on both sides the river of that name; and the island called Squaxon, lying at the mouth of Budd's Inlet, about 12 miles from Olympia. All the employés under this treaty, except the blacksmith, are stationed at the Puyallup reservation, the latter has been, since the 1st of May, in charge of Squaxon Island.

made to me by the Indians. They plainly affirm that the Methodists could get all they asked for, while to the Catholics most everything was denied.

Furthermore, by comparing the highly-favorable reports made from this agency in previous years, copies of which are on file in this office now, regarding the wealth and industry of Yakama Indians on this reserve, with the result of my inquiries instituted on this subject, the conclusion forces itself to my mind that these reports were grossly exaggerated far from the true state of affairs, and must have been so colored with a view to create certain favorable impressions personally. For instance, from reliable sources I learn that the Indians never possessed over about 800 head of cattle, (and that number even is considered as overestimated by some persons,) instead of 1,600 as reported last. The quantity of feet of lumber reported as having been sawed for them should also make a greater show in frame houses, barns, and other improvements than actually exists. Instead of, as affirmed by the agent, 5,000 bushels of wheat having been sold by the Indians, facts prove that only 500 bushels at the most were disposed of by sale from their surplus. So has every article of produce been overrated in the same ratio. In one word, these glowing reports have been far from the truth, but must have been purposely and systematically exaggerated.

The number of arms in the possession of the Indians living on the reservation does not exceed 100 guns and about 40 or 50 pistols, principally issued to them in former times by Army officers on behalf of the Government. These have been very much used, and undergone considerable repairs. Bows and arrows are entirely out of use with them.

Respectfully submitting the foregoing, I remain, Colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH,
First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 3.

S'KOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 31, 1870.

COLONEL: In transmitting this my second annual report I am happy to say that the Indians residing on this reservation have been both industrious and contented during the year, and have evinced much zeal in the improvement of their condition, which I have encouraged to the best of my ability.

The S'Klallam and S'Kokomish Indians, parties to the treaty of Point-no-Point, have been mostly engaged during the year in some industrial pursuit, either on the reservation farming and logging, or laboring for the whites in mills, logging camps, or on farms in the vicinity. All of the S'Kokomish and about one-fourth of the S'Klallam Indians reside permanently upon the reservation, the remainder of the latter reside at various points on Puget Sound, from Hood's Canal to S'Klallam Bay. Their condition is not in any respect as good as that of those who reside on the reservation. This is due mainly to their nomadic habits and mode of life. I have induced many of these people to come upon the reservation this year. Among them was the Duke of York, head chief

of the S'Klallam tribe, who will undoubtedly influence many more of his people to follow his example. He is now visiting them for that purpose.

The following is a tabular statement of the Indians under my charge:

Tabular statement of the Indians, parties to treaty of Point-no-Point.

Names of tribes.	Names of head chiefs.	Names of sub-chiefs.	Religious persuasion.	Religious mission, and when established.	Number.				
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
S'Kokomish ...	Spah.....	Jus-tuchk; Scht-new-cum.	None .	None .	73	106	65	47	291
S'Klallam.....	Chets-Moka, or Duke of York.	Jake Canin; Hook-took; Eas-tal-heare; John Palmer; Lord Jim.	None .	None .	194	237	103	96	630
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	343	168	143	921

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the Indians is not much improved, although they have had good medical attendance. For further particulars I beg leave to call your attention to the report of the physician, hereto annexed and marked A.

EDUCATION.

Since last report the school has been continually in operation; the attendance has been regular, and more than double the average of the previous year. The older Indians have quite a prejudice against sending their children to school; in consequence, the children have to be clothed and subsisted at the school. I would respectfully recommend that a contract school, conducted on the principle of that at the Tulalip reservation, be established at this place. This would not entail any outlay for buildings; those now at the agency are sufficient for the purpose. The usual annual appropriation is not adequate to meet the requirements of the case. The discouragements to teachers from this cause are so great that none thoroughly competent and familiar with the duties are satisfied there any length of time under the present system. To employ lazy and incompetent teachers is worse than no school at all. Were this a contract school, under the charge of persons whose labors formed a part of their religious duties, with the large area of rich soil already under cultivation that could be turned over to their exclusive use, at least 40 children could be kept under continuous instruction, and obtain a fair common-school education and the practice of agricultural pursuits. For further information see teachers report, hereto annexed, marked B.

CROPS.

During the past season all of the cleared land has been cultivated, a part by the employés, and the balance by the Indians, among whom it was subdivided in tracts porportionate to the size of the several families. There has been a fair yield of oats, potatoes, and various vegetables. For particulars I respectfully refer to the annual report of the farmer (C) and to the statistical table of products (D.) I also had a a small tract sown experimentally with wheat, with gratifying results.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year I have had erected, at comparatively little cost, a commodious barn and hay shed, sufficient to store all the hay and other crops; four substantial bridges have been placed across the streams running through the reservation. I have had all the agency buildings put in good repair, and have built nine frame houses for the use of the Indians; have had about 10 acres of land grubbed and fenced, and about 10 acres partially cleared and sown in grass. The latter was done by the Indians, they taking the timber which they cut in payment for the labor. That part of the reservation which was inaccessible heretofore, except in canoes, is now easy of access by reason of the improvements mentioned.

Herewith find annexed reports of carpenter and blacksmith, marked respectively (E) and (F.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KELLY,
First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.

Col. SAM'L ROSS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

(University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons)

270 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY. NO. 1. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OCTOBER 1, 1871.

It is with, regret I am compelled to state that upon assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, after reinstatement, a noted change for the worse was everywhere visible, there having been a retrograde movement in the last two years. I particularly refer to gambling, drinking, ta-man-a-mus, flattening heads, and polygamy; also slavery, all of which were again practiced. The military officers sent here against their wish, in a service decidedly distasteful to them, as I have heard them repeatedly declare, and looking upon their stay as temporary, did not take the interest they should, or feel inclined to break in upon these tribal customs. In fact, many of the people of this Territory contend that no superintendent or agent has any right to interfere with the customs or tribal habits of the Indians. If they are correct, and this is the policy of the Government, it is folly to attempt to civilize them. My aim has always been to break down these barbarous customs, for as long as they exist nothing can be done toward civilization. Of course, this must be done in a way that will not do great violènce to their feelings, but a commencement must be made and steadily adhered to, as a want of firmness and.determination in this matter is construed as weakness, while nothing is accomplished and confidence lost. My object in this

report will be to lay before the Department the necessities of the Indians, and what is actually essential in their progress to- ward civilization.

The present policy will, no doubt, prove a complete success, if care be taken in the selection of suitable agents and employés, as the example of men placed over them has a powerful influence, either for good or evil, upon the closely observant Indian. The policy now pursued is similar to that recommended in my annual report of 1867, and I have always been thoroughly convinced that none but honest, upright, Christian people, full of the missionary spirit, could succeed in civilizing and christianizing these people; and, as an anxiliary to their labors, I would recommend that Congress enact a stringent law against the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including wine, cider, and beer. The two latter drinks are, perhaps, the cause of more drunkenness than whisky. Unprincipled persons have taken advan- tage of the fact that the sale of beer was not prohibited, and built breweries near reservations, and by this' means induce the Indians to squander their money and become intoxicated. A number of Indians are killed yearly in drunken brawls in the vicinity of these establishments; some of the murderers are now confined on the reservations. I would also recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the punishment of crimes committed among Indians; for so long as an Indian is permitted to kill another without punishment, life has no safeguard. Murder should be made punishable by death.

The necessity of an agent having something like magistratic powers conferred upon him, I think, is very great, so that he may settle difficulties arising among them, and, when an important case arises, or a case between tribes under different agencies, that the agents and the super- intendent may constitute a court for the trial or settlement of the difficulty.

Source: Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

THE LAND AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

“After the arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century, the lives of the area's indigenous people were forever changed. Exotic diseases wiped out entire villages. Long-standing social traditions were disrupted by new technologies and restrictions. Euro-American settlers competed for the abundant resources of the Olympic Peninsula. Salmon were fished from the streams, elk populations decimated and huge swaths of trees were harvested from the forests—the land and its ownership had changed.” (“People of the Olympic Peninsula”, Olympic National Park, nps.gov)

“On the streams, especially in the mountains region, we found land otter, mink, rats, and the sole object of the traders long journey to that region - the Beaver - These were very numerous till, their number has been diminished by white trappers - the business of which people is always to exterminate every native animal - for the Indian spare the young and take not life wantonly.” (John Ball, Oregon Country, 1832 from *The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 29)

“In a few weeks from the introduction of the disease, hundreds of natives became victims to it, the beach for a distance of eight miles was literally strewn with the dead bodies of these people, presenting a most disgusting spectacle.” (Samuel Hancock on the devastation wrought by smallpox in 1853, from *The Pacific Rain Coast*, p. 55)

“Within a century of sustained Euroamerican contact, the Northwest native population had been reduced by more than 80%” (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 56)

“The new settlers' practices also interfered with land-management techniques that the Indians had long employed. Fire was a tool Native Americans used to cleanse the land, maintain healthy prairie ecosystems, and prepare ground for planting and cultivation of camas, berries, and other crops. For generations, tribes shaped the habitat of the region through low-intensity, controlled burns, usually set in the late summer. But as the settlers built their farms and houses on the land, fire was not welcome. Their reaction was to suppress the management fires that tribespeople set.” (“Agriculture in Washington 1792 to 1900”, Historylink.org)

“Hunting and habitat loss had reduced the elk's numbers from an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 animals in the 1850s to 2,000 or fewer in 1905. The slaughter of elk for their upper canine teeth, which enjoyed a turn-of-the-century vogue as watch fobs for members of the Elks Lodge, garnered particular notoriety.” (“Olympic National Park”, Historylink.org)

“I saw the before and I saw the after the huge piles of logging slash left on the ground, streams and rivers that had supported the salmon, that had sustained the tribal culture and economy for so many centuries, were blocked with impassable jams and silted with choking sediment. The roads were being constructed right along the stream beds, there was no space for replanting. It was quite a shocking experience. I didn't know a heck of a lot about forestry at that time, but I knew it wasn't right.” (Gary Morishima, Quinault Management Center, Historylink.org)

“Throughout the nineteenth century, entrepreneurs and others were developing various natural-resource industries, each of which altered local ecologies in ways that killed salmon or jeopardized healthy habitats. By the 1840s, fur traders had cleaned beaver out of most streams, altering watercourses in ways that often hurt salmon. Mining depleted streams through diversions and polluted them with byproducts of processing ore. Livestock trampled riparian areas and often destabilized ranges, which increased erosion. Farming diverted and blocked streams for irrigation and milling grain, and agriculture filled in wetlands and diked estuaries. Logging removed trees along streams that raised water temperatures, and used rivers as transportation corridors, which relied on splash dams and other methods that harmed Northwest rivers. As cities developed, rivers often served as dumps for industrial and municipal waste. All these activities, well underway by the time the nineteenth century closed, harmed salmon habitat by raising water temperature, removing woody debris that served as critical habitat, buried gravel that furnished ideal spawning habitat, and generally lowered water quality. As early as the 1870s, local officials warned about the imminent demise of Pacific salmon.” (“Salmon Recovery in Washington”, Historylink.com)

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

SETTLER PERSPECTIVE

"No one living in or visiting the Pacific Northwest has ever ignored the forests. They have provided sustenance since time immemorial. They attracted the attention of explorers and non-Native settlers, who arrived beginning in the 1790s and saw in the forests potential sources of wealth. The trade in trees began almost immediately. The abundance of trees, especially in Western Washington, meant few people thought carefully about how forests grew or the effects of logging them. The seemingly inexhaustible supply made it seem as though there was no need to consider conserving them." ("Experimental Forestry in Washington", Historylink.org)

"Even for those not directly involved in the arduous task of trying to cut down immense trees, the forests of the Pacific Northwest seemed a barrier and a threat ... when Euroamericans looked out on the Northwest forests, therefore, they did not see an ecosystem that sustained 'resources' they values. Instead, sojourners to the Pacific Coast saw a massive green barrier that they described as monotonous, interminable, gloomy, somber, dark, wild, and savage." (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 26)

"Forests are fast yielding to the axe of the adventurer, and the ground, heretofore trod by the wily savage, or inhabited solely by the wily beasts of the forest, now produce, by the application of industry, rich rewards to their occupants. The Indian retreats before the march of civilization and American enterprise; the howling wilderness is fast becoming fruitful fields, and ere long this isolated country will be far in the advance of many portions of our republic of a century's age." (Thomas Jefferson Dryer, Newspaper Editor, from The Pacific Rain Coast, pp. 49-50)

"While the Indian makes no fixed habitation, really occupies no land, and surely reduces none to production, yet he seeks to exclude other to whom it may be beneficial, not because he needs it but because it has been his hunting range, here he has required subsistence, his dead are gathered here. Our race, following their destiny, in obedience to God's great law that this earth shall be made to contribute to the benefit of His creatures, appropriate it to useful purposes. Upon this principle earth has been reclaimed to civilization. Christianity and human progress have advanced." (Elwood Evans, 1869, from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 52)

"The case for these poor savages is a hard one. They have been the mark for the white man's rifle ever since white men have been among them. In very many instances they have been shot down in the merest of wantonness. They have never

been treated as human beings, and if a righteous God ever makes inquisition for the blood of American Indians, [settlers] will have a bloody reckoning to answer for the wrongs of the untutored and degraded savages [the Pacific Northwest].” (Presbyterian Minister Wilson Blain, 1854 from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 57)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it.”
– Chief Red Cloud, Oglala Lakota

What is a Treaty?

Treaties are “binding agreements between nations” under the US Constitution – but unlike international treaties between the United States and foreign nations, treaties with Native American Tribes were negotiating boundaries and rights of nations that exist within the borders of United States. Tribes and their governments are “sovereign nations,” but they remain subject to the Federal Government.

Why were Treaties Needed?

“The problem was [...] the fact that non-Native settlers in the Puget Sound region were attracted to exactly the lands that tribes lived on and used -- prairies they managed by burning and garden plots they cultivated offered far-more-appealing farm sites than stands of large timber that had to be painstakingly cleared. White settlers "became increasingly aware of the intolerable injustice of having good farmland in the hands of ... a race they regarded as savage" while "with some shock the Indians found their potato lands were open to expropriation by the first white man who wished to avoid hard labor with the ax" (*The Pacific Rain Coast*, p.32).

Between 1852 and 1853, when Washington Territory was created, the non-Native population of the area doubled and "the federal government, in a desperate rush to secure rights to the ancestral lands of tribal nations, pushed for a treaty resolution" (A People's History ..."). Leading the push was Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory. (“Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek”, Historylink.org)

Isaac I. Stevens

Before Isaac Stevens became the first Governor of Oregon Territory, he was sent on behalf of the Federal Government to negotiate treaties with all the tribes in the region to secure land for settlement and industry. The original idea was to create two reservations: one on the west side of the Cascades and one on the east side. For the Olympic Peninsula alone, Stevens was

able to negotiate four treaties between the various groups, while some tribes were simply removed to reservations by Executive Order when a treaty could not be negotiated.

> “His agents had been making the rounds of villages and selecting individuals who would represent each tribe. According to historian David M. Buerge, "Not only was the timetable reckless; the whole enterprise was organized in profound ignorance of native society, culture, and history. The twenty-thousand-odd aboriginal inhabitants who were assumed to be in rapid decline, were given a brutal choice: they would adapt to white society or they could disappear." (“Stevens, Isaac Ingalls”, Historylink.org)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

The Treaty of Point No Point

The Treaty of Point No Point was signed on January 26, 1855, at Hahdskus, or Point No Point, on the northern tip of the Kitsap Peninsula. Governor of Washington Territory Isaac Stevens (1818-1862) convened the treaty council on January 25, with the S'Klallam, the Chimakum, and the Skokomish. Leaders argued against signing Governor Steven's terms, but by the second day were persuaded to do so. Under the treaty, tribes of the northern Kitsap Peninsula ceded ownership of land in exchanged for small reservation and hunting and fishing rights.

On the first day of the council, treaty provisions were translated from English to the Chinook Jargon for the 1,200 assembled natives. Charles M. Gates writes, "Though Stevens won acceptance for his proposals, he was required to defend them with some stubbornness. The issues in dispute were thoroughly aired and a number of chiefs spoke their minds with some vigor" (*Pacific Northwest Quarterly).*

Skokomish leader Hool-hol-tan expressed the following:

> "I wish to speak my mind as to selling the land. Great chief! What shall we eat if we do so? Our only food is berries, deer, and salmon. Where then shall we find these? I don't want to sign away my right to the land. Take half of it and let us keep the rest. I am afraid that I shall become destitute and perish for want of food. I don't like the place you have chosen for us to live on. I am not ready to sign the paper" (quoted in *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*).

L'Hau-at-scha-uk, a To-anhooch, said, "I do not want to leave the mouth of the River. I do not want to leave my old home, and my burying ground. I am afraid I shall die if I do" (quoted in *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*).

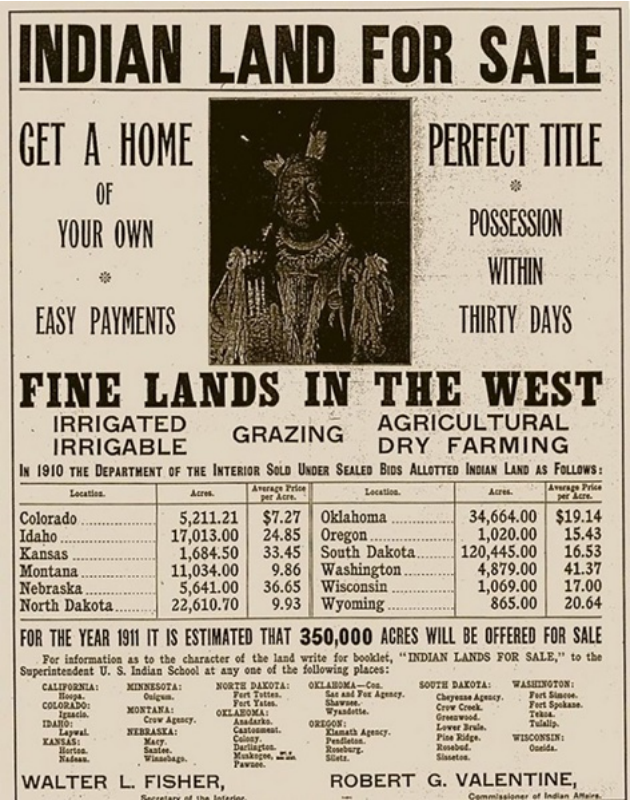
Others objected that the land was being bought too cheaply, that they now understood what it was worth. The whites responded that it was poor land, worth little.

By the end of the day tribal leaders had begun to concede. They requested to think and talk about it overnight, and the following morning arrived with white flags, ready to sign. Various chiefs and headmen added their marks to the document, which had been prepared beforehand, with no intention of serving as a basis for negotiation.

“Treaty of Point No Point, 1855”, Posted 1/15/2004, HistoryLink.org Essay 5637, https://www.historylink.org/File/5637

Exhibit 3

THE DAWES ACT



INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN

EASY PAYMENTS

PERFECT TITLE

POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE — GRAZING — AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000** ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa. COLORADO: Ignacio. IDAHO: Lapwai. KANSAS: Horton. Nadeau. MINNESOTA: Onigum. MONTANA: Crow Agency. NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago. NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Yates. Fort Yates. OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee. Pawnee. OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte. OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz. SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud. Sisseton. WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip. WISCONSIN: Oneida.

WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Advertisement offering Indian land for sale, 1911

Source:

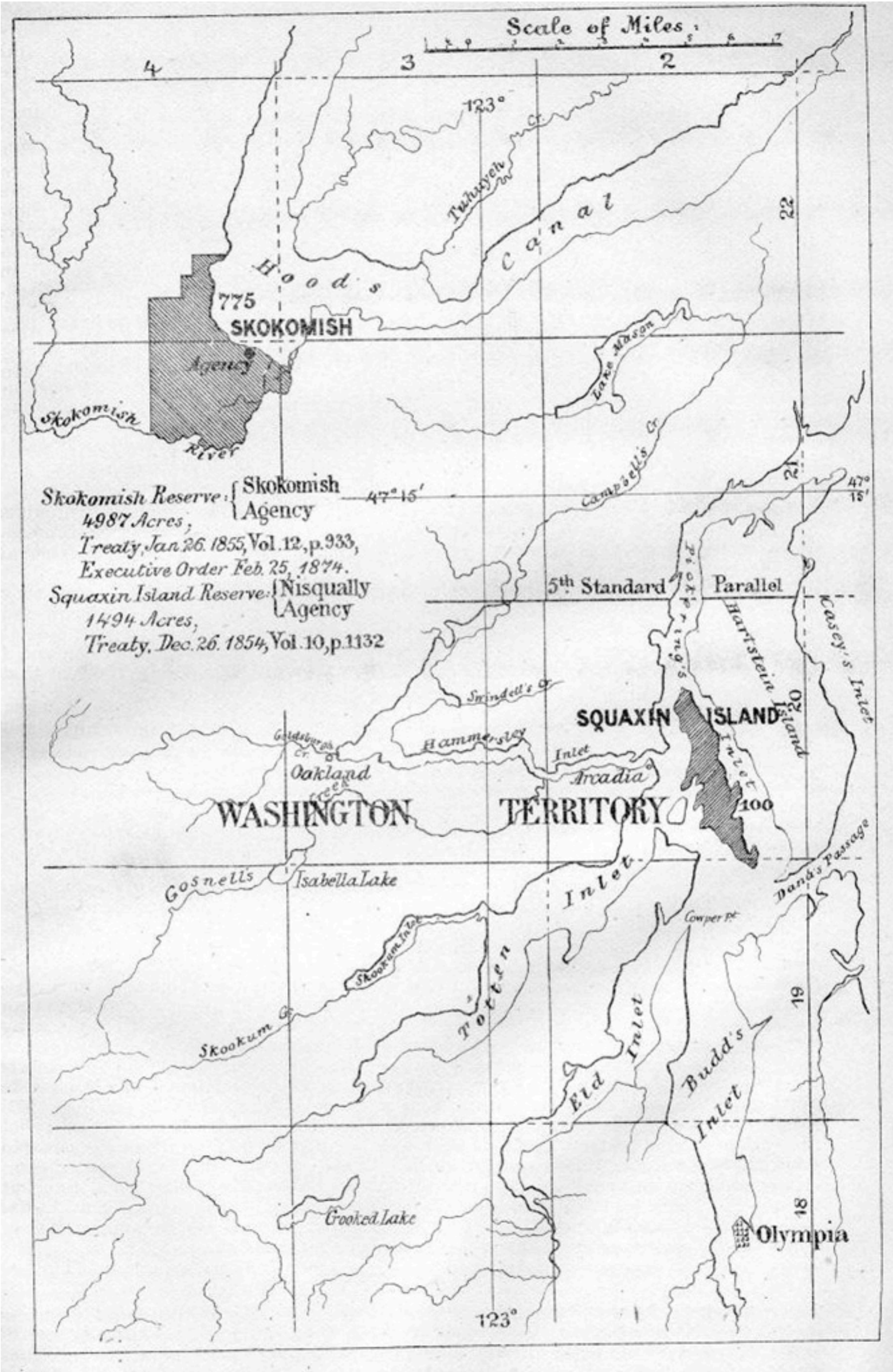
"Dawes Severalty Act divides Indian reservations among individual members on February 8, 1887" By David Wilma, Posted 8/14/2000, HistoryLink.org Essay 2600, https://historylink.org/File/2600

On February 8, 1887, the Dawes Severalty Act, also called the Indian Allotment Act, divides Indian reservations among individual tribal members in an effort to assimilate Native Americans into the U.S. population as "responsible farmers." Reservations are divided into 160-acre allotments and assigned to individual members. Unassigned lands are made available to white homesteaders.

Allotment holders were permitted, after 25 years and a certification of competence, to sell their allotments. This resulted in individuals and tribes being swindled out of their property. By 1934, two-thirds of the reservation lands had passed out of tribal control. In Puget Sound, relatively few certificates of competency were issued. The law placed Native Americans on reservations into a special class as wards of the government.

Instead of assimilating Native Americans, this law and subsequent government policies prevented them from entering American society as full citizens.

Exhibit 4



Scale of Miles.
4
3
2
123°
Tahuyeh Cr.
Hood's Canal
22
775
SKOKOMISH
Agency
Skokomish River
Lake Mason
Campbell's Cr.
21
Skokomish Reserve: {Skokomish Agency
4987 Acres,
Treaty, Jan. 26. 1855, Vol. 12, p. 933,
Executive Order Feb. 25, 1874.
Squaxin Island Reserve: {Nisqually Agency
1494 Acres,
Treaty, Dec. 26. 1854, Vol. 10, p. 1132
47° 15'
5th Standard Parallel
Hartstein Island
Case's Inlet
Swindell's Cr.
SQUAXIN ISLAND
20
Hammersley Inlet
Goldsborough Cr.
Oakland
Arcadia
Creek
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
100
Gosnells
Isabella Lake
Inlet
Dana's Passage
Cowper Pt.
Skookum Inlet
Totten
Skookum Cr.
19
Eld Inlet
Budd's Inlet
Crooked Lake
18
Olympia
123°

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

"I do not want to leave the mouth of the river. I do not want to leave my old home; and my burying ground; I'm afraid I shall die if I do."

- S'Hua-at-Seha-uk, To-anhooch, Treaty of Point No Point, 1855

The prospect of being confined on a small patch of land at the mouth of the Skokomish River along Hood Canal was a deeply unpleasant one for the Skokomish people. Their livelihood and identity required that they maintain access to their entire territory.

"I don't want to sign away all my land; take half of it and let us keep the rest. I am afraid that I shall become destitute and perish for want of food. I don't like the place you have chosen for us to live on, I am not ready to sign the paper." (Che-lan-the-tat, Skokomish, Treaty of Point No Point, 1855)

After two days of assurances and deliberations, the Skokomish tribe agreed to the reservation but they delayed moving there as long as possible. Though not ideal, the Skokomish were able to "remain in a small but important part of their traditional homeland" with good access to to prairie lands, salmon, and waterfowl." (Native Peoples, pp. 73 - 74)

"The Klallam, and the Chimakum and Skokomish tribes, gave up most of their homelands in the January 1855 Treaty of Point No Point. They had little bargaining power, and the negotiations, if such they may be called, were conducted in Chinook Jargon, a trading tongue of limited vocabulary. Under considerable pressure, the tribes ceded their rights to nearly 440,000 acres of land, receiving in return a mere 3,480-acre Skokomish reservation on Hood Canal, the "right of taking fish at usual and accustomed grounds and stations," and $60,000 payable over 20 years (Treaty of Point No Point)." ("Port Townsend — Thumbnail History", Historylink.org)

Resilience

"The arrival of early settlers and the loss of lands under the treaty brought tremendous change to Twana people and their successors, the present-day Skokomish tribe. Despite the challenges, many Skokomish became skilled workers in the timber industry as loggers and mill workers [...] women from the Skokomish Reservation harvested sweetgrass from the estuary for making baskets and other items. They did

not allow the changes to disrupt their sense of self and their connection to the land." (Native Peoples, p. 76)

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

Skokomish Indian Reservation school on the far bank of probably a river in the foreground, Mason County, ca. 1890. Washington State Historical Society, Catalog ID: 1923.5.31.

Collection of Skokomish and Twana twined baskets. The designs include boxes, dogs, wolves, and salmon gills. The baskets are sitting on and around a bench with carved and painted Northwest Coast designs. On the wall above is a painted board which may be part of a house front or house screen, ca. 1900. WSHS, Catalog ID: 2019.0.4

Older Skokomish couple in ceremonial dress, Washington, ca. 1930 - wearing woven and fringed clothing, and beaded moccasins; man holds a rattle. UW Special Collections, NA647.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

No. 113.—Annual report of Lieutenant George Atcheson, United States Army, agent for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 114.—Annual report of S. G. Wright, teacher for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 115.—Annual report of Major J. H. Knight, United States Army, agent for Chippewas of Lake Superior.
No. 116.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. R. Bourne, United States Army, agent for Green Bay agency.
No. 117.—Annual report of Captain J. W. Long, United States Army, agent for Michigan Indians.
No. 118.—Annual report of D. Sherman, agent for Indians in New York.
No. 119.—Annual report of Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, United States Army, agent for Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.
No. 120.—Annual report of Lieutenant D. A. Griffith, United States Army, agent or stray bands in Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 121.—Report of Brigadier General J. E. Smith, United States Army, relative to visit of Sioux to Washington.
No. 122.—Letter and inclosures from Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, relative to Indians in Texas.
No. 123.—Letter from Major Z. R. Bliss, United States Army, relative to Seminole negroes in Mexico and Texas.

STATISTICS.

No. 124.—Population, schools, &c., of different tribes.
No. 125.—Agricultural products, wealth, &c., of different tribes.
No. 126.—Liabilities of the United States under treaty stipulations.
No. 127.—Indian trust funds.
No. 128.—Indian trust land sales.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory:

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

I have, since the 1st of January, caused a thorough census to be made, both of the tribes embraced in the several treaties, and of those parties to no treaty. The results of this census are embodied in the following statistical table:

The aggregate of the Indians as shown by the census is.....	15,494
It is reasonable to suppose that in a wild, sparsely settled country like this, at least 5 per cent. of the Indians are not found. Add for omissions 5 per cent.....	774
Total of Indians in Washington Territory.....	16,268

Census of Indians in Washington Territory—Continued.

Names of tribes and designation of treaty.	Names of head chief.	NUMBER.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cœur d'Alenes	Cel-tee-se	45	60	95	200
Total east of mountains		1,113	1,151	2,073	4,337
Parties to no treaties—west of Cascade Mountains.					
Chehallis, Satcap	John Highten	95	103	157	355
Wy-noot-che, Ho-ki-um, Whis-kah	Tyee-Sam	96	100	154	350
Hump-tu-lups	Charley	85	56	51	192
Chinooks	No chief	87	60	73	220
Cowlitz and Klickatat	At-waine	90	105	122	317
Total west of mountains		453	424	557	1,434
Total number of Indians in Washington Territory		4,316	4,476	6,702	15,494

PRESENT CONDITION.

Soon after I entered upon the discharge of my duties last year, I found that much dissatisfaction prevailed among many of the tribes, especially those parties to the treaties of Medicine Creek and Point Elliott. No annuity goods had been distributed to them for several years, and no attention had been paid to their repeated complaints of wrongs and injustice. Agency buildings needed repairs; working cattle had been removed and sold; farming implements were lost or destroyed. The large hay crop of the Puyallup reservation was left uncut in the meadows; the school at the same place was such only in name.

I assumed charge of the tribes under the treaty of Medicine Creek, discharged the worthless employés I found there, and put efficient men in their places, caused an inventory to be made of all the public property that could be collected, (there was no one to turn it over to me,) and made such repairs and improvements as the season and the funds at my disposal would permit. The same policy was pursued by Captain George D. Hill, agent under the treaty of Point Elliott.

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

Under this treaty there are three reservations, viz: The Puyallup, fronting on Commencement Bay; the Nisqually, on both sides the river of that name; and the island called Squaxon, lying at the mouth of Budd's Inlet, about 12 miles from Olympia. All the employés under this treaty, except the blacksmith, are stationed at the Puyallup reservation, the latter has been, since the 1st of May, in charge of Squaxon Island.

made to me by the Indians. They plainly affirm that the Methodists could get all they asked for, while to the Catholics most everything was denied.

Furthermore, by comparing the highly-favorable reports made from this agency in previous years, copies of which are on file in this office now, regarding the wealth and industry of Yakama Indians on this reserve, with the result of my inquiries instituted on this subject, the conclusion forces itself to my mind that these reports were grossly exaggerated far from the true state of affairs, and must have been so colored with a view to create certain favorable impressions personally. For instance, from reliable sources I learn that the Indians never possessed over about 800 head of cattle, (and that number even is considered as overestimated by some persons,) instead of 1,600 as reported last. The quantity of feet of lumber reported as having been sawed for them should also make a greater show in frame houses, barns, and other improvements than actually exists. Instead of, as affirmed by the agent, 5,000 bushels of wheat having been sold by the Indians, facts prove that only 500 bushels at the most were disposed of by sale from their surplus. So has every article of produce been overrated in the same ratio. In one word, these glowing reports have been far from the truth, but must have been purposely and systematically exaggerated.

The number of arms in the possession of the Indians living on the reservation does not exceed 100 guns and about 40 or 50 pistols, principally issued to them in former times by Army officers on behalf of the Government. These have been very much used, and undergone considerable repairs. Bows and arrows are entirely out of use with them.

Respectfully submitting the foregoing, I remain, Colonel, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. SMITH,
First Lieutenant U. S. Army, Indian Agent.

Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

No. 3.

S'KOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 31, 1870.

COLONEL: In transmitting this my second annual report I am happy to say that the Indians residing on this reservation have been both industrious and contented during the year, and have evinced much zeal in the improvement of their condition, which I have encouraged to the best of my ability.

The S'Klallam and S'Kokomish Indians, parties to the treaty of Point-no-Point, have been mostly engaged during the year in some industrial pursuit, either on the reservation farming and logging, or laboring for the whites in mills, logging camps, or on farms in the vicinity. All of the S'Kokomish and about one-fourth of the S'Klallam Indians reside permanently upon the reservation, the remainder of the latter reside at various points on Puget Sound, from Hood's Canal to S'Klallam Bay. Their condition is not in any respect as good as that of those who reside on the reservation. This is due mainly to their nomadic habits and mode of life. I have induced many of these people to come upon the reservation this year. Among them was the Duke of York, head chief

of the S'Klallam tribe, who will undoubtedly influence many more of his people to follow his example. He is now visiting them for that purpose.

The following is a tabular statement of the Indians under my charge:

Tabular statement of the Indians, parties to treaty of Point-no-Point.

Names of tribes.	Names of head chiefs.	Names of sub-chiefs.	Religious persuasion.	Religious mission, and when established.	Number.				
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
S'Kokomish ...	Spah.....	Jus-tuchk; Scht-new-cum.	None .	None .	73	106	65	47	291
S'Klallam.....	Chets-Moka, or Duke of York.	Jake Canin; Hook-took; Eas-tal-heare; John Palmer; Lord Jim.	None .	None .	194	237	103	96	630
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267	343	168	143	921

SANITARY CONDITION.

The health of the Indians is not much improved, although they have had good medical attendance. For further particulars I beg leave to call your attention to the report of the physician, hereto annexed and marked A.

EDUCATION.

Since last report the school has been continually in operation; the attendance has been regular, and more than double the average of the previous year. The older Indians have quite a prejudice against sending their children to school; in consequence, the children have to be clothed and subsisted at the school. I would respectfully recommend that a contract school, conducted on the principle of that at the Tulalip reservation, be established at this place. This would not entail any outlay for buildings; those now at the agency are sufficient for the purpose. The usual annual appropriation is not adequate to meet the requirements of the case. The discouragements to teachers from this cause are so great that none thoroughly competent and familiar with the duties are satisfied there any length of time under the present system. To employ lazy and incompetent teachers is worse than no school at all. Were this a contract school, under the charge of persons whose labors formed a part of their religious duties, with the large area of rich soil already under cultivation that could be turned over to their exclusive use, at least 40 children could be kept under continuous instruction, and obtain a fair common-school education and the practice of agricultural pursuits. For further information see teachers report, hereto annexed, marked B.

CROPS.

During the past season all of the cleared land has been cultivated, a part by the employés, and the balance by the Indians, among whom it was subdivided in tracts porportionate to the size of the several families. There has been a fair yield of oats, potatoes, and various vegetables. For particulars I respectfully refer to the annual report of the farmer (C) and to the statistical table of products (D.) I also had a a small tract sown experimentally with wheat, with gratifying results.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year I have had erected, at comparatively little cost, a commodious barn and hay shed, sufficient to store all the hay and other crops; four substantial bridges have been placed across the streams running through the reservation. I have had all the agency buildings put in good repair, and have built nine frame houses for the use of the Indians; have had about 10 acres of land grubbed and fenced, and about 10 acres partially cleared and sown in grass. The latter was done by the Indians, they taking the timber which they cut in payment for the labor. That part of the reservation which was inaccessible heretofore, except in canoes, is now easy of access by reason of the improvements mentioned.

Herewith find annexed reports of carpenter and blacksmith, marked respectively (E) and (F.)

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. KELLY,
First Lieutenant United States Army, Indian Agent.

Col. SAM'L ROSS,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

(University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons)

270 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY. NO. 1. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OCTOBER 1, 1871.

It is with, regret I am compelled to state that upon assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, after reinstatement, a noted change for the worse was everywhere visible, there having been a retrograde movement in the last two years. I particularly refer to gambling, drinking, ta-man-a-mus, flattening heads, and polygamy; also slavery, all of which were again practiced. The military officers sent here against their wish, in a service decidedly distasteful to them, as I have heard them repeatedly declare, and looking upon their stay as temporary, did not take the interest they should, or feel inclined to break in upon these tribal customs. In fact, many of the people of this Territory contend that no superintendent or agent has any right to interfere with the customs or tribal habits of the Indians. If they are correct, and this is the policy of the Government, it is folly to attempt to civilize them. My aim has always been to break down these barbarous customs, for as long as they exist nothing can be done toward civilization. Of course, this must be done in a way that will not do great violènce to their feelings, but a commencement must be made and steadily adhered to, as a want of firmness and.determination in this matter is construed as weakness, while nothing is accomplished and confidence lost. My object in this

report will be to lay before the Department the necessities of the Indians, and what is actually essential in their progress to- ward civilization.

The present policy will, no doubt, prove a complete success, if care be taken in the selection of suitable agents and employés, as the example of men placed over them has a powerful influence, either for good or evil, upon the closely observant Indian. The policy now pursued is similar to that recommended in my annual report of 1867, and I have always been thoroughly convinced that none but honest, upright, Christian people, full of the missionary spirit, could succeed in civilizing and christianizing these people; and, as an anxiliary to their labors, I would recommend that Congress enact a stringent law against the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including wine, cider, and beer. The two latter drinks are, perhaps, the cause of more drunkenness than whisky. Unprincipled persons have taken advan- tage of the fact that the sale of beer was not prohibited, and built breweries near reservations, and by this' means induce the Indians to squander their money and become intoxicated. A number of Indians are killed yearly in drunken brawls in the vicinity of these establishments; some of the murderers are now confined on the reservations. I would also recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the punishment of crimes committed among Indians; for so long as an Indian is permitted to kill another without punishment, life has no safeguard. Murder should be made punishable by death.

The necessity of an agent having something like magistratic powers conferred upon him, I think, is very great, so that he may settle difficulties arising among them, and, when an important case arises, or a case between tribes under different agencies, that the agents and the super- intendent may constitute a court for the trial or settlement of the difficulty.

Source: Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

THE LAND AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

“After the arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century, the lives of the area's indigenous people were forever changed. Exotic diseases wiped out entire villages. Long-standing social traditions were disrupted by new technologies and restrictions. Euro-American settlers competed for the abundant resources of the Olympic Peninsula. Salmon were fished from the streams, elk populations decimated and huge swaths of trees were harvested from the forests—the land and its ownership had changed.” (“People of the Olympic Peninsula”, Olympic National Park, nps.gov)

“On the streams, especially in the mountains region, we found land otter, mink, rats, and the sole object of the traders long journey to that region - the Beaver - These were very numerous till, their number has been diminished by white trappers - the business of which people is always to exterminate every native animal - for the Indian spare the young and take not life wantonly.” (John Ball, Oregon Country, 1832 from *The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 29)

“In a few weeks from the introduction of the disease, hundreds of natives became victims to it, the beach for a distance of eight miles was literally strewn with the dead bodies of these people, presenting a most disgusting spectacle.” (Samuel Hancock on the devastation wrought by smallpox in 1853, from *The Pacific Rain Coast*, p. 55)

“Within a century of sustained Euroamerican contact, the Northwest native population had been reduced by more than 80%” (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 56)

“The new settlers' practices also interfered with land-management techniques that the Indians had long employed. Fire was a tool Native Americans used to cleanse the land, maintain healthy prairie ecosystems, and prepare ground for planting and cultivation of camas, berries, and other crops. For generations, tribes shaped the habitat of the region through low-intensity, controlled burns, usually set in the late summer. But as the settlers built their farms and houses on the land, fire was not welcome. Their reaction was to suppress the management fires that tribespeople set.” (“Agriculture in Washington 1792 to 1900”, Historylink.org)

“Hunting and habitat loss had reduced the elk's numbers from an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 animals in the 1850s to 2,000 or fewer in 1905. The slaughter of elk for their upper canine teeth, which enjoyed a turn-of-the-century vogue as watch fobs for members of the Elks Lodge, garnered particular notoriety.” (“Olympic National Park”, Historylink.org)

“I saw the before and I saw the after the huge piles of logging slash left on the ground, streams and rivers that had supported the salmon, that had sustained the tribal culture and economy for so many centuries, were blocked with impassable jams and silted with choking sediment. The roads were being constructed right along the stream beds, there was no space for replanting. It was quite a shocking experience. I didn't know a heck of a lot about forestry at that time, but I knew it wasn't right.” (Gary Morishima, Quinault Management Center, Historylink.org)

“Throughout the nineteenth century, entrepreneurs and others were developing various natural-resource industries, each of which altered local ecologies in ways that killed salmon or jeopardized healthy habitats. By the 1840s, fur traders had cleaned beaver out of most streams, altering watercourses in ways that often hurt salmon. Mining depleted streams through diversions and polluted them with byproducts of processing ore. Livestock trampled riparian areas and often destabilized ranges, which increased erosion. Farming diverted and blocked streams for irrigation and milling grain, and agriculture filled in wetlands and diked estuaries. Logging removed trees along streams that raised water temperatures, and used rivers as transportation corridors, which relied on splash dams and other methods that harmed Northwest rivers. As cities developed, rivers often served as dumps for industrial and municipal waste. All these activities, well underway by the time the nineteenth century closed, harmed salmon habitat by raising water temperature, removing woody debris that served as critical habitat, buried gravel that furnished ideal spawning habitat, and generally lowered water quality. As early as the 1870s, local officials warned about the imminent demise of Pacific salmon.” (“Salmon Recovery in Washington”, Historylink.com)

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

SETTLER PERSPECTIVE

"No one living in or visiting the Pacific Northwest has ever ignored the forests. They have provided sustenance since time immemorial. They attracted the attention of explorers and non-Native settlers, who arrived beginning in the 1790s and saw in the forests potential sources of wealth. The trade in trees began almost immediately. The abundance of trees, especially in Western Washington, meant few people thought carefully about how forests grew or the effects of logging them. The seemingly inexhaustible supply made it seem as though there was no need to consider conserving them." ("Experimental Forestry in Washington", Historylink.org)

"Even for those not directly involved in the arduous task of trying to cut down immense trees, the forests of the Pacific Northwest seemed a barrier and a threat ... when Euroamericans looked out on the Northwest forests, therefore, they did not see an ecosystem that sustained 'resources' they values. Instead, sojourners to the Pacific Coast saw a massive green barrier that they described as monotonous, interminable, gloomy, somber, dark, wild, and savage." (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 26)

"Forests are fast yielding to the axe of the adventurer, and the ground, heretofore trod by the wily savage, or inhabited solely by the wily beasts of the forest, now produce, by the application of industry, rich rewards to their occupants. The Indian retreats before the march of civilization and American enterprise; the howling wilderness is fast becoming fruitful fields, and ere long this isolated country will be far in the advance of many portions of our republic of a century's age." (Thomas Jefferson Dryer, Newspaper Editor, from The Pacific Rain Coast, pp. 49-50)

"While the Indian makes no fixed habitation, really occupies no land, and surely reduces none to production, yet he seeks to exclude other to whom it may be beneficial, not because he needs it but because it has been his hunting range, here he has required subsistence, his dead are gathered here. Our race, following their destiny, in obedience to God's great law that this earth shall be made to contribute to the benefit of His creatures, appropriate it to useful purposes. Upon this principle earth has been reclaimed to civilization. Christianity and human progress have advanced." (Elwood Evans, 1869, from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 52)

"The case for these poor savages is a hard one. They have been the mark for the white man's rifle ever since white men have been among them. In very many instances they have been shot down in the merest of wantonness. They have never

been treated as human beings, and if a righteous God ever makes inquisition for the blood of American Indians, [settlers] will have a bloody reckoning to answer for the wrongs of the untutored and degraded savages [the Pacific Northwest].” (Presbyterian Minister Wilson Blain, 1854 from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 57)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it.”
– Chief Red Cloud, Oglala Lakota

What is a Treaty?

Treaties are “binding agreements between nations” under the US Constitution – but unlike international treaties between the United States and foreign nations, treaties with Native American Tribes were negotiating boundaries and rights of nations that exist within the borders of United States. Tribes and their governments are “sovereign nations,” but they remain subject to the Federal Government.

Why were Treaties Needed?

“The problem was [...] the fact that non-Native settlers in the Puget Sound region were attracted to exactly the lands that tribes lived on and used -- prairies they managed by burning and garden plots they cultivated offered far-more-appealing farm sites than stands of large timber that had to be painstakingly cleared. White settlers "became increasingly aware of the intolerable injustice of having good farmland in the hands of ... a race they regarded as savage" while "with some shock the Indians found their potato lands were open to expropriation by the first white man who wished to avoid hard labor with the ax" (*The Pacific Rain Coast*, p.32).

Between 1852 and 1853, when Washington Territory was created, the non-Native population of the area doubled and "the federal government, in a desperate rush to secure rights to the ancestral lands of tribal nations, pushed for a treaty resolution" (A People's History ..."). Leading the push was Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory. (“Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek”, Historylink.org)

Isaac I. Stevens

Before Isaac Stevens became the first Governor of Oregon Territory, he was sent on behalf of the Federal Government to negotiate treaties with all the tribes in the region to secure land for settlement and industry. The original idea was to create two reservations: one on the west side of the Cascades and one on the east side. For the Olympic Peninsula alone, Stevens was

able to negotiate four treaties between the various groups, while some tribes were simply removed to reservations by Executive Order when a treaty could not be negotiated.

> “His agents had been making the rounds of villages and selecting individuals who would represent each tribe. According to historian David M. Buerge, "Not only was the timetable reckless; the whole enterprise was organized in profound ignorance of native society, culture, and history. The twenty-thousand-odd aboriginal inhabitants who were assumed to be in rapid decline, were given a brutal choice: they would adapt to white society or they could disappear." (“Stevens, Isaac Ingalls”, Historylink.org)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

The Medicine Creek Treaty

On December 26, 1854, at Medicine Creek in present-day Thurston County, members of the Puyallup, Nisqually, Steilacoom, and Squaxin Island tribes enter a treaty with the United States in which they cede nearly all their lands, retaining three tiny reservations and access to traditional hunting and fishing grounds. The treaty with Indian communities of south Puget Sound is the first in a series that Governor Isaac Stevens (1818-1862) makes in a few months with tribes across Washington Territory. The Medicine Creek Treaty contains marks purporting to represent the signatures of 62 tribal leaders, but not all those actually sign. They and others object to the inadequate reservations provided. Dissatisfaction with the Stevens treaties will soon lead to armed conflict between some Indian forces and U.S. troops and settlers. Although the U.S. prevails, in August 1856 Stevens will meet with Puyallup and Nisqually leaders and agree to significantly larger reservations for both tribes. More than a century later, Medicine Creek tribes' successful efforts to enforce treaty fishing rights will play a significant part in a nationwide movement for Native American rights and sovereignty.

The Treaty Tribes

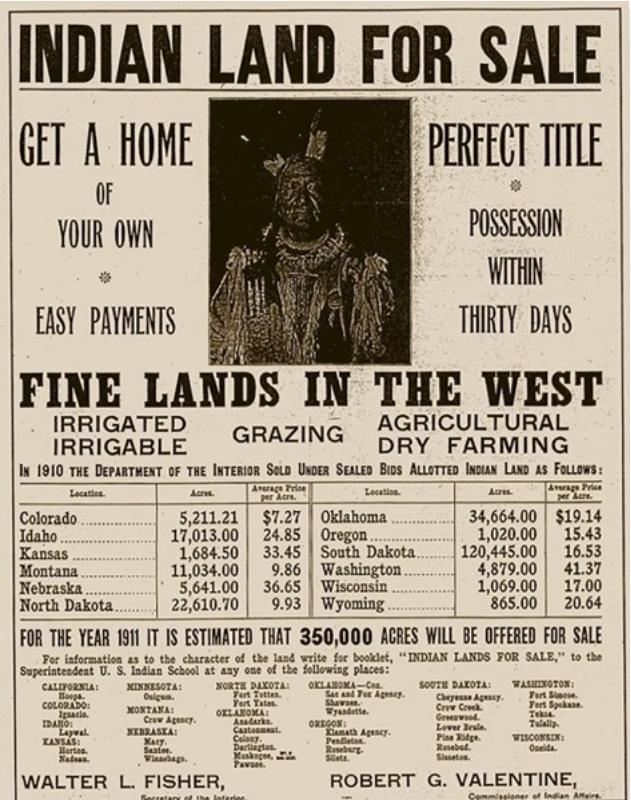
The Treaty of Medicine Creek is an agreement between the United States and "the Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squawskin, S'Homamish, Stehchass, T'Peeksin, Squi-aitl, and Sa-heh-wamish tribes and bands of Indians, occupying the lands lying round the head of Puget's Sound and the adjacent inlets" (Treaty, preamble). Those lands, ceded to the U.S. in return for $32,500 and other government assistance, encompassed some 2.5 million acres extending from south Puget Sound to the slopes of Mount Rainier, and from the crest of the Cascade Mountains to the summit of the Black Hills west of present-day Olympia.

The names of the listed "tribes and bands" derive from watersheds occupied by different groups ... Those living on the inlets, where they harvested salmon and shellfish, were known as "People of the Water," traveling the seven waterways and far beyond in large seagoing cedar canoes. The small island in Peale Passage just north of Budd Inlet, designated in the treaty as a reservation and now known as Squaxin Island, was not historically a village site but a gathering place for trade and celebrations.

[The Stevens] treaties would in no sense be negotiated -- Stevens's team wrote them and the tribes were merely requested to sign. Except for specifics of Indian participants named, lands ceded and price paid, and reservations created, the language of all the Western Washington treaties was largely the same, most of it based on the "Omaha treaties" Mix sent as models. The one major addition was, "The right 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 ... together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses on open and unclaimed lands" (Treaty, Article 3).” (South Puget Sound tribes sign Treaty of Medicine Creek on December 26, 1854", Historylink.org)

Exhibit 3

THE DAWES ACT



INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN

EASY PAYMENTS

PERFECT TITLE

POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE — GRAZING — AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000** ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa. COLORADO: Ignacio. IDAHO: Lapwai. KANSAS: Horton. Nadeau. MINNESOTA: Onigum. MONTANA: Crow Agency. NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago. NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Yates. Fort Yates. OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee. Pawnee. OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte. OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz. SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud. Sisseton. WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip. WISCONSIN: Oneida.

WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Advertisement offering Indian land for sale, 1911

Source:

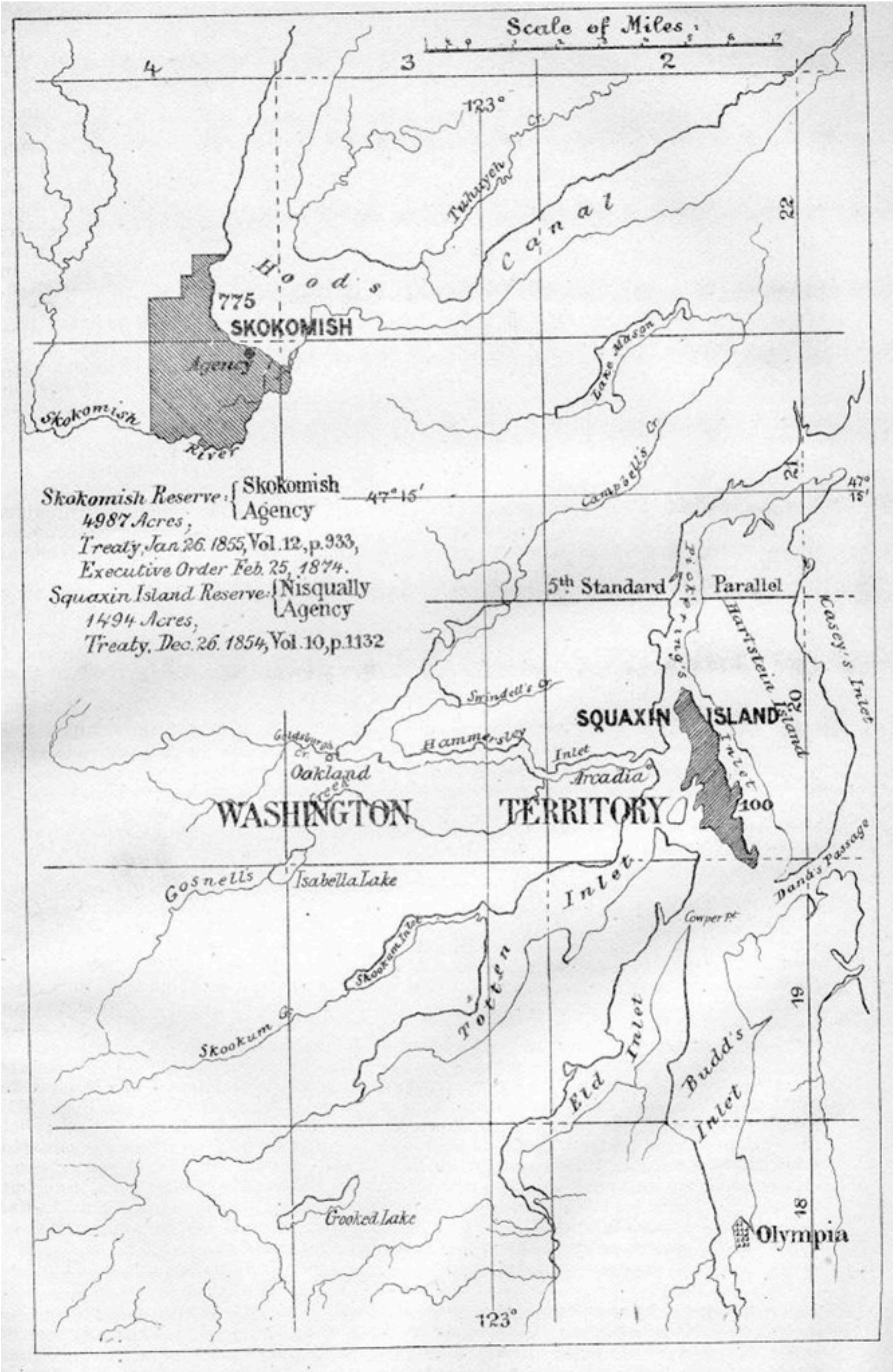
"Dawes Severalty Act divides Indian reservations among individual members on February 8, 1887" By David Wilma, Posted 8/14/2000, HistoryLink.org Essay 2600, https://historylink.org/File/2600

On February 8, 1887, the Dawes Severalty Act, also called the Indian Allotment Act, divides Indian reservations among individual tribal members in an effort to assimilate Native Americans into the U.S. population as "responsible farmers." Reservations are divided into 160-acre allotments and assigned to individual members. Unassigned lands are made available to white homesteaders.

Allotment holders were permitted, after 25 years and a certification of competence, to sell their allotments. This resulted in individuals and tribes being swindled out of their property. By 1934, two-thirds of the reservation lands had passed out of tribal control. In Puget Sound, relatively few certificates of competency were issued. The law placed Native Americans on reservations into a special class as wards of the government.

Instead of assimilating Native Americans, this law and subsequent government policies prevented them from entering American society as full citizens.

Exhibit 4



Scale of Miles.
Hood's Canal
775
SKOKOMISH
Agency
Skokomish River
Skokomish Reserve: Skokomish Agency
4987 Acres,
Treaty, Jan. 26. 1855, Vol. 12, p. 933,
Executive Order Feb. 25, 1874.
Squaxin Island Reserve: Nisqually Agency
1494 Acres,
Treaty, Dec. 26. 1854, Vol. 10, p. 1132
5th Standard Parallel
SQUAXIN ISLAND
100
WASHINGTON TERRITORY
Oakland
Hammersley Inlet
Arcadia
Isabella Lake
Gosnells
Totten Inlet
Skookum Cr.
Eld Inlet
Budd's Inlet
Olympia
Crooked Lake
Case's Inlet
Hartstein Island
Dana's Passage
Lake Mason
Campbell's Cr.
Swindell's Cr.
Cowper Pt.
123°
47° 15'

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

The Squaxin Island people once lived in cedar plank longhouses and slept of mats made of cedar, cattail or fern. They used the waterways as highways that would take them as far north as Vancouver Island. “They “fished and harvested shellfish. Bountiful runs of salmon extended far up the rivers, and people there caught large numbers using elaborate weirs. They traveled on river canoes and by horse. Upriver villagers used controlled burning to maintain open prairies in the valleys where they cultivated camas, potatoes, and other crops, and pastured large herds of horses.” (“Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek, Historylink.org)

Following the treaty, “Some families chose to live in float houses, pike-poles from one place to another with the tide.” By 1862, only fifty people lived on Squaxin Island out of the seven groups that were assigned to live there. The school that was built by the Federal Government was forced to close the following year and the children were sent to Federally run boarding and training schools. (Squaxin Island Museum: Library and Research Center)

“The land was part of 4,000 square miles ceded in the Treaty of Medicine Creek on December 26, 1854. Only one small island, four-and-a-half miles long and one-half mile wide, was reserved for native peoples. The island was given the name of the Squawksin of Case Inlet, and became known as Squaxin Island.

Squaxin Island had no drinking water, making it inhospitable for permanent settlement, although many native people were confined there during the Indian Wars of 1855-1856.” (Shelton — Thumbnail History, Historylink.org)

“When the Indians were first put on the island, it was like a prison (during the Indian Wars of 1856-1857). The Indians were not allowed to leave the island, and if they did, the white people were encouraged to shoot them.” (Told to Anna Parker by Florence Sigo on September 2, 1980 – Squaxin Island Museum: Library and Research Center)

Resilience

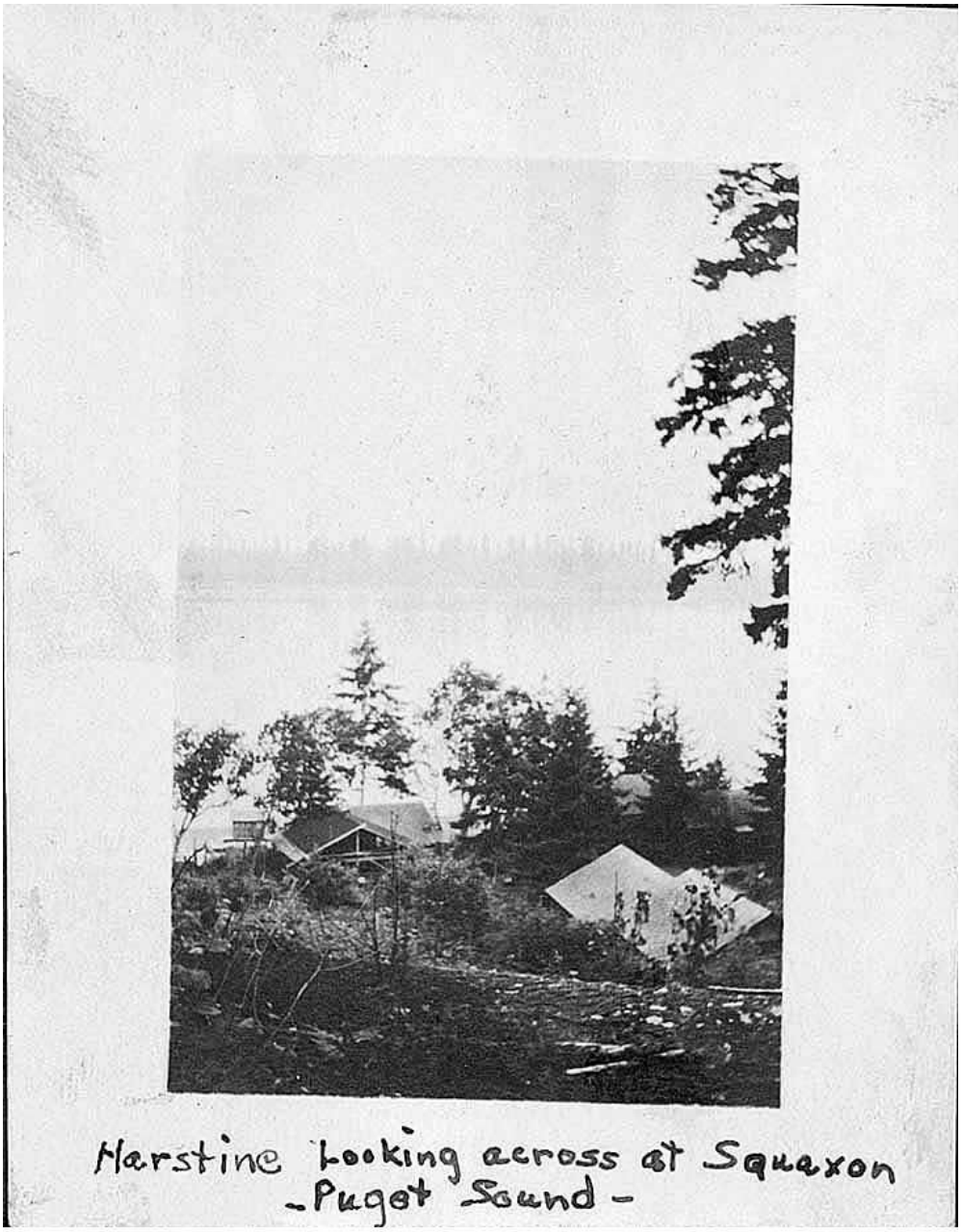
“We continue to be the ”People of the Water.” We are of the bays, inlets, and the streams. Our lives depend on the stewardship we extend to all the earth, and the resources given to us as a gift from the Creator … Always, the culture of the tribe has been based around the elements that can be sustained only through the balance of nature.” (*Native Peoples*, p. 98)

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

"Squaxin Island Tribe; People of the Water, Exhibit 4: Squaxin Island Tribe: Overview Maps, https://squaxinisland.org/exhibit-4/

Squaxin Women in Shelton, WA Mason County, Washington State Historical Society Collections, Creation Date: ca. 1888, Catalog ID: 2012.0.174



Puget Sound from Harstine Island with Squaxin Island in the distance, approximately 1929, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections, SOC1277

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.

No. 113.—Annual report of Lieutenant George Atcheson, United States Army, agent for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 114.—Annual report of S. G. Wright, teacher for Chippewas of the Mississippi.
No. 115.—Annual report of Major J. H. Knight, United States Army, agent for Chippewas of Lake Superior.
No. 116.—Annual report of Lieutenant W. R. Bourne, United States Army, agent for Green Bay agency.
No. 117.—Annual report of Captain J. W. Long, United States Army, agent for Michigan Indians.
No. 118.—Annual report of D. Sherman, agent for Indians in New York.
No. 119.—Annual report of Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, United States Army, agent for Sacs and Foxes in Iowa.
No. 120.—Annual report of Lieutenant D. A. Griffith, United States Army, agent or stray bands in Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 121.—Report of Brigadier General J. E. Smith, United States Army, relative to visit of Sioux to Washington.
No. 122.—Letter and inclosures from Adjutant General E. D. Townsend, relative to Indians in Texas.
No. 123.—Letter from Major Z. R. Bliss, United States Army, relative to Seminole negroes in Mexico and Texas.

STATISTICS.

No. 124.—Population, schools, &c., of different tribes.
No. 125.—Agricultural products, wealth, &c., of different tribes.
No. 126.—Liabilities of the United States under treaty stipulations.
No. 127.—Indian trust funds.
No. 128.—Indian trust land sales.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 1, 1870.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in this Territory:

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

I have, since the 1st of January, caused a thorough census to be made, both of the tribes embraced in the several treaties, and of those parties to no treaty. The results of this census are embodied in the following statistical table:

The aggregate of the Indians as shown by the census is.....	15,494
It is reasonable to suppose that in a wild, sparsely settled country like this, at least 5 per cent. of the Indians are not found. Add for omissions 5 per cent.....	774
Total of Indians in Washington Territory.....	16,268

Census of Indians in Washington Territory—Continued.

Names of tribes and designation of treaty.	Names of head chief.	NUMBER.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cœur d'Alenes	Cel-tee-se	45	60	95	200
Total east of mountains		1,113	1,151	2,073	4,337
Parties to no treaties—west of Cascade Mountains.					
Chehallis, Satcap	John Highten	95	103	157	355
Wy-noot-che, Ho-ki-um, Whis-kah	Tyee-Sam	96	100	154	350
Hump-tu-lups	Charley	85	56	51	192
Chinooks	No chief	87	60	73	220
Cowlitz and Klickatat	At-waine	90	105	122	317
Total west of mountains		453	424	557	1,434
Total number of Indians in Washington Territory		4,316	4,476	6,702	15,494

PRESENT CONDITION.

Soon after I entered upon the discharge of my duties last year, I found that much dissatisfaction prevailed among many of the tribes, especially those parties to the treaties of Medicine Creek and Point Elliott. No annuity goods had been distributed to them for several years, and no attention had been paid to their repeated complaints of wrongs and injustice. Agency buildings needed repairs; working cattle had been removed and sold; farming implements were lost or destroyed. The large hay crop of the Puyallup reservation was left uncut in the meadows; the school at the same place was such only in name.

I assumed charge of the tribes under the treaty of Medicine Creek, discharged the worthless employés I found there, and put efficient men in their places, caused an inventory to be made of all the public property that could be collected, (there was no one to turn it over to me,) and made such repairs and improvements as the season and the funds at my disposal would permit. The same policy was pursued by Captain George D. Hill, agent under the treaty of Point Elliott.

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

Under this treaty there are three reservations, viz: The Puyallup, fronting on Commencement Bay; the Nisqually, on both sides the river of that name; and the island called Squaxon, lying at the mouth of Budd's Inlet, about 12 miles from Olympia. All the employés under this treaty, except the blacksmith, are stationed at the Puyallup reservation, the latter has been, since the 1st of May, in charge of Squaxon Island.

people. There is but a small area of farming land on this reservation, most of it being a dry, gravelly prairie, but on this I encouraged them by furnishing seed to plant vegetables and sow oats, and they have succeeded in gathering supplies sufficient for the winter.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION

is located on fine arable land. The business has been well conducted by A. H. Lowe, farmer in charge, and the crops are larger and finer than were ever raised there before. Many of the Indians have labored faithfully through the season, and, influenced by regular pay, proved themselves smart and intelligent farm hands. They have also secured large crops for themselves on the tracts assigned them individually. A new and convenient school building has been erected, the house for the physician completed, and all the agency buildings repaired. The whole place has changed for the better, to the great satisfaction of the Indians.

SQUAXON ISLAND

is inhabited by 140 Indians. I had been informed that this was a sterile island, "inhabited by a few poor demoralized Indians." An examination convinced me that this was a mistake. The island is six miles long, by two wide, and nearly the whole of it is good farming land. A portion of it was cleared and cultivated by the employés of the Government for several years, and since they were removed to Puyallup has been occasionally tilled by some of the more ambitious of the Indians. On the west end of the island is a fine growth of valuable timber. Eight buildings erected by the Government are in a fair state of preservation.

The last two annual reports of my predecessor recommended the sale of this reservation. In this I cannot concur. The size of the island, the fertility of the soil, the abundance of shell-fish, the inexhaustible fisheries of the surrounding waters, and its isolation, all render this the best locality for an Indian reservation on Puget Sound, and demonstrate the wisdom of Governor Stevens, who intended to make it the central agency of West Washington. To satisfy myself of these facts, I detailed Edwin G. Harmon, blacksmith, under this treaty, to take charge of the island. He commenced service May 1. Although too late to accomplish much this season, he has rebuilt many of the fences, and assisted the Indians in cultivating several varieties of vegetables. With the assistance of a carpenter, he repaired the agent's house, and now resides there with his family. Most of the Indians of this tribe, neglected by former officials, were leading migratory lives along the shores of the sound. Every family now lives on the island, and none leave except by permission of the person in charge.

TREATY OF POINT ELLIOTT.

(Brevet Captain George D. Hill, United States Army, agent.)

Under this treaty are five reservations, with the agency at Tulalip. When Captain Hill assumed charge in the absence of the late Sub-Agent H. C. Hale, he found the affairs of the agency in a most deplorable condition. The Indians had been shamefully neglected, and the wages of a large number who had been at work in a logging camp, under the direction of Mr. Hale, remained unpaid. Under your instructions I paid all these in full, amounting in the aggregate to $2,749 87.

270 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY. No. 1. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Olympia, Washington Territory, October 1, 1871.

It is with, regret I am compelled to state that upon assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, after reinstatement, a noted change for the worse was everywhere visible, there having been a retrograde movement in the last two years. I particularly refer to gambling, drinking, ta-man-a-mus, flattening heads, and polygamy; also slavery, all of which were again practiced. The military officers sent here against their wish, in a service decidedly distasteful to them, as I have heard them repeatedly declare, and looking upon their stay as temporary, did not take the interest they should, or feel inclined to break in upon these tribal customs. In fact, many of the people of this Territory contend that no superintendent or agent has any right to interfere with the customs or tribal habits of the Indians. If they are correct, and this is the policy of the Government, it is folly to attempt to civilize them. My aim has always been to break down these barbarous customs, for as long as they exist nothing can be done toward civilization. Of course, this must be done in a way that will not do great violènce to their feelings, but a commencement must be made and steadily adhered to, as a want of firmness and.determination in this matter is construed as weakness, while nothing is accomplished and confidence lost. My object in this report will be to lay before the Department the necessities of the Indians, and what is actually essential in their progress to- ward civilization.

The present policy will, no doubt, prove a complete success, if care be taken in the selection of suitable agents and employés, as the example of men placed over them has a powerful influence, either for good or evil, upon the closely observant Indian. The policy now pursued is similar to that recommended in my annual report of 1867, and I have always been thoroughly convinced that none but honest, upright, Christian people, full of the missionary spirit, could succeed in civilizing and christianizing these people; and, as an anxiliary to their labors, I would recommend that Congress enact a stringent law against the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including wine, cider, and beer. The two latter drinks are, perhaps, the cause of more drunkenness than whisky. Unprincipled persons have taken advan- tage of the fact that the sale of beer was not prohibited, and built breweries near reservations, and by this' means induce the Indians to squander their money and become intoxicated. A number of Indians are killed yearly in drunken brawls in the vicinity of these establishments; some of the murderers are now confined on the reservations. I would also recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the punishment of crimes committed among Indians; for so long as an Indian is permitted to kill another without punishment, life has no safeguard. Murder should be made punishable by death.

The necessity of an agent having something like magistratic powers conferred upon him, I think, is very great, so that he may settle difficulties arising among them, and, when an important case arises, or a case between tribes under different agencies, that the agents and the super- intendent may constitute a court for the trial or settlement of the difficulty.

Source: Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

THE LAND AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

“After the arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century, the lives of the area's indigenous people were forever changed. Exotic diseases wiped out entire villages. Long-standing social traditions were disrupted by new technologies and restrictions. Euro-American settlers competed for the abundant resources of the Olympic Peninsula. Salmon were fished from the streams, elk populations decimated and huge swaths of trees were harvested from the forests—the land and its ownership had changed.” (“People of the Olympic Peninsula”, Olympic National Park, nps.gov)

“On the streams, especially in the mountains region, we found land otter, mink, rats, and the sole object of the traders long journey to that region - the Beaver - These were very numerous till, their number has been diminished by white trappers - the business of which people is always to exterminate every native animal - for the Indian spare the young and take not life wantonly.” (John Ball, Oregon Country, 1832 from *The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 29)

“In a few weeks from the introduction of the disease, hundreds of natives became victims to it, the beach for a distance of eight miles was literally strewn with the dead bodies of these people, presenting a most disgusting spectacle.” (Samuel Hancock on the devastation wrought by smallpox in 1853, from *The Pacific Rain Coast*, p. 55)

“Within a century of sustained Euroamerican contact, the Northwest native population had been reduced by more than 80%” (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 56)

“The new settlers' practices also interfered with land-management techniques that the Indians had long employed. Fire was a tool Native Americans used to cleanse the land, maintain healthy prairie ecosystems, and prepare ground for planting and cultivation of camas, berries, and other crops. For generations, tribes shaped the habitat of the region through low-intensity, controlled burns, usually set in the late summer. But as the settlers built their farms and houses on the land, fire was not welcome. Their reaction was to suppress the management fires that tribespeople set.” (“Agriculture in Washington 1792 to 1900”, Historylink.org)

“Hunting and habitat loss had reduced the elk's numbers from an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 animals in the 1850s to 2,000 or fewer in 1905. The slaughter of elk for their upper canine teeth, which enjoyed a turn-of-the-century vogue as watch fobs for members of the Elks Lodge, garnered particular notoriety.” (“Olympic National Park”, Historylink.org)

“I saw the before and I saw the after the huge piles of logging slash left on the ground, streams and rivers that had supported the salmon, that had sustained the tribal culture and economy for so many centuries, were blocked with impassable jams and silted with choking sediment. The roads were being constructed right along the stream beds, there was no space for replanting. It was quite a shocking experience. I didn't know a heck of a lot about forestry at that time, but I knew it wasn't right.” (Gary Morishima, Quinault Management Center, Historylink.org)

“Throughout the nineteenth century, entrepreneurs and others were developing various natural-resource industries, each of which altered local ecologies in ways that killed salmon or jeopardized healthy habitats. By the 1840s, fur traders had cleaned beaver out of most streams, altering watercourses in ways that often hurt salmon. Mining depleted streams through diversions and polluted them with byproducts of processing ore. Livestock trampled riparian areas and often destabilized ranges, which increased erosion. Farming diverted and blocked streams for irrigation and milling grain, and agriculture filled in wetlands and diked estuaries. Logging removed trees along streams that raised water temperatures, and used rivers as transportation corridors, which relied on splash dams and other methods that harmed Northwest rivers. As cities developed, rivers often served as dumps for industrial and municipal waste. All these activities, well underway by the time the nineteenth century closed, harmed salmon habitat by raising water temperature, removing woody debris that served as critical habitat, buried gravel that furnished ideal spawning habitat, and generally lowered water quality. As early as the 1870s, local officials warned about the imminent demise of Pacific salmon.” (“Salmon Recovery in Washington”, Historylink.com)

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

SETTLER PERSPECTIVE

"No one living in or visiting the Pacific Northwest has ever ignored the forests. They have provided sustenance since time immemorial. They attracted the attention of explorers and non-Native settlers, who arrived beginning in the 1790s and saw in the forests potential sources of wealth. The trade in trees began almost immediately. The abundance of trees, especially in Western Washington, meant few people thought carefully about how forests grew or the effects of logging them. The seemingly inexhaustible supply made it seem as though there was no need to consider conserving them." ("Experimental Forestry in Washington", Historylink.org)

"Even for those not directly involved in the arduous task of trying to cut down immense trees, the forests of the Pacific Northwest seemed a barrier and a threat ... when Euroamericans looked out on the Northwest forests, therefore, they did not see an ecosystem that sustained 'resources' they values. Instead, sojourners to the Pacific Coast saw a massive green barrier that they described as monotonous, interminable, gloomy, somber, dark, wild, and savage." (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 26)

"Forests are fast yielding to the axe of the adventurer, and the ground, heretofore trod by the wily savage, or inhabited solely by the wily beasts of the forest, now produce, by the application of industry, rich rewards to their occupants. The Indian retreats before the march of civilization and American enterprise; the howling wilderness is fast becoming fruitful fields, and ere long this isolated country will be far in the advance of many portions of our republic of a century's age." (Thomas Jefferson Dryer, Newspaper Editor, from The Pacific Rain Coast, pp. 49-50)

"While the Indian makes no fixed habitation, really occupies no land, and surely reduces none to production, yet he seeks to exclude other to whom it may be beneficial, not because he needs it but because it has been his hunting range, here he has required subsistence, his dead are gathered here. Our race, following their destiny, in obedience to God's great law that this earth shall be made to contribute to the benefit of His creatures, appropriate it to useful purposes. Upon this principle earth has been reclaimed to civilization. Christianity and human progress have advanced." (Elwood Evans, 1869, from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 52)

"The case for these poor savages is a hard one. They have been the mark for the white man's rifle ever since white men have been among them. In very many instances they have been shot down in the merest of wantonness. They have never

been treated as human beings, and if a righteous God ever makes inquisition for the blood of American Indians, [settlers] will have a bloody reckoning to answer for the wrongs of the untutored and degraded savages [the Pacific Northwest].” (Presbyterian Minister Wilson Blain, 1854 from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 57)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it.”
– Chief Red Cloud, Oglala Lakota

What is a Treaty?

Treaties are “binding agreements between nations” under the US Constitution – but unlike international treaties between the United States and foreign nations, treaties with Native American Tribes were negotiating boundaries and rights of nations that exist within the borders of United States. Tribes and their governments are “sovereign nations,” but they remain subject to the Federal Government.

Why were Treaties Needed?

“The problem was [...] the fact that non-Native settlers in the Puget Sound region were attracted to exactly the lands that tribes lived on and used -- prairies they managed by burning and garden plots they cultivated offered far-more-appealing farm sites than stands of large timber that had to be painstakingly cleared. White settlers "became increasingly aware of the intolerable injustice of having good farmland in the hands of ... a race they regarded as savage" while "with some shock the Indians found their potato lands were open to expropriation by the first white man who wished to avoid hard labor with the ax" (*The Pacific Rain Coast*, p.32).

Between 1852 and 1853, when Washington Territory was created, the non-Native population of the area doubled and "the federal government, in a desperate rush to secure rights to the ancestral lands of tribal nations, pushed for a treaty resolution" (A People's History ..."). Leading the push was Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory. (“Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek”, Historylink.org)

Isaac I. Stevens

Before Isaac Stevens became the first Governor of Oregon Territory, he was sent on behalf of the Federal Government to negotiate treaties with all the tribes in the region to secure land for settlement and industry. The original idea was to create two reservations: one on the west side of the Cascades and one on the east side. For the Olympic Peninsula alone, Stevens was

able to negotiate four treaties between the various groups, while some tribes were simply removed to reservations by Executive Order when a treaty could not be negotiated.

> “His agents had been making the rounds of villages and selecting individuals who would represent each tribe. According to historian David M. Buerge, "Not only was the timetable reckless; the whole enterprise was organized in profound ignorance of native society, culture, and history. The twenty-thousand-odd aboriginal inhabitants who were assumed to be in rapid decline, were given a brutal choice: they would adapt to white society or they could disappear." (“Stevens, Isaac Ingalls”, Historylink.org)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

“Non-Treaty” Tribe

“On July 8, 1864, Secretary of the Interior J. P. Usher creates the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, located at the confluence of the Black and Chehalis rivers in southwestern Washington Territory. Usher's directive reserves 4,224.63 acres for the Upper and Lower Chehalis. Some of the Chehalis move onto the reservation, while others remain living amongst American settlers.

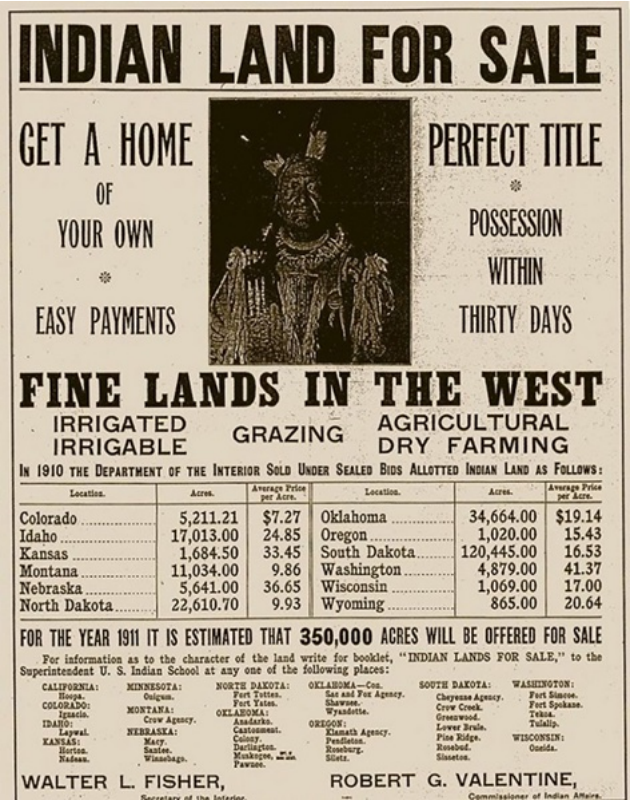
In February 1855, the Quinault, Queets, Lower Chehalis, Upper Chehalis, Shoalwater Bay, Chinook, and Cowlitz tribes met at the Chehalis River Treaty Council (at the location of Cosmopolis today) with Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens (1818-1862). The tribes did not object to ceding their lands, but once they heard the terms of the treaty they refused to sign it. The treaty required that they move to a reservation away from their traditional lands with the location of the reservation to be determined later. The tribes refused to accept those conditions and Stevens left without an agreement.” (“Secretary of the Interior J. P. Usher creates the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation on July 8, 1864,” Historylink.org)

“As a result, the Chehalis became a “non-treaty” tribe - a reservation was imposed them and “financial aid from the government would be limited and unpredictable.” (“People of the Sands”, chehalistribe.org)

“To tribal leaders, no treaty simply meant ‘no deal for now’. They could not have anticipated the speed at which the non-Indian population would swell or that railroads and steamboats would result in an insatiable demand for profitable Indian land and natural resources. They did not anticipate that their homeland and occupations would be taken from them without fair compensation, but that is what happened.” (“One Tribe Who Survives” COLUMBIA, The Magazine of Northwest History, Fall 2024, p. 11)

Exhibit 3

THE DAWES ACT



INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN

EASY PAYMENTS

PERFECT TITLE

POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE — GRAZING — AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000** ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa. COLORADO: Ignacio. IDAHO: Lapwai. KANSAS: Horton. Nadeau. MINNESOTA: Onigum. MONTANA: Crow Agency. NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago. NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Yates. Fort Yates. OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee. Pawnee. OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte. OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz. SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud. Sisseton. WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip. WISCONSIN: Oneida.

WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Advertisement offering Indian land for sale, 1911

Source:

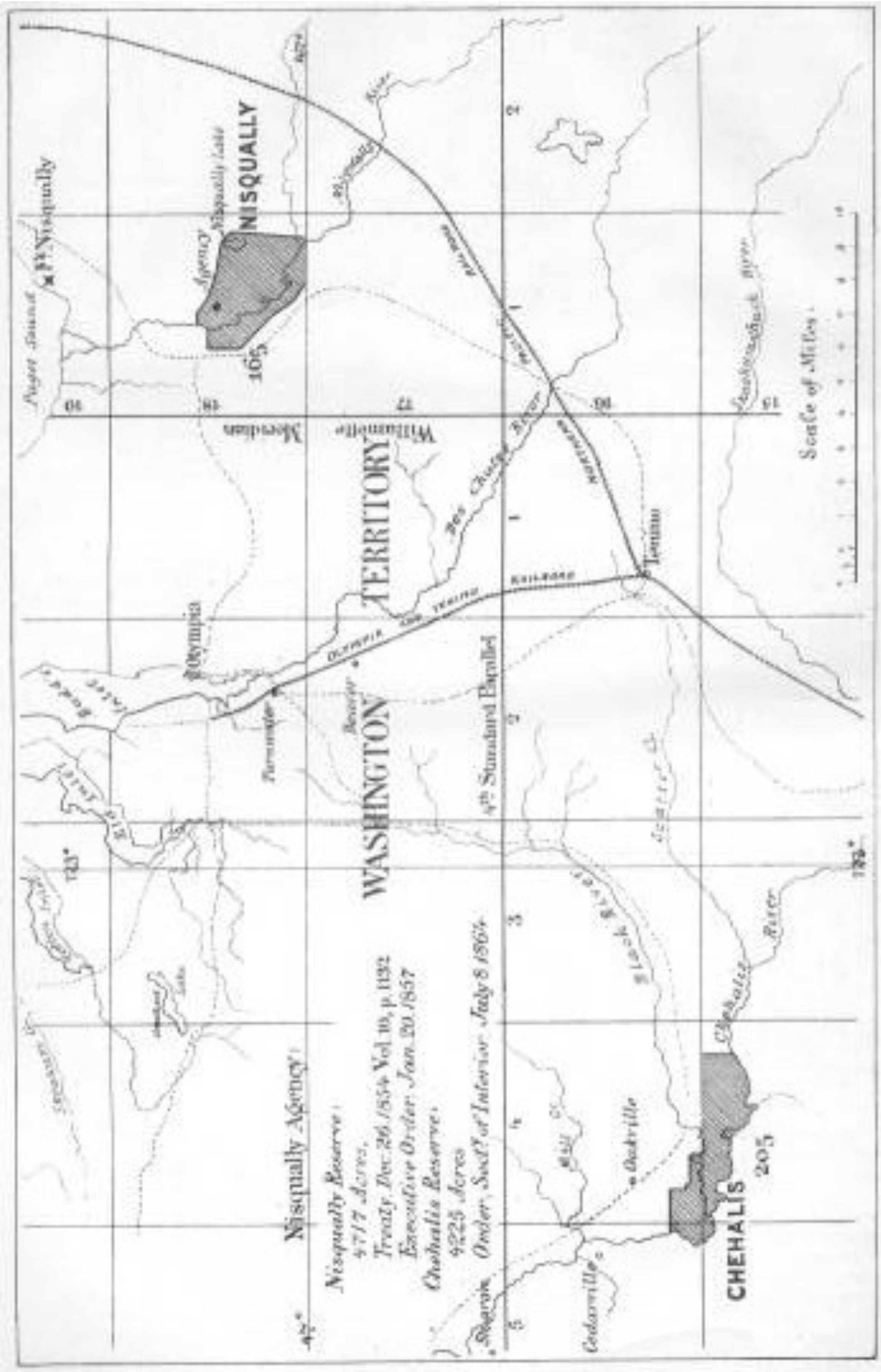
"Dawes Severalty Act divides Indian reservations among individual members on February 8, 1887" By David Wilma, Posted 8/14/2000, HistoryLink.org Essay 2600, https://historylink.org/File/2600

On February 8, 1887, the Dawes Severalty Act, also called the Indian Allotment Act, divides Indian reservations among individual tribal members in an effort to assimilate Native Americans into the U.S. population as "responsible farmers." Reservations are divided into 160-acre allotments and assigned to individual members. Unassigned lands are made available to white homesteaders.

Allotment holders were permitted, after 25 years and a certification of competence, to sell their allotments. This resulted in individuals and tribes being swindled out of their property. By 1934, two-thirds of the reservation lands had passed out of tribal control. In Puget Sound, relatively few certificates of competency were issued. The law placed Native Americans on reservations into a special class as wards of the government.

Instead of assimilating Native Americans, this law and subsequent government policies prevented them from entering American society as full citizens.

Exhibit 4



NISQUALLY
105
Puget Sound
Ft Nisqually
Agency
Olympia
Tenino
WASHINGTON
TERRITORY
Willamette Meridian
4th Standard Parallel
CHEHALIS
205
Chehalis River
Black River
Scale of Miles
Nisqually Agency
Nisqually Reserve
4717 Acres
Treaty, Dec. 26, 1854 Vol. 10, p. 1132
Executive Order Jan. 20, 1857
Chehalis Reserve
4225 Acres
Order, Sec'y of Interior July 8 1864

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

“[Being a non-treaty tribe] did not stop American settlement and the Chehalis lived among the settlers, returning to their traditional winter and summer villages. Those settlers and the Chehalis seem to have maintained good relations.

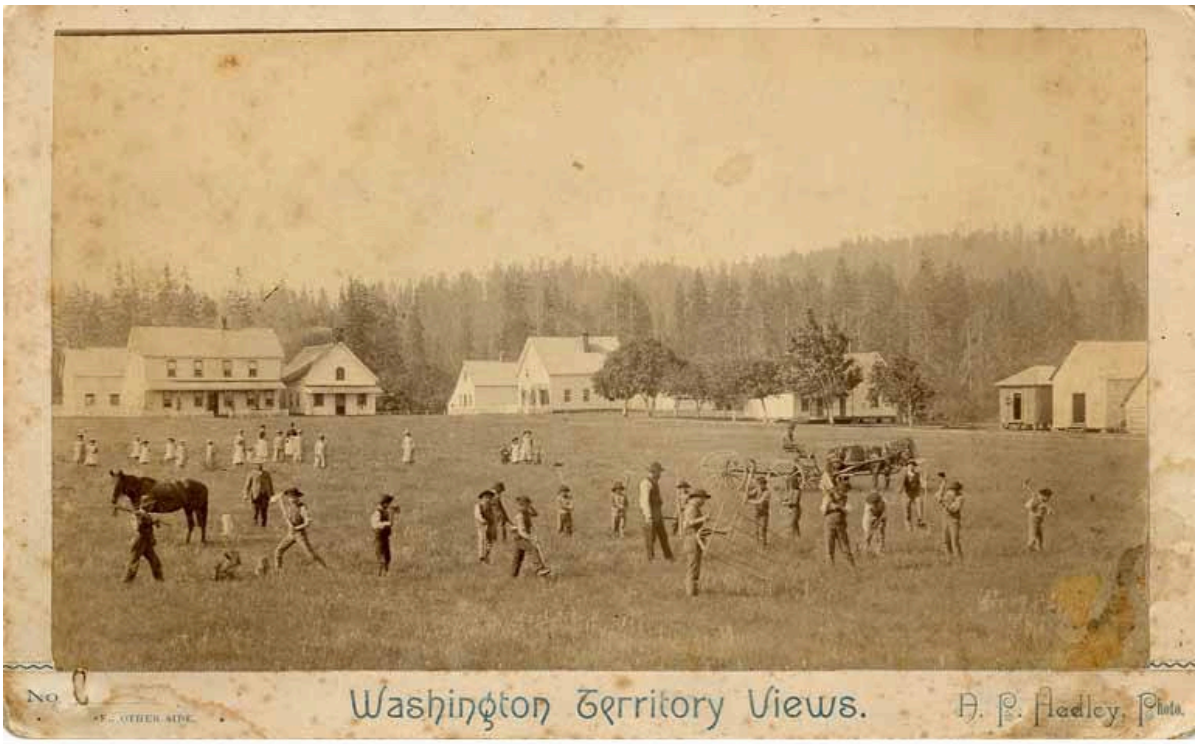
The Chehalis did not participate in the treaty wars of 1855-1856. During the conflict about 400 Chehalis moved onto Sidney Ford Sr.'s land near the confluence of the Chehalis and Skookumchuck rivers as a temporary reservation.

After the wars, the Chehalis remained in a difficult situation. They had not ceded their lands through a treaty, but American settlers continued to file claims on their lands. In 1864 the Commissioner of Indian Affairs wrote to the Secretary of the Interior, "The choicest portions of their lands have been occupied by whites without any remuneration to them, and without their consent or having relinquished their claim or right to it" (Executive Orders, 111).

To remedy the situation, Secretary Usher authorized purchase of land for a reservation at the confluence of the Black and Chehalis rivers and its lands included both prairie and timberlands. The location fulfilled the needs and requests of the Upper and Lower Chehalis from the beginning: that they have a reservation to themselves and that it be located within their original territory.” (“Secretary of the Interior J. P. Usher creates the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation on July 8, 1864,” HIstorylink.org)

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION



Property of University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections

Children and Indian boarding school at Chehalis Indian Reservation, Washington Territory, between 1884 and 1890, University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections, SOC19483

Erosion near creek resulted in tree falling into water, 1902/1921. Washington State University Libraries Digital Collections, pc170b3p19_lumbererosiontreefallenintocreek

10ft stump, Grays Harbor Collection, Washington State University Libraries Digital Collections, pc018b09n372

mountains about the middle of January, where they remain until spring, when they return to put in their crops.

West of the Cascade Mountains there is no single large tribe of these Indians. Their number, as computed in the census, is 1,434. The tabular statement heretofore given contains their tribal designations and respective numerical strength.

The Cowlitz and Klickatat are the most thrifty and industrious of these tribes. Some of them have bought land from the Government, and raise crops, pay taxes, and educate their children after the manner of the white settlers. Others are engaged in running a canoe line for the convenience of travelers on the Cowlitz River, and earn a fair subsistence. The Indians of the Lower Chehalis were probably one tribe

in former years. In time, as their families increased, those living on streams tributary to the Chehalis assumed the names given to the respective branches, and thus we have the Wynootchie, Satrap, and other tribes.

All these people raise some vegetables, principally potatoes, and live in log houses in winter. In the season, they are employed by the large oyster-houses at Shoalwater Bay, and earn fair wages. This does them little good, for most of it goes to the whisky shops, which abound in that vicinity. The chiefs and headmen of several of these tribes visited the superintendent last spring, and promised to exert their influence among their people in opposition to this vice.

THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION.

This is the only reservation for Indians parties to no treaty west of the Cascades. The Chehalis tribe is composed of two bands, the smaller living near the agency, the larger on the reservation, but five miles down the river, where the fishing is better and the land equally good. The agency buildings are located on a high, level prairie, about half a mile from the Chehalis River. The soil of the river bottoms is fertile, but heavily timbered and very expensive to clear.

Norman S. Pierce, farmer in charge since the 1st of January, has faithfully carried out my instructions, and has harvested large crops of hay, grain, and vegetables. The Indians working under his supervision have also laid by abundant winter supplies for themselves and their cattle.

During the year all the old buildings have been repaired, the farmer's house rebuilt, one new house for employés erected, and a new and commodious school-house is nearly completed. A large amount of clearing and fencing has been accomplished.

Here, as elsewhere, I find that Indians regularly employed and fairly compensated will work as steadily and as well as any other class of people.

SICK, INFIRM, AND DESTITUTE.

In all the tribes and bands of this Territory are many Indians who, from extreme age, blindness, or other infirmities, are unable to do anything for their support. These have been sought out and, so far as the funds in my charge would permit, have been fed and clothed. The able-bodied have been taught that they must earn whatever they receive from the Government.

These people live only for the day, and can see no utility in putting aside something against a time of need. I doubt whether the adult Indians can ever be cured of this innate carelessness of the future. If not, then the Government will be obliged for many years to keep numbers of them from starvation.

IMPROVEMENTS.

A large amount of building, repairing, fencing, clearing of land, and road-making has been done on the several reservations during the year. For particulars I respectfully refer to the reports of the agents, and of the farmers in charge of reservations.

SCHOOLS.

All the schools required by the treaties have been kept open at the central agencies. In every instance the teachers have sought to edu-

cate their pupils to practical industries, while requiring them to speak and teaching them to read the English language. Successful efforts have been made at all the agencies to secure, by the labor of the scholars, a winter's supply of vegetables for their use. All the schools, excepting that under contract at Tulalip, are maintained with difficulty, the funds appropriated for the purpose being inadequate to their support.

The mission school in charge of Rev. E. C. Chirouse, at Tulalip, and sustained, under contract with the Government, at an annual cost of $5,000, is a success. Forty-nine pupils have been maintained and educated through most of the year. The boys have made good progress in the studies usual to common schools, and have labored with skill and industry in their garden. The girls have made rapid advancement in study, and are excellent seamstresses. This has been effected by the intelligent and self-denying zeal of Father Chirouse and his associates.

In addition to the schools required by treaties, I would respectfully recommend that two others be established: one at the Chehalis reservation, where a school building will soon be completed, and one at old Fort Colville, in the buildings formerly occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company, which, by recent purchase, have become the property of the United States. Each of these schools will require for its support an annual appropriation of $5,000. This sum will supply the necessary instructors, and maintain a school of at least 40 pupils.

BENEFICIAL OBJECTS.

It has been my purpose, in the disbursement of the funds appropriated under this head, to supply only those things that were of substantial value to the recipients.

During the past year I purchased for the Indians, under the Medicine Creek treaty, 1,400 assorted varieties of fruit trees, and 1,600 for those parties to no treaty. These were set out on the reservations and on the lands cultivated by Indians for their own benefit. Many trees were destroyed by rabbits, but the greater part were preserved and are growing thriftily. I have also purchased, on contracts approved by the Commissioner, large quantities of blankets and other staple goods. Those bought for the Indians parties to the treaty of Olympia have been distributed by Major Hay, agent at Quinaielt. It is my intention to issue the balance before the commencement of the rainy season.

MORALITY.

Drinking, gambling, and licentiousness have been charged as peculiar vices of the Indians. I do not think there is any great difference, in these respects, between them and the uneducated whites. Give Indians plenty of work, with fair and regular pay, and they will labor as industriously, and live more virtuously, than any uneducated people I have encountered.

Within the year thirteen persons have been arrested, on complaints made by the superintendent and agents, for selling whisky to Indians. Of these five have been convicted and punished; three cases await trial at the next session of the United States court.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The present condition of the Indians, as compared with last year, is entirely satisfactory. Complaints have ceased. The numbers living on

No. 9.

CHEHALIS INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 1, 1870.

COLONEL: In obedience to instructions from your office, July 18, 1870, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

When I entered upon the discharge of my duties as farmer in charge, I found the agency buildings and fences generally out of repair; the barn in good condition. I have had the fences thoroughly repaired, and the frame dwelling-house for farmer and employés made comfortable to live in. There has been one new frame house completed this summer, with necessary outbuildings. A school-house, 24 by 40, is now in course of erection; when furnished, and a teacher procured, will be a great benefit to the children of the Indians. I found about 12 acres of new land that had been partially cleared. I employed, with your approval, Indian labor, to the amount of $200, in taking out stumps, logs, &c., and in clearing 7 acres additional. The following exhibits results of farming operations on land cultivated by the employés for the agency: 70 tons of hay; 500 bushels oats; 500 bushels turnips; 300 bushels potatoes; 100 bushels carrots and beets. Each Indian adult on the

reservation has from three to six acres of land as a home lot, all of which, with a few exceptions, have been well cultivated under my personal supervision, and fair crops of hay, oats, wheat, and potatoes will be realized. I received from you a large assortment of fruit trees early in the spring, and transplanted a large number on the land adjacent to the farm-house and on the Indians' home lots; the balance distributed to other Indians, parties to no treaty. All on the reservation are growing. The frame for a school-house, erected three years since, was found to be worthless on account of exposure, &c., and was torn down, except the L part, which was converted into the frame dwelling spoken of previously. The agency buildings now on the reservation are two frame dwellings, good; one frame barn, good; one log house, worthless.

The goods furnished by you from time to time have been issued to the Indians in payment for work, and to the actual sick and needy gratuitously.

The two frame dwelling-houses should be painted, to preserve them from decay. There has been but very little trouble among the Indians; they, for the greater part, being well disposed both toward the whites and one another, and manifest a decided inclination to learn the ways of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. S. PIERCE,
Farmer in charge.

Colonel SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Olympia, Washington Territory.

all the reservations have sensibly increased. An interest is manifested in agriculture and in the education of their children, as hopeful as it is new. With few exceptions, their sanitary condition is much improved. Regular compensated employment has worked wonders in this respect. Their only troubles arise from the attempts of white men to encroach upon the reservations. A mania prevails among a certain class of citizens in this direction. I verily believe that were the snow-crowned summits of Mount Rainier set apart as an Indian reservation, white men would immediately commence "jumping" them. While there is enough Government land, of good quality, on and adjacent to the sound, to supply all probable settlers for the next twenty years, there are many men in this country who begrudge the Indians the moiety set apart for them by treaties, (for the maintenance of which the honor of the Government is solemnly pledged,) and who are perpetually contriving plans to secure to themselves these reserved lands.

The solution of the Indian problem in this Territory is very simple:

First. Provide for the wants of the adults, and keep them peaceable.

Second. Educate the children, and teach them useful industries.

Thus their tribal condition will be destroyed, and they become self-supporting and prosperous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. ROSS,

Brevet Colonel United States Army, Superintendent.

Hon. E. S. PARKER,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

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270 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY. No. 1. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Olympia, Washington Territory, October 1, 1871.

It is with, regret I am compelled to state that upon assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs, after reinstatement, a noted change for the worse was everywhere visible, there having been a retrograde movement in the last two years. I particularly refer to gambling, drinking, ta-man-a-mus, flattening heads, and polygamy; also slavery, all of which were again practiced. The military officers sent here against their wish, in a service decidedly distasteful to them, as I have heard them repeatedly declare, and looking upon their stay as temporary, did not take the interest they should, or feel inclined to break in upon these tribal customs. In fact, many of the people of this Territory contend that no superintendent or agent has any right to interfere with the customs or tribal habits of the Indians. If they are correct, and this is the policy of the Government, it is folly to attempt to civilize them. My aim has always been to break down these barbarous customs, for as long as they exist nothing can be done toward civilization. Of course, this must be done in a way that will not do great violènce to their feelings, but a commencement must be made and steadily

adhered to, as a want of firmness and.determination in this matter is construed as weakness, while nothing is accomplished and confidence lost. My object in this report will be to lay before the Department the necessities of the Indians, and what is actually essential in their progress to- ward civilization.

The present policy will, no doubt, prove a complete success, if care be taken in the selection of suitable agents and employés, as the example of men placed over them has a powerful influence, either for good or evil, upon the closely observant Indian. The policy now pursued is similar to that recommended in my annual report of 1867, and I have always been thoroughly convinced that none but honest, upright, Christian people, full of the missionary spirit, could succeed in civilizing and christianizing these people; and, as an anxiliary to their labors, I would recommend that Congress enact a stringent law against the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including wine, cider, and beer. The two latter drinks are, perhaps, the cause of more drunkenness than whisky. Unprincipled persons have taken advan- tage of the fact that the sale of beer was not prohibited, and built breweries near reservations, and by this' means induce the Indians to squander their money and become intoxicated. A number of Indians are killed yearly in drunken brawls in the vicinity of these establishments; some of the murderers are now confined on the reservations. I would also recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the punishment of crimes committed among Indians; for so long as an Indian is permitted to kill another without punishment, life has no safeguard. Murder should be made punishable by death.

The necessity of an agent having something like magistratic powers conferred upon him, I think, is very great, so that he may settle difficulties arising among them, and, when an important case arises, or a case between tribes under different agencies, that the agents and the super- intendent may constitute a court for the trial or settlement of the difficulty.

Source: Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest, University of Washington

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

THE LAND AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

“After the arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century, the lives of the area's indigenous people were forever changed. Exotic diseases wiped out entire villages. Long-standing social traditions were disrupted by new technologies and restrictions. Euro-American settlers competed for the abundant resources of the Olympic Peninsula. Salmon were fished from the streams, elk populations decimated and huge swaths of trees were harvested from the forests—the land and its ownership had changed.” (“People of the Olympic Peninsula”, Olympic National Park, nps.gov)

“On the streams, especially in the mountains region, we found land otter, mink, rats, and the sole object of the traders long journey to that region - the Beaver - These were very numerous till, their number has been diminished by white trappers - the business of which people is always to exterminate every native animal - for the Indian spare the young and take not life wantonly.” (John Ball, Oregon Country, 1832 from *The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 29)

“In a few weeks from the introduction of the disease, hundreds of natives became victims to it, the beach for a distance of eight miles was literally strewn with the dead bodies of these people, presenting a most disgusting spectacle.” (Samuel Hancock on the devastation wrought by smallpox in 1853, from *The Pacific Rain Coast*, p. 55)

“Within a century of sustained Euroamerican contact, the Northwest native population had been reduced by more than 80%” (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 56)

“The new settlers' practices also interfered with land-management techniques that the Indians had long employed. Fire was a tool Native Americans used to cleanse the land, maintain healthy prairie ecosystems, and prepare ground for planting and cultivation of camas, berries, and other crops. For generations, tribes shaped the habitat of the region through low-intensity, controlled burns, usually set in the late summer. But as the settlers built their farms and houses on the land, fire was not welcome. Their reaction was to suppress the management fires that tribespeople set.” (“Agriculture in Washington 1792 to 1900”, Historylink.org)

“Hunting and habitat loss had reduced the elk's numbers from an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 animals in the 1850s to 2,000 or fewer in 1905. The slaughter of elk for their upper canine teeth, which enjoyed a turn-of-the-century vogue as watch fobs for members of the Elks Lodge, garnered particular notoriety.” (“Olympic National Park”, Historylink.org)

“I saw the before and I saw the after the huge piles of logging slash left on the ground, streams and rivers that had supported the salmon, that had sustained the tribal culture and economy for so many centuries, were blocked with impassable jams and silted with choking sediment. The roads were being constructed right along the stream beds, there was no space for replanting. It was quite a shocking experience. I didn't know a heck of a lot about forestry at that time, but I knew it wasn't right.” (Gary Morishima, Quinault Management Center, Historylink.org)

“Throughout the nineteenth century, entrepreneurs and others were developing various natural-resource industries, each of which altered local ecologies in ways that killed salmon or jeopardized healthy habitats. By the 1840s, fur traders had cleaned beaver out of most streams, altering watercourses in ways that often hurt salmon. Mining depleted streams through diversions and polluted them with byproducts of processing ore. Livestock trampled riparian areas and often destabilized ranges, which increased erosion. Farming diverted and blocked streams for irrigation and milling grain, and agriculture filled in wetlands and diked estuaries. Logging removed trees along streams that raised water temperatures, and used rivers as transportation corridors, which relied on splash dams and other methods that harmed Northwest rivers. As cities developed, rivers often served as dumps for industrial and municipal waste. All these activities, well underway by the time the nineteenth century closed, harmed salmon habitat by raising water temperature, removing woody debris that served as critical habitat, buried gravel that furnished ideal spawning habitat, and generally lowered water quality. As early as the 1870s, local officials warned about the imminent demise of Pacific salmon.” (“Salmon Recovery in Washington”, Historylink.com)

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

SETTLER PERSPECTIVE

"No one living in or visiting the Pacific Northwest has ever ignored the forests. They have provided sustenance since time immemorial. They attracted the attention of explorers and non-Native settlers, who arrived beginning in the 1790s and saw in the forests potential sources of wealth. The trade in trees began almost immediately. The abundance of trees, especially in Western Washington, meant few people thought carefully about how forests grew or the effects of logging them. The seemingly inexhaustible supply made it seem as though there was no need to consider conserving them." ("Experimental Forestry in Washington", Historylink.org)

"Even for those not directly involved in the arduous task of trying to cut down immense trees, the forests of the Pacific Northwest seemed a barrier and a threat ... when Euroamericans looked out on the Northwest forests, therefore, they did not see an ecosystem that sustained 'resources' they values. Instead, sojourners to the Pacific Coast saw a massive green barrier that they described as monotonous, interminable, gloomy, somber, dark, wild, and savage." (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 26)

"Forests are fast yielding to the axe of the adventurer, and the ground, heretofore trod by the wily savage, or inhabited solely by the wily beasts of the forest, now produce, by the application of industry, rich rewards to their occupants. The Indian retreats before the march of civilization and American enterprise; the howling wilderness is fast becoming fruitful fields, and ere long this isolated country will be far in the advance of many portions of our republic of a century's age." (Thomas Jefferson Dryer, Newspaper Editor, from The Pacific Rain Coast, pp. 49-50)

"While the Indian makes no fixed habitation, really occupies no land, and surely reduces none to production, yet he seeks to exclude other to whom it may be beneficial, not because he needs it but because it has been his hunting range, here he has required subsistence, his dead are gathered here. Our race, following their destiny, in obedience to God's great law that this earth shall be made to contribute to the benefit of His creatures, appropriate it to useful purposes. Upon this principle earth has been reclaimed to civilization. Christianity and human progress have advanced." (Elwood Evans, 1869, from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 52)

"The case for these poor savages is a hard one. They have been the mark for the white man's rifle ever since white men have been among them. In very many instances they have been shot down in the merest of wantonness. They have never

been treated as human beings, and if a righteous God ever makes inquisition for the blood of American Indians, [settlers] will have a bloody reckoning to answer for the wrongs of the untutored and degraded savages [the Pacific Northwest].” (Presbyterian Minister Wilson Blain, 1854 from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 57)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it.”
– Chief Red Cloud, Oglala Lakota

What is a Treaty?

Treaties are “binding agreements between nations” under the US Constitution – but unlike international treaties between the United States and foreign nations, treaties with Native American Tribes were negotiating boundaries and rights of nations that exist within the borders of United States. Tribes and their governments are “sovereign nations,” but they remain subject to the Federal Government.

Why were Treaties Needed?

“The problem was [...] the fact that non-Native settlers in the Puget Sound region were attracted to exactly the lands that tribes lived on and used -- prairies they managed by burning and garden plots they cultivated offered far-more-appealing farm sites than stands of large timber that had to be painstakingly cleared. White settlers "became increasingly aware of the intolerable injustice of having good farmland in the hands of ... a race they regarded as savage" while "with some shock the Indians found their potato lands were open to expropriation by the first white man who wished to avoid hard labor with the ax" (*The Pacific Rain Coast*, p.32).

Between 1852 and 1853, when Washington Territory was created, the non-Native population of the area doubled and "the federal government, in a desperate rush to secure rights to the ancestral lands of tribal nations, pushed for a treaty resolution" (A People's History ..."). Leading the push was Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory. (“Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek”, Historylink.org)

Isaac I. Stevens

Before Isaac Stevens became the first Governor of Oregon Territory, he was sent on behalf of the Federal Government to negotiate treaties with all the tribes in the region to secure land for settlement and industry. The original idea was to create two reservations: one on the west side of the Cascades and one on the east side. For the Olympic Peninsula alone, Stevens was

able to negotiate four treaties between the various groups, while some tribes were simply removed to reservations by Executive Order when a treaty could not be negotiated.

> “His agents had been making the rounds of villages and selecting individuals who would represent each tribe. According to historian David M. Buerge, "Not only was the timetable reckless; the whole enterprise was organized in profound ignorance of native society, culture, and history. The twenty-thousand-odd aboriginal inhabitants who were assumed to be in rapid decline, were given a brutal choice: they would adapt to white society or they could disappear." (“Stevens, Isaac Ingalls”, Historylink.org)

The Quinault Treaty

The Quinault Treaty was signed by Isaac Stevens (1818-1862), Governor of Washington Territory, and by Quinault Chief Taholah and other chiefs, subchiefs, and tribal delegates on the Quinault River on July 1, 1855 and at Olympia, on January 25, 1856. This file contains the complete text of the treaty.

Text of the Quinault Treaty

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the different tribes and bands of the Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians, on the part of said tribes and bands, and duly authorized thereto by them.

ARTICLE 1.

The said tribes and bands hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by them, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Pacific coast, which is the southwest corner of the lands lately ceded by the Makah tribe of Indians to the United States, and running easterly with and along the southern boundary of the said Makah tribe to the middle of the coast range of mountains; thence southerly with said range of mountains to their intersection with the dividing ridge between the chehalis and Quiniatl Rivers; thence westerly with said ridge to the Pacific coast; thence northerly along said coast to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall, however, be reserved, for the use and occupation of the tribes and bands aforesaid, a tract or tracts of land sufficient for their wants within the Territory of Washington, to be selected by the President of the United States, and hereafter surveyed or located and set apart for their exclusive use, and no white man shall be permitted to reside thereon without permission of the tribe and of the superintendent of Indian affairs or Indian agent. 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 lands not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any lands claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant. If necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through said reservation, on compensation being made for any damage sustained thereby.

ARTICLE 3.

The right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations is secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing the same; together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses on all open and unclaimed lands. Provided, however, That they shall not take shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens; and provided, also, that they shall alter all stallions not intended for breeding, and keep up and confine the stallions themselves.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said tribes and bands the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the next two years, two thousand dollars each year; for the next three years, one thousand six hundred dollars each year; for the next four years, one thousand three hundred dollars each year; for the next five years, one thousand dollars each year; and for the next five years, seven hundred dollars each year. All of which sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians under the directions 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 superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of said Indians in respect thereto.

ARTICLE 5.

To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon such reservation as may be selected for them by the President, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

ARTICLE 6.

The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory shall require, and the welfare of the said Indians be promoted by it, remove them from said reservation or 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, in which latter case the annuities, payable to the consolidated tribes respectively, shall also be consolidated; and he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands to be 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 avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable. Any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indians, and which they shall be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President, and payment made accordingly therefor.

ARTICLE 7.

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

ARTICLE 8.

The said 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 proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as is prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes and bands agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE 9.

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.

ARTICLE 10.

The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for 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 children of the 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 carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools, and to employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer for a term of twenty years, to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations. And 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, employees, and medical attendance to be defrayed by the United States, and not deducted from their annuities.

ARTICLE 11.

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

ARTICLE 12.

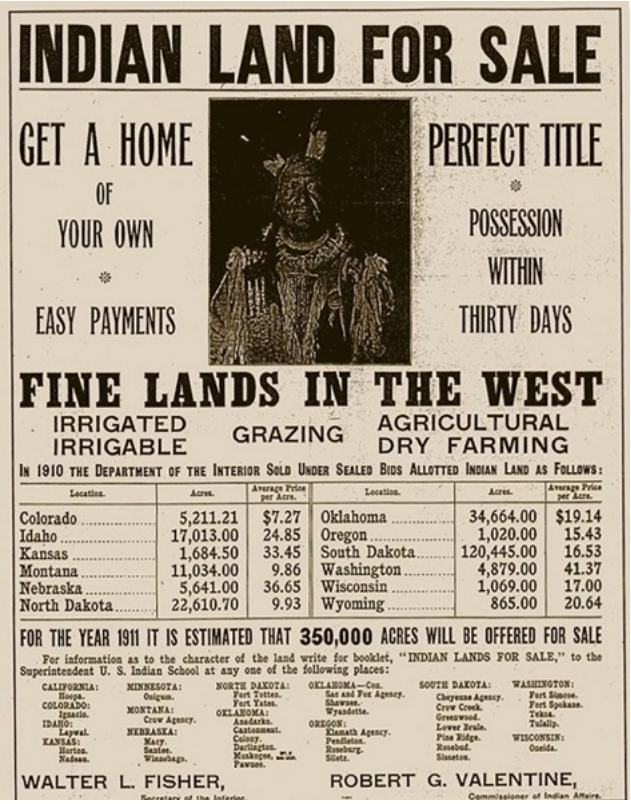
The said tribes and bands finally agree not to trade at Vancouver's Island or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside on their reservations without consent of the superintendent or agent.

ARTICLE 13.

This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the said Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the aforesaid tribes and bands of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Olympia, January 25, 1856, and on the Qui-nai-elt River, July 1, 1855.

Exhibit 3

THE DAWES ACT



INDIAN LAND FOR SALE

GET A HOME OF YOUR OWN

EASY PAYMENTS

PERFECT TITLE

POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

FINE LANDS IN THE WEST

IRRIGATED IRRIGABLE — GRAZING — AGRICULTURAL DRY FARMING

IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000** ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa. COLORADO: Ignacio. IDAHO: Lapwai. KANSAS: Horton. Nadeau. MINNESOTA: Onigum. MONTANA: Crow Agency. NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago. NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Yates. Fort Yates. OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee. Pawnee. OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte. OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz. SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud. Sisseton. WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip. WISCONSIN: Oneida.

WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Advertisement offering Indian land for sale, 1911

Source:

"Dawes Severalty Act divides Indian reservations among individual members on February 8, 1887" By David Wilma, Posted 8/14/2000, HistoryLink.org Essay 2600, https://historylink.org/File/2600

On February 8, 1887, the Dawes Severalty Act, also called the Indian Allotment Act, divides Indian reservations among individual tribal members in an effort to assimilate Native Americans into the U.S. population as "responsible farmers." Reservations are divided into 160-acre allotments and assigned to individual members. Unassigned lands are made available to white homesteaders.

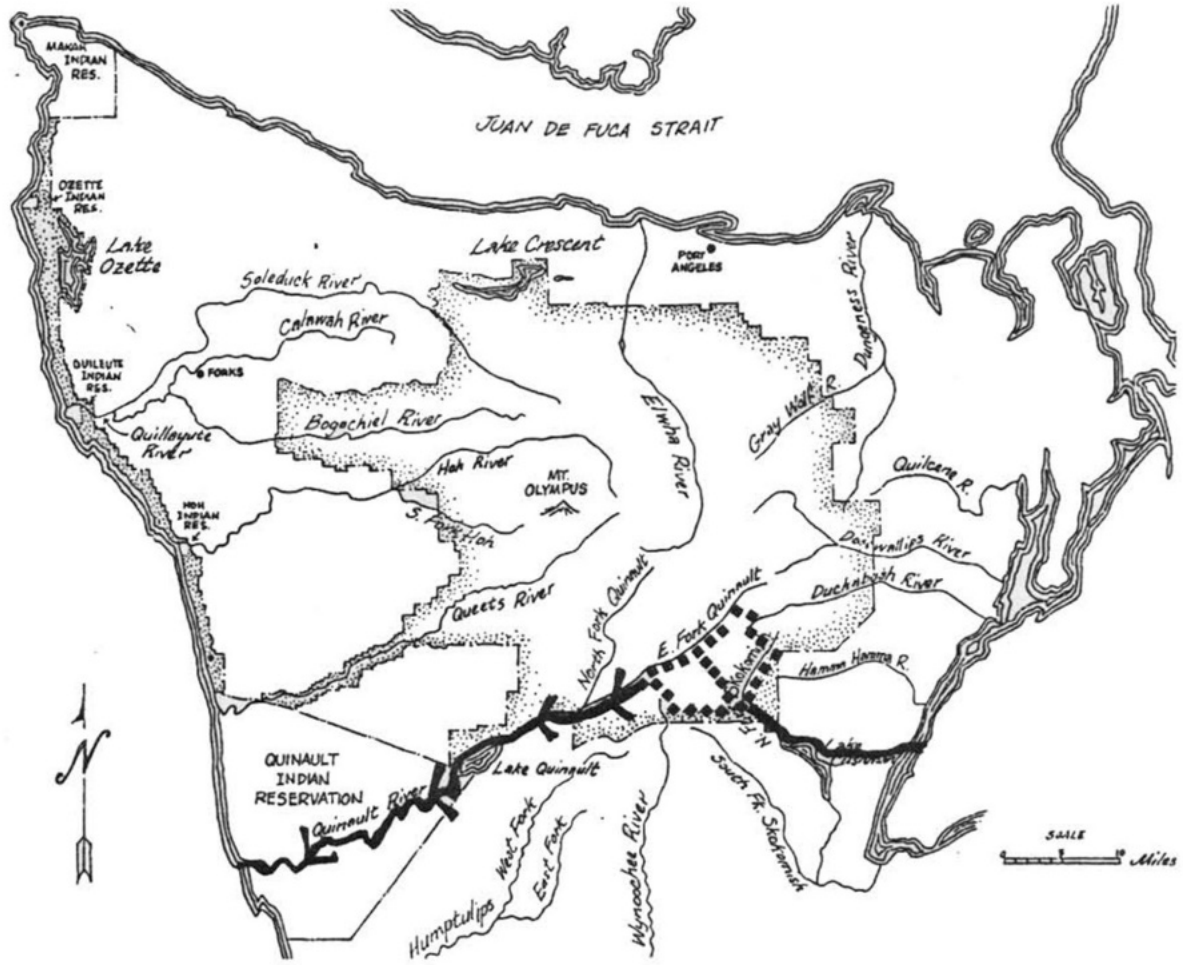
Allotment holders were permitted, after 25 years and a certification of competence, to sell their allotments. This resulted in individuals and tribes being swindled out of their property. By 1934, two-thirds of the reservation lands had passed out of tribal control. In Puget Sound, relatively few certificates of competency were issued. The law placed Native Americans on reservations into a special class as wards of the government.

Instead of assimilating Native Americans, this law and subsequent government policies prevented them from entering American society as full citizens.

Exhibit 4

Olympic Peninsula
Olympic National Park

Routes Of Interior Exploration



Legend

Watkinson Expedition, 1878
Possible Route

Derived from a collaborative effort of P. Crawford, R. Dalton, R. Kaune, R. Olson, and E. Schreiner, 1984.

Base map by Keith Hoofnagle, 1983.

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

Removal

The Treaty of Olympia ceded 1/3rd of the Olympic Peninsula to the Federal Government (roughly 1.2 million acres) in exchange for "tract or tracts of land sufficient for their wants." The Quinault Reservation was later expanded in 1873, but the Dawes Act and a congressional act in 1911 did not prevent allotments (parcels of land) from to be sold outside the tribe – turning the reservation into a checkerboard of non-Indian landowners (many of whom live elsewhere) that quickly outnumbered the Quinault and neighboring tribe members. Quinault people have depended on the sale of lumber on their lands for financial independence and are working to reclaim reservation land that has been lost. (*Native Peoples*, pp. 116 - 117)

"A BIA boarding school was constructed at Taholah [the most populous village site on the reservation] in the early 1860s … the BIA believed that the 'civilization' of the Indians, meaning separating them from their Indian ways, would be hastened through instruction in Western religion and the English language and a livelihood based on agriculture." (*Native Peoples*, p. 121)

Resilience

"The Quinault traditional homeland continues to be the focus of Quinault culture. On and off the reservation, the people continue to cultivate and harvest culturally significant plants like cedar bark, beargrass, cattail, sweetgrass, and beach grass for basket weaving. " "(*Native Peoples*, p. 121)

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

Property of University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections

Homes and fields along the Quinault river - Quinault Indian Reservation, 1885. UW Special Collections, NA4044

Interior of fish house in Taholah village, Quinault reservation, 1896-1903. WSHS Catalog ID: 1916.8.363

From Shale, Portrait of Our Land, 11,.foresthistory.org

No. 10.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY,
Washington Territory, August 31, 1870.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report:

The Quinaielt reservation lies on the Pacific coast, and includes about 42,000 acres of land, mostly covered with a heavy growth of spruce timber. There is a small prairie of nearly 700 acres lying back from the beach 8 miles southeast from the agency, which affords tolerable pasture for the Indian horses, but is unfit for cultivation. Along the Quinaielt River is some bottom land, not excelled in fertility by any other section of the Territory. The agency is located near the northwest corner of the reservation, in latitude 47° 20′, directly on the coast, on the north bank of Quinaielt River at its mouth, 30 miles north of Brown's Point, on Gray's Harbor, (where all supplies for the reservation must be landed.) At the agency is a clearing of 10 acres of land, generally of poor quality. The buildings are a block-house of two stories, (the lower used as a jail and store-room, the upper as the office and quarters of the physician;) houses for the teacher, blacksmith, and carpenter, agent's office, school-house, sheds, and a building for shops, the latter and the teacher's house being of two-inch fir lumber, the others of logs.

The Quinaielt tribe live on the reservation; north of them are the Queets, who live on the north bank of Queets River, about 1½ mile from the sea; further north are the Hohs, whose lodges are on the south bank of the river of the same name; about 200 yards from the sea, and still further north, on the south bank of Quellehute River, almost the same distance from the sea, are the Quellehutes.

Census of Indians in Washington Territory—Continued.

Names of tribes and designation of treaty.	Names of head chief.	NUMBER.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Coeur d'Alenes	Cel-too-se	45	60	95	200
Total east of mountains		1,113	1,151	2,073	4,337
Parties to no treaties—west of Cascade Mountains.					
Chehallis	John Highten	95	103	157	355
Satcap					
Wy-moot-che	Tyee-Sam	96	100	154	350
Ho-ki-um					
Whis-kah					
Hump-tu-lips	Charley	85	36	51	192
Chinooks	No chief	87	60	73	220
Cowlitz and Klickatat	At-waine	90	105	122	317
Total west of mountains		453	404	557	1,434
Total number of Indians in Washington Territory		4,316	4,476	6,702	15,494

PRESENT CONDITION.

Soon after I entered upon the discharge of my duties last year, I found that much dissatisfaction prevailed among many of the tribes, especially those parties to the treaties of Medicine Creek and Point Elliott. No annuity goods had been distributed to them for several years, and no attention had been paid to their repeated complaints of wrongs and injustice. Agency buildings needed repairs; working cattle had been removed and sold; farming implements were lost or destroyed. The large hay crop of the Puyallup reservation was left uncut in the meadows; the school at the same place was such only in name.

I assumed charge of the tribes under the treaty of Medicine Creek, discharged the worthless employés I found there, and put efficient men in their places, caused an inventory to be made of all the public property that could be collected, (there was no one to turn it over to me,) and made such repairs and improvements as the season and the funds at my disposal would permit. The same policy was pursued by Captain George D. Hill, agent under the treaty of Point Elliott.

The total number of Indians belonging to this agency is 532, as follows:

Tabular statement of Indians parties to the treaty of Olympia.

Names of tribes.	Names of head chiefs.	Names of sub-chiefs.	Religious preferences.	Religious missions, and when established.	Number.				
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Quellehutes	Ko-ko-she-ta	Kla-kish-ka Hick-sui			63	75	46	50	234
Hohs	Kla-wis-a-him				18	22	12	21	73
Queets	How yat'l				29	38	15	13	95
Quinaielts	Hay-et-lite'l				33	46	24	27	130
Total					143	181	97	111	532

The deaths during the year were 23.

When I assumed charge of this agency there were three yoke of oxen and two horses, all of which were in poor condition. Eight tons of hay had been secured to keep them through the winter. About 1,000 bushels of potatoes and turnips had been raised during the year by the employés. This was the extent of the farming operations.

We have cleared 20 acres of bottom land up the river, 10 of which are under cultivation; put in 3 acres of wheat and oats at the "Anderson House;" broken up and sowed with wheat, oats, peas, timothy, and red-top 6 acres on the prairie; and raised in the garden 100 bushels of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables. The crops on the river clearing are excellent; at the "Anderson House" they are tolerable; those on the prairie are an entire failure. I tested the land there thoroughly, and am satisfied that further attempts to cultivate it will be a waste of time and labor. I estimate the crops as follows: wheat, 50 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; peas, 30 bushels; potatoes, 800 bushels; turnips, 1,500 bushels; beets, carrots, parsnips, &c., 250 bushels; cabbage, 4 tons, enough for the school employés and all the Indians on the reservation. We have secured 10 tons of tide-land hay and an abundance of fodder for all the stock belonging to the agency.

We have put up a very good building for carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, a large, substantial, and convenient barn and root-house; have inclosed the dwellings with a neat picket fence of cedar, as also a pasture lot of 10 acres at the agency; have made a convenient corral for stock near the barn, and put a strong log fence around the "Anderson House" clearing; the dwellings and fence about them have been whitewashed, and some needed repairs made on the agent's office and block-house.

The road over Point Greenville, which is in some places 250 feet above the sea, has been entirely rebuilt, and is now in good order. A road has been made from the beach to the agency, which saves half a mile of heavy traveling over loose ground and shifting sands.

A year's supplies for the school, shops, and employés have been bought, delivered at Brown's Point, and will be all at the agency by the end of September. The cattle will not be exposed, therefore, to the winter storms on the beach, as has always been the case heretofore.

The school has been amply supplied with proper books and furniture. Three children have died, and there has been an increase of three new

scholars. The total number when the vacation commenced was 12. They have within the year acquired a fine knowledge of the English language, and are cleanly, and generally obedient and contented. The opposition of the older Indians to the school, which last year was very bitter and persistent, has been gradually overcome; and if their promises are kept, the number of scholars will reach 20 before the close of the winter. I attribute the change in the feelings of the Indians, in a great measure, to their appreciation of the substantial improvements made on their reservation; and they say that such is the fact. The report of the teacher contains some items of interest.

The physician, Dr. Johnson, has conducted the affairs of his department with intelligence, skill, and success. Of 197 cases treated by him, there have been but three deaths. The confidence of the Indians in his treatment is increasing daily, and they are gradually abandoning their "ta-mah-no-as" doctors. As there is no other physician within 80 miles, I have directed Dr. Johnson to prescribe for and furnish medicines to such Indians, not parties to the treaty of Olympia, as may apply, and many have availed themselves of his services.

On the 26th day of July last I distributed their annuities to Quillehutes and Hohs, and on the 15th day of August last to the Queets and Quinaielts. Nearly all the members of each tribe were present, and all were satisfied with the quantity and quality of the goods delivered.

The health of the Indians is very good. The most amicable relations exist among the various tribes, and frequent visits for the purposes of trade and friendly intercourse are exchanged. To the best of my knowledge and belief, not a drop of liquor has been used on the reservation during the year.

The salmon this season are plenty and of superior quality, a large number of furs and skins have been taken, and the condition of all the tribes as to supplies of food and other necessaries has never been better, according to their own statements, than at the present time.

I transmit herewith the annual reports of the employés, statistical returns of education and farming and crops of the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HAY,
First Lieutenant United States Army, Sub-Indian Agent.

Major SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

(University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons)

270 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY. NO. 1. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OCTOBER 1, 1871.

IT IS WITH, REGRET I AM COMPELLED TO STATE THAT UPON ASSUMING THE DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, AFTER REINSTATEMENT, A NOTED CHANGE FOR THE WORSE WAS EVERYWHERE VISIBLE, THERE HAVING BEEN A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN THE

last two years. I particularly refer to gambling, drinking, ta-man-a-mus, flattening heads, and polygamy; also slavery, all of which were again practiced. The military officers sent here against their wish, in a service decidedly distasteful to them, as I have heard them repeatedly declare, and looking upon their stay as temporary, did not take the interest they should, or feel inclined to break in upon these tribal customs. In fact, many of the people of this Territory contend that no superintendent or agent has any right to interfere with the customs or tribal habits of the Indians. If they are correct, and this is the policy of the Government, it is folly to attempt to civilize them. My aim has always been to break down these barbarous customs, for as long as they exist nothing can be done toward civilization. Of course, this must be done in a way that will not do great violènce to their feelings, but a commencement must be made and steadily adhered to, as a want of firmness and.determination in this matter is construed as weakness, while nothing is accomplished and confidence lost. My object in this report will be to lay before the Department the necessities of the Indians, and what is actually essential in their progress to- ward civilization.

The present policy will, no doubt, prove a complete success, if care be taken in the selection of suitable agents and employés, as the example of men placed over them has a powerful influence, either for good or evil, upon the closely observant Indian. The policy now pursued is similar to that recommended in my annual report of 1867, and I have always been thoroughly convinced that none but honest, upright, Christian people, full of the missionary spirit, could succeed in civilizing and christianizing these people; and, as an anxiliary to their labors, I would recommend that Congress enact a stringent law against the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including wine, cider, and beer. The two latter drinks are, perhaps, the cause of more drunkenness than whisky. Unprincipled persons have taken advan- tage of the fact that the sale of beer was not prohibited, and built breweries near reservations, and by this' means induce the Indians to squander their money and become intoxicated. A number of Indians are killed yearly in drunken brawls in the vicinity of these establishments; some of the murderers are now confined on the reservations. I would also recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the punishment of crimes committed among Indians; for so long as an Indian is permitted to kill another without punishment, life has no safeguard. Murder should be made punishable by death.

The necessity of an agent having something like magistratic powers conferred upon him, I think, is very great, so that he may settle difficulties arising among them, and, when an important case arises, or a case between tribes under different agencies, that the agents and the super- intendent may constitute a court for the trial or settlement of the difficulty.

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

THE LAND AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

“After the arrival of Europeans in the late 18th century, the lives of the area's indigenous people were forever changed. Exotic diseases wiped out entire villages. Long-standing social traditions were disrupted by new technologies and restrictions. Euro-American settlers competed for the abundant resources of the Olympic Peninsula. Salmon were fished from the streams, elk populations decimated and huge swaths of trees were harvested from the forests—the land and its ownership had changed.” (“People of the Olympic Peninsula”, Olympic National Park, nps.gov)

“On the streams, especially in the mountains region, we found land otter, mink, rats, and the sole object of the traders long journey to that region - the Beaver - These were very numerous till, their number has been diminished by white trappers - the business of which people is always to exterminate every native animal - for the Indian spare the young and take not life wantonly.” (John Ball, Oregon Country, 1832 from *The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 29)

“In a few weeks from the introduction of the disease, hundreds of natives became victims to it, the beach for a distance of eight miles was literally strewn with the dead bodies of these people, presenting a most disgusting spectacle.” (Samuel Hancock on the devastation wrought by smallpox in 1853, from *The Pacific Rain Coast*, p. 55)

“Within a century of sustained Euroamerican contact, the Northwest native population had been reduced by more than 80%” (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 56)

“The new settlers' practices also interfered with land-management techniques that the Indians had long employed. Fire was a tool Native Americans used to cleanse the land, maintain healthy prairie ecosystems, and prepare ground for planting and cultivation of camas, berries, and other crops. For generations, tribes shaped the habitat of the region through low-intensity, controlled burns, usually set in the late summer. But as the settlers built their farms and houses on the land, fire was not welcome. Their reaction was to suppress the management fires that tribespeople set.” (“Agriculture in Washington 1792 to 1900”, Historylink.org)

“Hunting and habitat loss had reduced the elk's numbers from an estimated 25,000 to 40,000 animals in the 1850s to 2,000 or fewer in 1905. The slaughter of elk for their upper canine teeth, which enjoyed a turn-of-the-century vogue as watch fobs for members of the Elks Lodge, garnered particular notoriety.” (“Olympic National Park”, Historylink.org)

“I saw the before and I saw the after the huge piles of logging slash left on the ground, streams and rivers that had supported the salmon, that had sustained the tribal culture and economy for so many centuries, were blocked with impassable jams and silted with choking sediment. The roads were being constructed right along the stream beds, there was no space for replanting. It was quite a shocking experience. I didn't know a heck of a lot about forestry at that time, but I knew it wasn't right.” (Gary Morishima, Quinault Management Center, Historylink.org)

“Throughout the nineteenth century, entrepreneurs and others were developing various natural-resource industries, each of which altered local ecologies in ways that killed salmon or jeopardized healthy habitats. By the 1840s, fur traders had cleaned beaver out of most streams, altering watercourses in ways that often hurt salmon. Mining depleted streams through diversions and polluted them with byproducts of processing ore. Livestock trampled riparian areas and often destabilized ranges, which increased erosion. Farming diverted and blocked streams for irrigation and milling grain, and agriculture filled in wetlands and diked estuaries. Logging removed trees along streams that raised water temperatures, and used rivers as transportation corridors, which relied on splash dams and other methods that harmed Northwest rivers. As cities developed, rivers often served as dumps for industrial and municipal waste. All these activities, well underway by the time the nineteenth century closed, harmed salmon habitat by raising water temperature, removing woody debris that served as critical habitat, buried gravel that furnished ideal spawning habitat, and generally lowered water quality. As early as the 1870s, local officials warned about the imminent demise of Pacific salmon.” (“Salmon Recovery in Washington”, Historylink.com)

Exhibit 1

IMPACTS

SETTLER PERSPECTIVE

"No one living in or visiting the Pacific Northwest has ever ignored the forests. They have provided sustenance since time immemorial. They attracted the attention of explorers and non-Native settlers, who arrived beginning in the 1790s and saw in the forests potential sources of wealth. The trade in trees began almost immediately. The abundance of trees, especially in Western Washington, meant few people thought carefully about how forests grew or the effects of logging them. The seemingly inexhaustible supply made it seem as though there was no need to consider conserving them." ("Experimental Forestry in Washington", Historylink.org)

"Even for those not directly involved in the arduous task of trying to cut down immense trees, the forests of the Pacific Northwest seemed a barrier and a threat ... when Euroamericans looked out on the Northwest forests, therefore, they did not see an ecosystem that sustained 'resources' they values. Instead, sojourners to the Pacific Coast saw a massive green barrier that they described as monotonous, interminable, gloomy, somber, dark, wild, and savage." (*The Pacific Raincoast*, p. 26)

"Forests are fast yielding to the axe of the adventurer, and the ground, heretofore trod by the wily savage, or inhabited solely by the wily beasts of the forest, now produce, by the application of industry, rich rewards to their occupants. The Indian retreats before the march of civilization and American enterprise; the howling wilderness is fast becoming fruitful fields, and ere long this isolated country will be far in the advance of many portions of our republic of a century's age." (Thomas Jefferson Dryer, Newspaper Editor, from The Pacific Rain Coast, pp. 49-50)

"While the Indian makes no fixed habitation, really occupies no land, and surely reduces none to production, yet he seeks to exclude other to whom it may be beneficial, not because he needs it but because it has been his hunting range, here he has required subsistence, his dead are gathered here. Our race, following their destiny, in obedience to God's great law that this earth shall be made to contribute to the benefit of His creatures, appropriate it to useful purposes. Upon this principle earth has been reclaimed to civilization. Christianity and human progress have advanced." (Elwood Evans, 1869, from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 52)

"The case for these poor savages is a hard one. They have been the mark for the white man's rifle ever since white men have been among them. In very many instances they have been shot down in the merest of wantonness. They have never

been treated as human beings, and if a righteous God ever makes inquisition for the blood of American Indians, [settlers] will have a bloody reckoning to answer for the wrongs of the untutored and degraded savages [the Pacific Northwest].” (Presbyterian Minister Wilson Blain, 1854 from The Pacific Rain Coast, p. 57)

Exhibit 2

TREATY

“They made us many promises, more than I can remember, but they never kept but one; they promised to take our land, and they took it.”
– Chief Red Cloud, Oglala Lakota

What is a Treaty?

Treaties are “binding agreements between nations” under the US Constitution – but unlike international treaties between the United States and foreign nations, treaties with Native American Tribes were negotiating boundaries and rights of nations that exist within the borders of United States. Tribes and their governments are “sovereign nations,” but they remain subject to the Federal Government.

Why were Treaties Needed?

“The problem was [...] the fact that non-Native settlers in the Puget Sound region were attracted to exactly the lands that tribes lived on and used -- prairies they managed by burning and garden plots they cultivated offered far-more-appealing farm sites than stands of large timber that had to be painstakingly cleared. White settlers "became increasingly aware of the intolerable injustice of having good farmland in the hands of ... a race they regarded as savage" while "with some shock the Indians found their potato lands were open to expropriation by the first white man who wished to avoid hard labor with the ax" (*The Pacific Rain Coast*, p.32).

Between 1852 and 1853, when Washington Territory was created, the non-Native population of the area doubled and "the federal government, in a desperate rush to secure rights to the ancestral lands of tribal nations, pushed for a treaty resolution" (A People's History ..."). Leading the push was Isaac Stevens, the first governor of Washington Territory and superintendent of Indian affairs for the territory. (“Tribes Sign Treaty of Medicine Creek”, Historylink.org)

Isaac I. Stevens

Before Isaac Stevens became the first Governor of Oregon Territory, he was sent on behalf of the Federal Government to negotiate treaties with all the tribes in the region to secure land for settlement and industry. The original idea was to create two reservations: one on the west side of the Cascades and one on the east side. For the Olympic Peninsula alone, Stevens was

able to negotiate four treaties between the various groups, while some tribes were simply removed to reservations by Executive Order when a treaty could not be negotiated.

> “His agents had been making the rounds of villages and selecting individuals who would represent each tribe. According to historian David M. Buerge, "Not only was the timetable reckless; the whole enterprise was organized in profound ignorance of native society, culture, and history. The twenty-thousand-odd aboriginal inhabitants who were assumed to be in rapid decline, were given a brutal choice: they would adapt to white society or they could disappear." (“Stevens, Isaac Ingalls”, Historylink.org)

The Quinault Treaty

The Quinault Treaty was signed by Isaac Stevens (1818-1862), Governor of Washington Territory, and by Quinault Chief Taholah and other chiefs, subchiefs, and tribal delegates on the Quinault River on July 1, 1855 and at Olympia, on January 25, 1856. This file contains the complete text of the treaty.

Text of the Quinault Treaty

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the different tribes and bands of the Qui-nai-elt and Quil-leh-ute Indians, on the part of said tribes and bands, and duly authorized thereto by them.

ARTICLE 1.

The said tribes and bands hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied by them, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Pacific coast, which is the southwest corner of the lands lately ceded by the Makah tribe of Indians to the United States, and running easterly with and along the southern boundary of the said Makah tribe to the middle of the coast range of mountains; thence southerly with said range of mountains to their intersection with the dividing ridge between the chehalis and Quiniatl Rivers; thence westerly with said ridge to the Pacific coast; thence northerly along said coast to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE 2.

There shall, however, be reserved, for the use and occupation of the tribes and bands aforesaid, a tract or tracts of land sufficient for their wants within the Territory of Washington, to be selected by the President of the United States, and hereafter surveyed or located and set apart for their exclusive use, and no white man shall be permitted to reside thereon without permission of the tribe and of the superintendent of Indian affairs or Indian agent. 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 lands not in the actual claim and occupation of citizens of the United States, and upon any lands claimed or occupied, if with the permission of the owner or claimant. If necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through said reservation, on compensation being made for any damage sustained thereby.

ARTICLE 3.

The right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed grounds and stations is secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing the same; together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses on all open and unclaimed lands. Provided, however, That they shall not take shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens; and provided, also, that they shall alter all stallions not intended for breeding, and keep up and confine the stallions themselves.

ARTICLE 4.

In consideration of the above cession, the United States agree to pay to the said tribes and bands the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, in the following manner, that is to say: For the first year after the ratification hereof, two thousand five hundred dollars; for the next two years, two thousand dollars each year; for the next three years, one thousand six hundred dollars each year; for the next four years, one thousand three hundred dollars each year; for the next five years, one thousand dollars each year; and for the next five years, seven hundred dollars each year. All of which sums of money shall be applied to the use and benefit of the said Indians under the directions 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 superintendent of Indian affairs, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of said Indians in respect thereto.

ARTICLE 5.

To enable the said Indians to remove to and settle upon such reservation as may be selected for them by the President, and to clear, fence, and break up a sufficient quantity of land for cultivation, the United States further agree to pay the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, to be laid out and expended under the direction of the President, and in such manner as he shall approve.

ARTICLE 6.

The President may hereafter, when in his opinion the interests of the Territory shall require, and the welfare of the said Indians be promoted by it, remove them from said reservation or 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, in which latter case the annuities, payable to the consolidated tribes respectively, shall also be consolidated; and he may further, at his discretion, cause the whole or any portion of the lands to be 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 avail themselves of the privilege, and will locate on the same as a permanent home, on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are provided in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable. Any substantial improvements heretofore made by any Indians, and which they shall be compelled to abandon in consequence of this treaty, shall be valued under the direction of the President, and payment made accordingly therefor.

ARTICLE 7.

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

ARTICLE 8.

The said 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 proven before the agent, the property taken shall be returned, or in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the Government out of their annuities. Nor will they make war on any other tribe except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between them and other Indians to the Government of the United States, or its agent, for decision and abide thereby; and if any of the said Indians commit any depredations on any other Indians within the Territory, the same rule shall prevail as is prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes and bands agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE 9.

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.

ARTICLE 10.

The United States further agree to establish at the general agency for 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 children of the 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 carpenter's shop, and furnish them with the necessary tools, and to employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer for a term of twenty years, to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations. And 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, employees, and medical attendance to be defrayed by the United States, and not deducted from their annuities.

ARTICLE 11.

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

ARTICLE 12.

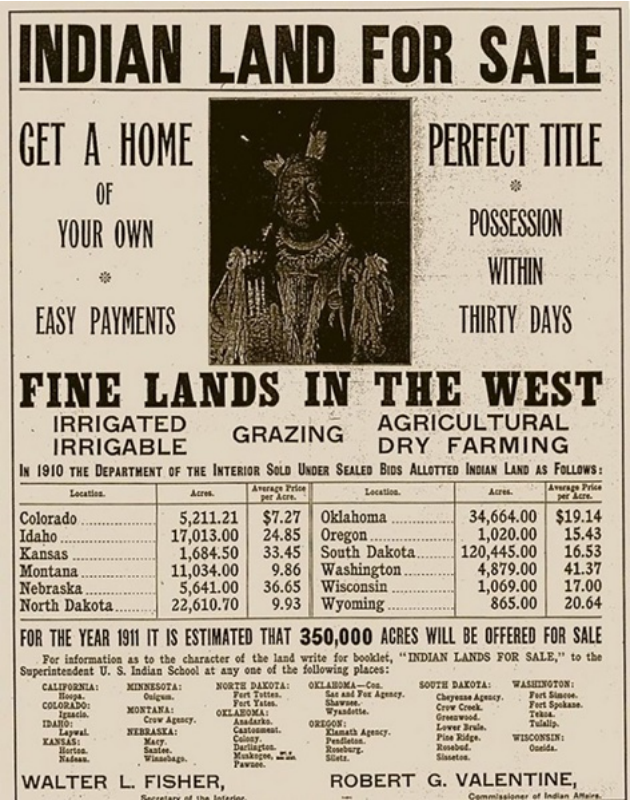
The said tribes and bands finally agree not to trade at Vancouver's Island or elsewhere out of the dominions of the United States, nor shall foreign Indians be permitted to reside on their reservations without consent of the superintendent or agent.

ARTICLE 13.

This treaty shall be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States. In testimony whereof, the said Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the aforesaid tribes and bands of Indians, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Olympia, January 25, 1856, and on the Qui-nai-elt River, July 1, 1855.

Exhibit 3

THE DAWES ACT



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POSSESSION WITHIN THIRTY DAYS

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IN 1910 THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR SOLD UNDER SEALED BIDS ALLOTTED INDIAN LAND AS FOLLOWS:

Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	Location.	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.
Colorado	5,211.21	$7.27	Oklahoma	34,664.00	$19.14
Idaho	17,013.00	24.85	Oregon	1,020.00	15.43
Kansas	1,684.50	33.45	South Dakota	120,445.00	16.53
Montana	11,034.00	9.86	Washington	4,879.00	41.37
Nebraska	5,641.00	36.65	Wisconsin	1,069.00	17.00
North Dakota	22,610.70	9.93	Wyoming	865.00	20.64

FOR THE YEAR 1911 IT IS ESTIMATED THAT **350,000** ACRES WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

For information as to the character of the land write for booklet, "INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE," to the Superintendent U. S. Indian School at any one of the following places:

CALIFORNIA: Hoopa. COLORADO: Ignacio. IDAHO: Lapwai. KANSAS: Horton. Nadeau. MINNESOTA: Onigum. MONTANA: Crow Agency. NEBRASKA: Macy. Santee. Winnebago. NORTH DAKOTA: Fort Yates. Fort Yates. OKLAHOMA: Anadarko. Cantonment. Colony. Darlington. Muskogee. Pawnee. OKLAHOMA—Con. Sac and Fox Agency. Shawnee. Wyandotte. OREGON: Klamath Agency. Pendleton. Roseburg. Siletz. SOUTH DAKOTA: Cheyenne Agency. Crow Creek. Greenwood. Lower Brule. Pine Ridge. Rosebud. Sisseton. WASHINGTON: Fort Simcoe. Fort Spokane. Tekoa. Tulalip. WISCONSIN: Oneida.

WALTER L. FISHER, Secretary of the Interior.

ROBERT G. VALENTINE, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Advertisement offering Indian land for sale, 1911

Source:

"Dawes Severalty Act divides Indian reservations among individual members on February 8, 1887" By David Wilma, Posted 8/14/2000, HistoryLink.org Essay 2600, https://historylink.org/File/2600

On February 8, 1887, the Dawes Severalty Act, also called the Indian Allotment Act, divides Indian reservations among individual tribal members in an effort to assimilate Native Americans into the U.S. population as "responsible farmers." Reservations are divided into 160-acre allotments and assigned to individual members. Unassigned lands are made available to white homesteaders.

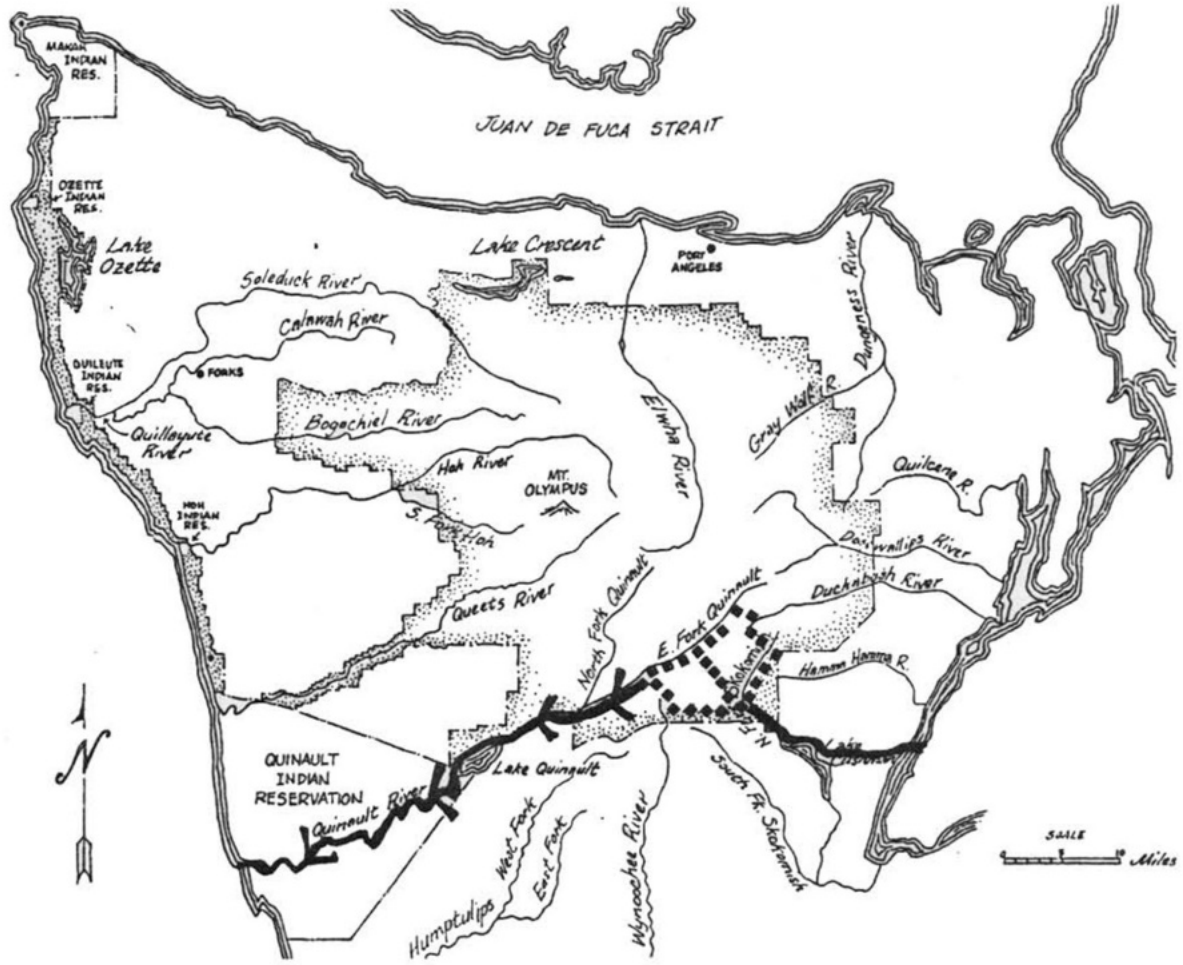
Allotment holders were permitted, after 25 years and a certification of competence, to sell their allotments. This resulted in individuals and tribes being swindled out of their property. By 1934, two-thirds of the reservation lands had passed out of tribal control. In Puget Sound, relatively few certificates of competency were issued. The law placed Native Americans on reservations into a special class as wards of the government.

Instead of assimilating Native Americans, this law and subsequent government policies prevented them from entering American society as full citizens.

Exhibit 4

Olympic Peninsula
Olympic National Park

Routes Of Interior Exploration



Legend

Watkinson Expedition, 1878
Possible Route

Derived from a collaborative effort of P. Crawford, R. Dalton, R. Kaune, R. Olson, and E. Schreiner, 1984.

Base map by Keith Hoofnagle, 1983.

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

Removal

“Some Quileute leaders who had signed (the Treaty of Olympia) believed they had been misled, for they had not understood that signing the treaty would mean ‘selling’ their traditional lands.” After pleading their case, a reservation was given to the Quileute ten years after the signing of the treaty. Homesteaders continued to file claims of sacred prairies and in 1889, twenty-five longhouses at the mouth of the Quileute River on La Push beach were set on fire and burned while the people were picking hops on the Puget Sound. “They returned to discover that their village had been razed, plowed, and sown in grass, and that Dan Pullen, the factor at the trading post, had filed a homestead claim on the site.” His claim was denied, but the Quileute had already lost everything. They built frame houses instead of the traditional longhouse on government survey plots. *(Native Peoples*, p. 155)

“Dan Pullen, an early settler who argued that his homestead claim to the Quileute town took legal precedence, challenged the reservation. Pullen ultimately lost a long court battle, but in the fall of 1889 he burned down the Quileute longhouses, destroying the tribe's last pre-contact equipment, baskets, carvings, and sacred regalia.” (“Clallam County — Thumbnail History”, Historylink.org)

Resilience

The Quinault have proven to be warriors of the forest for thousands of years and have continued that tradition of forest management and environmental advocacy. With the spread of invasive species, disease and soil erosion along the rivers, streams and coast, the need for active forest management has driven the tribe to fight for their land, commission studies, and launch restoration campaigns to intervene on behalf of the forest. (*Portrait of Our Land*, pp. 12-36)

Exhibit 5

THE RESERVATION

Because Quileute land was distant from road or rail connections, the Quileute obtained supplies by loading up their large sea-going canoes. In this photo, a group unloads large sacks at First Beach, which borders the village of La Push. The canoes are of the West Coast style with an upturned prow and a vertical stern. The caption written on the image misidentifies the location as Mora, which is slightly up the Quillayute River from La Push. UW Special Collections, SHS 7,914

Quileute children and teachers, La Push, circa 1887. UW Special Collections, SHS 12,092

Some Quileute people traveled all the way from the west coast of Washington's Olympic Peninsula to Puget Sound to pick hops. They relied on wages from seasonal labor to purchase goods in the currency-based economy of settlers. In 1889, a settler burned down the Quileute village of La Push while the inhabitants were away picking hops. The fire destroyed many of the last remaining masks, baskets, hunting equipment, and sacred items from before contact with the settlers. UW Special Collections, SHS 19,061

No. 10.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY,
Washington Territory, August 31, 1870.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report:

The Quinaielt reservation lies on the Pacific coast, and includes about 42,000 acres of land, mostly covered with a heavy growth of spruce timber. There is a small prairie of nearly 700 acres lying back from the beach 8 miles southeast from the agency, which affords tolerable pasture for the Indian horses, but is unfit for cultivation. Along the Quinaielt River is some bottom land, not excelled in fertility by any other section of the Territory. The agency is located near the northwest corner of the reservation, in latitude 47° 20′, directly on the coast, on the north bank of Quinaielt River at its mouth, 30 miles north of Brown's Point, on Gray's Harbor, (where all supplies for the reservation must be landed.) At the agency is a clearing of 10 acres of land, generally of poor quality. The buildings are a block-house of two stories, (the lower used as a jail and store-room, the upper as the office and quarters of the physician;) houses for the teacher, blacksmith, and carpenter, agent's office, school-house, sheds, and a building for shops, the latter and the teacher's house being of two-inch fir lumber, the others of logs.

The Quinaielt tribe live on the reservation; north of them are the Queets, who live on the north bank of Queets River, about 1½ mile from the sea; further north are the Hohs, whose lodges are on the south bank of the river of the same name; about 200 yards from the sea, and still further north, on the south bank of Quellehute River, almost the same distance from the sea, are the Quellehutes.

Census of Indians in Washington Territory—Continued.

Names of tribes and designation of treaty.	Names of head chief.	NUMBER.			
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Coeur d'Alenes	Cel-too-se	45	60	95	200
Total east of mountains		1,113	1,151	2,073	4,337
Parties to no treaties—west of Cascade Mountains.					
Chehallis	John Highten	95	103	157	355
Satcap					
Wy-moot-che	Tyee-Sam	96	100	154	350
Ho-ki-um					
Whis-kah					
Hump-tu-lips	Charley	85	36	51	192
Chinooks	No chief	87	60	73	220
Cowlitz and Klickatat	At-waine	90	105	122	317
Total west of mountains		453	404	557	1,434
Total number of Indians in Washington Territory		4,316	4,476	6,702	15,494

PRESENT CONDITION.

Soon after I entered upon the discharge of my duties last year, I found that much dissatisfaction prevailed among many of the tribes, especially those parties to the treaties of Medicine Creek and Point Elliott. No annuity goods had been distributed to them for several years, and no attention had been paid to their repeated complaints of wrongs and injustice. Agency buildings needed repairs; working cattle had been removed and sold; farming implements were lost or destroyed. The large hay crop of the Puyallup reservation was left uncut in the meadows; the school at the same place was such only in name.

I assumed charge of the tribes under the treaty of Medicine Creek, discharged the worthless employés I found there, and put efficient men in their places, caused an inventory to be made of all the public property that could be collected, (there was no one to turn it over to me,) and made such repairs and improvements as the season and the funds at my disposal would permit. The same policy was pursued by Captain George D. Hill, agent under the treaty of Point Elliott.

The total number of Indians belonging to this agency is 532, as follows:

Tabular statement of Indians parties to the treaty of Olympia.

Names of tribes.	Names of head chiefs.	Names of sub-chiefs.	Religious preferences.	Religious missions, and when established.	Number.				
					Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Quellehutes	Ko-ko-she-ta	Kla-kish-ka Hick-sui			63	75	46	50	234
Hohs	Kla-wis-a-him				18	22	12	21	73
Queets	How yat'l				29	38	15	13	95
Quinaielts	Hay-et-lite'l				33	46	24	27	130
Total					143	181	97	111	532

The deaths during the year were 23.

When I assumed charge of this agency there were three yoke of oxen and two horses, all of which were in poor condition. Eight tons of hay had been secured to keep them through the winter. About 1,000 bushels of potatoes and turnips had been raised during the year by the employés. This was the extent of the farming operations.

We have cleared 20 acres of bottom land up the river, 10 of which are under cultivation; put in 3 acres of wheat and oats at the "Anderson House;" broken up and sowed with wheat, oats, peas, timothy, and red-top 6 acres on the prairie; and raised in the garden 100 bushels of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables. The crops on the river clearing are excellent; at the "Anderson House" they are tolerable; those on the prairie are an entire failure. I tested the land there thoroughly, and am satisfied that further attempts to cultivate it will be a waste of time and labor. I estimate the crops as follows: wheat, 50 bushels; oats, 60 bushels; peas, 30 bushels; potatoes, 800 bushels; turnips, 1,500 bushels; beets, carrots, parsnips, &c., 250 bushels; cabbage, 4 tons, enough for the school employés and all the Indians on the reservation. We have secured 10 tons of tide-land hay and an abundance of fodder for all the stock belonging to the agency.

We have put up a very good building for carpenter's and blacksmith's shops, a large, substantial, and convenient barn and root-house; have inclosed the dwellings with a neat picket fence of cedar, as also a pasture lot of 10 acres at the agency; have made a convenient corral for stock near the barn, and put a strong log fence around the "Anderson House" clearing; the dwellings and fence about them have been whitewashed, and some needed repairs made on the agent's office and block-house.

The road over Point Greenville, which is in some places 250 feet above the sea, has been entirely rebuilt, and is now in good order. A road has been made from the beach to the agency, which saves half a mile of heavy traveling over loose ground and shifting sands.

A year's supplies for the school, shops, and employés have been bought, delivered at Brown's Point, and will be all at the agency by the end of September. The cattle will not be exposed, therefore, to the winter storms on the beach, as has always been the case heretofore.

The school has been amply supplied with proper books and furniture. Three children have died, and there has been an increase of three new

scholars. The total number when the vacation commenced was 12. They have within the year acquired a fine knowledge of the English language, and are cleanly, and generally obedient and contented. The opposition of the older Indians to the school, which last year was very bitter and persistent, has been gradually overcome; and if their promises are kept, the number of scholars will reach 20 before the close of the winter. I attribute the change in the feelings of the Indians, in a great measure, to their appreciation of the substantial improvements made on their reservation; and they say that such is the fact. The report of the teacher contains some items of interest.

The physician, Dr. Johnson, has conducted the affairs of his department with intelligence, skill, and success. Of 197 cases treated by him, there have been but three deaths. The confidence of the Indians in his treatment is increasing daily, and they are gradually abandoning their "ta-mah-no-as" doctors. As there is no other physician within 80 miles, I have directed Dr. Johnson to prescribe for and furnish medicines to such Indians, not parties to the treaty of Olympia, as may apply, and many have availed themselves of his services.

On the 26th day of July last I distributed their annuities to Quillehutes and Hohs, and on the 15th day of August last to the Queets and Quinaielts. Nearly all the members of each tribe were present, and all were satisfied with the quantity and quality of the goods delivered.

The health of the Indians is very good. The most amicable relations exist among the various tribes, and frequent visits for the purposes of trade and friendly intercourse are exchanged. To the best of my knowledge and belief, not a drop of liquor has been used on the reservation during the year.

The salmon this season are plenty and of superior quality, a large number of furs and skins have been taken, and the condition of all the tribes as to supplies of food and other necessaries has never been better, according to their own statements, than at the present time.

I transmit herewith the annual reports of the employés, statistical returns of education and farming and crops of the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. H. HAY,
First Lieutenant United States Army, Sub-Indian Agent.

Major SAMUEL ROSS, U. S. A.,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
Olympia, Washington Territory.

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270 REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY. NO. 1. OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, OCTOBER 1, 1871.

IT IS WITH, REGRET I AM COMPELLED TO STATE THAT UPON ASSUMING THE DUTIES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, AFTER REINSTATEMENT, A NOTED CHANGE FOR THE WORSE WAS EVERYWHERE VISIBLE, THERE HAVING BEEN A RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN THE

last two years. I particularly refer to gambling, drinking, ta-man-a-mus, flattening heads, and polygamy; also slavery, all of which were again practiced. The military officers sent here against their wish, in a service decidedly distasteful to them, as I have heard them repeatedly declare, and looking upon their stay as temporary, did not take the interest they should, or feel inclined to break in upon these tribal customs. In fact, many of the people of this Territory contend that no superintendent or agent has any right to interfere with the customs or tribal habits of the Indians. If they are correct, and this is the policy of the Government, it is folly to attempt to civilize them. My aim has always been to break down these barbarous customs, for as long as they exist nothing can be done toward civilization. Of course, this must be done in a way that will not do great violènce to their feelings, but a commencement must be made and steadily adhered to, as a want of firmness and.determination in this matter is construed as weakness, while nothing is accomplished and confidence lost. My object in this report will be to lay before the Department the necessities of the Indians, and what is actually essential in their progress to- ward civilization.

The present policy will, no doubt, prove a complete success, if care be taken in the selection of suitable agents and employés, as the example of men placed over them has a powerful influence, either for good or evil, upon the closely observant Indian. The policy now pursued is similar to that recommended in my annual report of 1867, and I have always been thoroughly convinced that none but honest, upright, Christian people, full of the missionary spirit, could succeed in civilizing and christianizing these people; and, as an anxiliary to their labors, I would recommend that Congress enact a stringent law against the sale of all kinds of intoxicating liquors, including wine, cider, and beer. The two latter drinks are, perhaps, the cause of more drunkenness than whisky. Unprincipled persons have taken advan- tage of the fact that the sale of beer was not prohibited, and built breweries near reservations, and by this' means induce the Indians to squander their money and become intoxicated. A number of Indians are killed yearly in drunken brawls in the vicinity of these establishments; some of the murderers are now confined on the reservations. I would also recommend the passage of a law by Congress for the punishment of crimes committed among Indians; for so long as an Indian is permitted to kill another without punishment, life has no safeguard. Murder should be made punishable by death.

The necessity of an agent having something like magistratic powers conferred upon him, I think, is very great, so that he may settle difficulties arising among them, and, when an important case arises, or a case between tribes under different agencies, that the agents and the super- intendent may constitute a court for the trial or settlement of the difficulty.

Exhibit 6: Primary Source

X Marks the Spot

Return to **Exhibit One** and place an **"X"** to indicate where Captain George Vancouver landed ("New Dungeness").

Which tribe would he and his crew encounter there?

_____

Plotting Perspectives

Just as you did with the images in **Exhibit 5**, interpret the Primary Source through the perspectives of a **European** – using direct quotes from CPT Vancouver and from the perspective of the **Indigenous People**.

How might they view the environment and each other differently? What questions might they have when they first encountered each other? What conclusions might they come to about their purpose in that environment?

	CPT George Vancouver (European) Perspective	**Indigenous Perspective**
Environment		
People		
Question		
Statement of Purpose		

Exhibit 1: Map

Color code and draw the following on your peninsula map

Map Key

Tribal Lands

Tribal Boundaries

River Systems

Forest Classifications

- ☐ Subalpine
- ☐ Montane
- ☐ Lowland
- ☐ Temperate Rainforest
- ☐ Coastal
- ☐ Rain Shadow

Compass Rose

Exhibit 2: Lifeways

How might the lifeways of the tribe **shape how the people think and interact with nature**? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Describe one method of **traditional** (Indigenous) **forest management**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

How did the indigenous people and the Europeans view **ownership** and **use of the land** differently?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Exhibit 2: Lifeways

How were the plants of the forest meaningful to the tribe (besides food and shelter)? Give an example:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Tribe: _____

Translation: _____

Describe one way this tribe interacted with the forest:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Exhibit 3: Forest

In your own words, summarize what a forest is:

_____

_____

_____

Forest Ecosystem: _____

How did Indigenous People manage this type of forest?
(Give 3 examples)

1)
2)
3)

Exhibit 3: Forest

Label and draw four elements that are unique to this forest ecosystem:

For example – the climate, flora/fauna that live there, region of the map where this ecosystem is, ect.

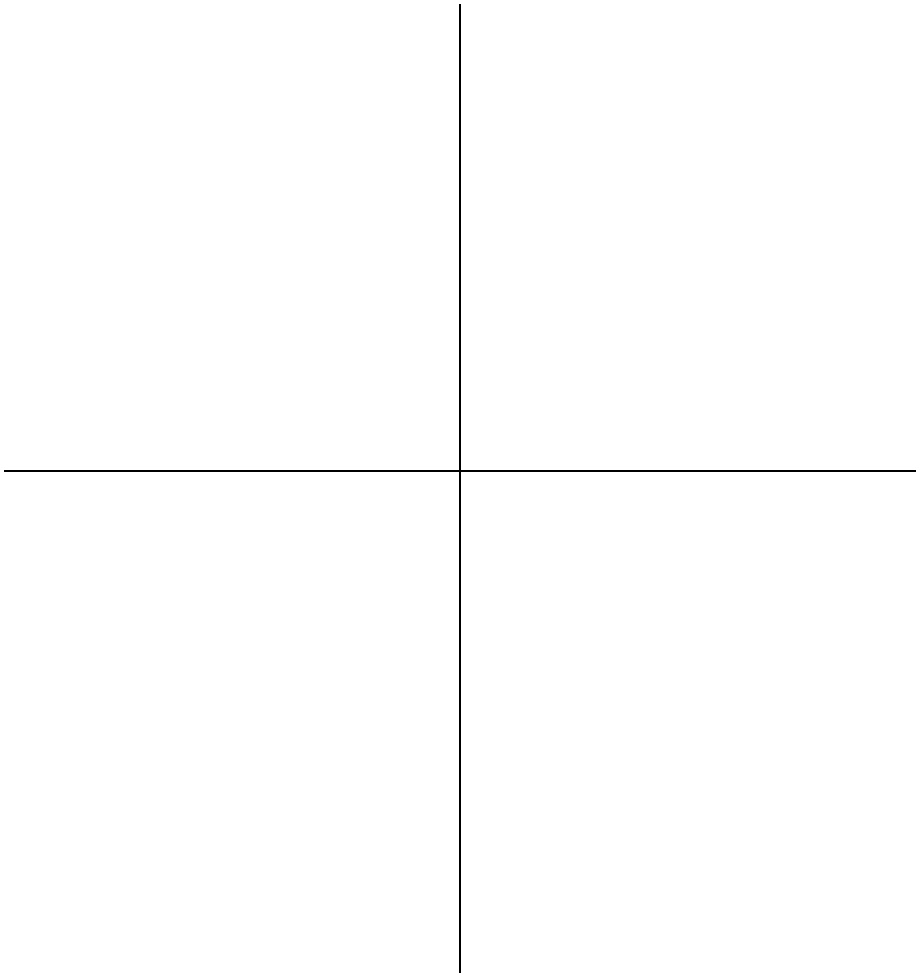

Exhibit 4: Tree of Life

Describe one method of traditional forest management:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Tree: _____

Summarize the tree's characteristics and how it was used by the indigenous peoples of the Olympic Peninsula:

	Part of the Tree	Cultural Use and Importance
1.		
2.		
3.		

Exhibit 5: Images

For each image:

- **Observe** and **detect** interesting elements
- **Read the caption**
- Answer the following questions:
    a. What is **the environment** this image captures?
    b. If there are **people** in the image, **who are they and what are they doing?**
    c. What is **one question** that you have about this photo/painting/or artifact?
    d. Make a statement that summarizes what this image says about the **people**, **culture**, and/or **land**?

**Be prepared to share with the class!*

Image One:

Environment

People

Question

Statement

Image Two:

Environment

People

Question

Statement

Image Three:

Environment

People

Question

Statement

Image Four:

Environment

People

Question

Statement

Summary: Exhibits 2-5

Give one example of each:

How the forest helped the people:	How the people helped the forest:

Exhibit 1: IMPACTS

The Land and Indigenous People

Select **one quote** that you feel best describes the **Indigenous experience** and **impact of Euro-American settlement**. Write it below:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

In your own words, describe the **impact of Euro-American settlement** on both the land **and** the indigenous people:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Exhibit 1: IMPACTS

Settler Perspective

Compare and contrast the settler perspective with the indigenous perspective (give at least four examples):

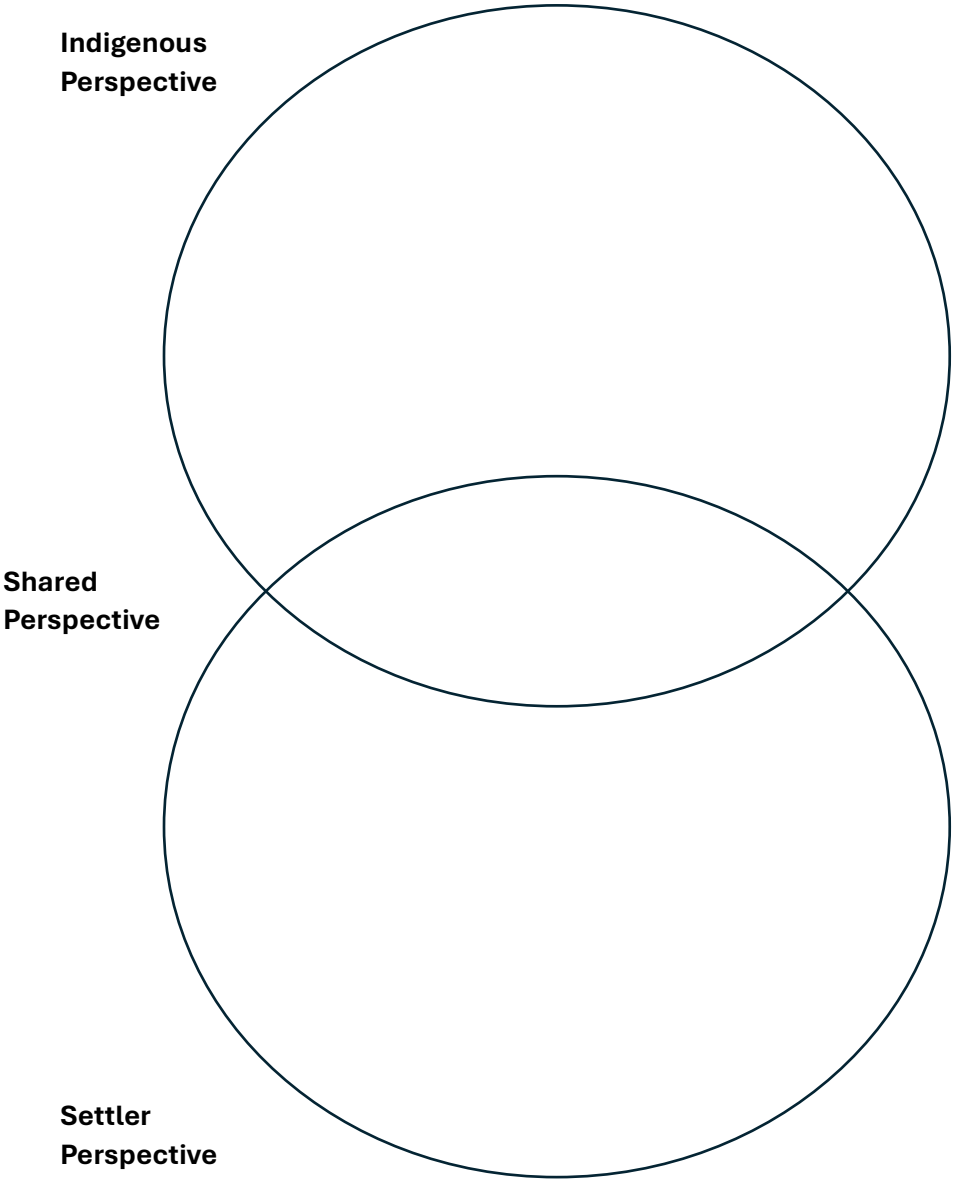

Exhibit 2: TREATY

Why was it "necessary" to move the indigenous people onto reservations? Give two reasons:

1._____

_____

_____

2._____

_____

_____

Treaty: _____

Date: _____

People, Tribes, and process involved:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

The _____ tribe gave up

_____

in exchange for _____

_____

_____

Did your source include how the tribe responded? If so, explain how the process of treaty making influences the tribe and their way of life.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Exhibit 3: THE DAWES ACT

What does "competence" mean?

What did the Dawes Severalty Act Do?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

How did the law fail to make Native Americans full citizens?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Exhibit 4:

1) On your peninsula map from Part One:

- Add a "Reservation" category and color to your key
- Identify your tribe's reservation on Exhibit 4
- Mark the reservation on your map

*If your tribe did not move to a reservation, label where they lived.

Cost/Benefit Analysis:

Whether or not to move onto a reservation was a difficult decision. Considering the risks to the land, people, and the benefits of either scenario, make a list of pros and cons (considering both the tribe and the forest from the indigenous perspective).

	Moving to the Reservation	Staying In Place
Cost (Con)		
Benefit (Pro)		

Exhibit 5: THE RESERVATION

Did your tribe move to the reservation? Explain.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What were the costs/benefits of their decision?
(Include at least 2 examples in each)

Benefits	Sacrifices

For each image:

- **Observe** and **detect** interesting elements
- **Read the caption**
- Answer the following questions:
    a. What is **the environment** this image captures?
    b. If there are **people** in the image, **who are they and what are they doing?**
    c. What is **one question** that you have about this photo/painting/or artifact?
    d. Make a statement that summarizes what this image says about the **people**, **culture**, and/or **land**?

**Be prepared to share with the class!*

Image One:

Environment

_____

People

_____

Question

_____

Statement

Exhibit 5: THE RESERVATION

Image Two:

Environment

People

Question

Statement

Image Three:

Environment

People

Question

Statement

Exhibit 6: PRIMARY SOURCE

Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs – 1870

Summarize four observations made by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in **1870**:

1)
2)
3)
4)

What is the overall impression of life and conditions on the reservation? Give one example:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Exhibit 6: PRIMARY SOURCE

Summarize four observations made by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in **1871**:

1)
2)
3)
4)

What is the overall impression of life and conditions on the reservation? Give one example:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Compare and contrast the **Indigenous perspective** of **the reservation** with the **US Government's perspective** (give at least four examples):