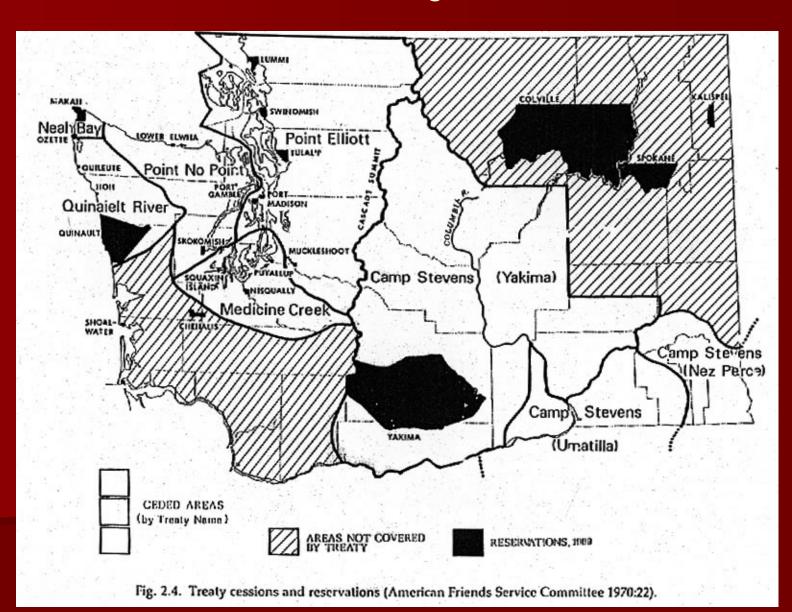
Fishing and Hunting Rights promised to us by the US Government

Jasmine Jealous of Him, Carmen Selam, Kayleen Wright, Florence Dalos, Jesse Youckton

Treaties of Washington State



Treaty of Neah Bay

Articles of agreement and convention, made and concluded at Neah Bay, in the Territory of Washington, this thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the several villages of the Makah tribe of Indians, viz: Neah Waatch, Tsoo-Yess, and Osett, occupying the country around Cape Classett or Flattery, on behalf of the said tribe and duly authorized by the same.

ARTICLE 4

The right of taking fish and of whaling or sealing at usual and accustomed grounds and stations is further secured to said Indians in common with all citizens of the United States, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering roots and berries on open and unclaimed lands: Provided, however, That they shall not take shell-fish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens.



In the treaty of Neah Bay Thousands of acres of land was ceded to keep the whaling rights of the Makah

Whaling has been part of the Makah tradition for over 1,500 years

Voluntarily stopped whaling in the 1920's because the grey whale population decreased due to commercial whaling

The United States promised to protect whaling for the Makah





The grey whale was taken off of the endangered species list in 1994

The Makah were successful on hunting an Eastern North Pacific Gray Whale on May 17, 1999

It was a big ceremony and a proud accomplishment

A lot of people came to join the celebration

Many came to the beach to welcome the whalers and the whale

There was a big feast where several people from different tribes came to taste the whale

There was whale meat stored for the tribal members

The whale bone is used in native artwork

Salmon Rights Cited in the Yakama Treaty of June 9, 1855

"The Yakama Treaty, June 9, 1855

Treaty between the United States and the Yakama Nation of Indians. Concluded at Camp Stevens Walla- Walla Valley, June 9, 1855. Ratified by the Senate, March 8, 1859. Proclaimed by the President of the United States, April 18, 1859.

JAMES BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: June 9, 1855

ARTICLE III. And provided, That, if necessary for the public convenience, roads may be run through the said reservation; and on the other hand, the right of way, with free access from the same to the nearest public highway, is secured to them; as also the right, in common with citizens of the United States, to travel upon all public highways.

The exclusive right of taking fish in all the streams, where running through or bordering said reservation, is further secured to said confederated tribes and bands of Indians, as also the right of taking fish at all usual and accustomed places, in common with citizens of the Territory, and of erecting temporary buildings for curing them; together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses and cattle upon open and unclaimed land. "



Treaty of the Yakama Nation cited that the natives had an exclusive right to gather and hunt as well as take fish from bodies of water near the reservation. Fish being Salmon. This prospect ties into the type of rights that are included in treaties, this example is of the Yakama Treaty of June 9, 1855. This treaty protects the right for the Yakama Nation to fish in the area then promoting practices sovereign nations can partake in.

Restoring The Buffalo To The Plains

This is the treaty for the Plains Natives. To help restore the declining population for the Takanka Wakan. (* Buffalo nation *) Back in 1803 Thomas Jefferson purchased the "Louisiana Purchase" which included four-fifths of the buffalo's grazing lands. In so doing he took possession of around thirty million buffalos along with there grazing lands. The "Westwards Rush" began, and also the march toward extinction of the buffalo was dramatically accelerating rapidly.

Restoring The Buffalo To The Plains Pt. 2

This part is why they passed the bill. This house bill showed the congress that if we the Lakota's lose the Takanka Wakan, that our ceremonies will slowly or quickly die, because most of our ceremonies some what around them. We still also relie on the buffalo for tradtional foods, ceremonies, and regilias, and our teepees for pow-wows.

Hunting

Natives hunting is part of life.



Treaty of medicine creek 1854

Article 3

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, and of erecting temporary houses for the purpose of curing, together with the privilege of hunting, gathering roots and berries, and pasturing their horses on open and unclaimed lands: Provided, however, That they shall not take shellfish from any beds staked or cultivated by citizens, and that they shall alter all stallions not intended for breedinghorses, and shall keep up and confine the latter.