

Hiyu muckamuck Lolo-Pe (bigshot bears)

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Else Washines

- Chinook wa-wa language was used for the pacific northwest Indians to communicate.
- The Chinook wa-wa language originated from languages going from the Columbia river to the dalles on down the the mountains and up the coast as far north as Alaska and as far south as California.
- The Chinook Wa-wa developed out of need for the people to communicate that didn't have a common language



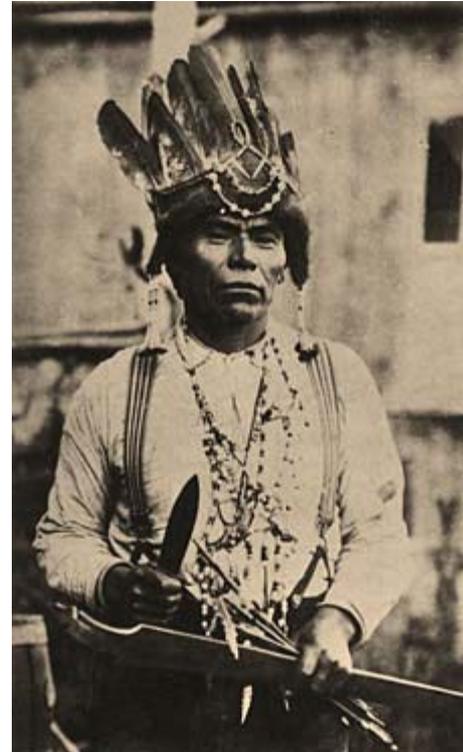
The Chehalis River Treaty Council

- ▶ In the 1800's as settlers flooded the water ways of Western Washington Governor Stevens was assigned the task of making peace treaties with local tribes and moving them onto reservations
- ▶ At the Chehalis river treaty council, Quinault was the only tribe that signed the treaty with Governor Stevens



The Chehalis River Treaty Council continued

- the Chehalis, Chinook, Shoalwater Bay, and the Cowlitz refused to sign the treaty with Governor Stevens
- By the time they left the council they had not made a treaty with governor Steven
- Our video tells the story of the failed treaty talks



The Chehalis Chief

Sovereignty

Sovereignty is when everyone is involved in governing themselves.



Tribal Sovereignty

- ▶ Tribal sovereignty is different from sovereignty.

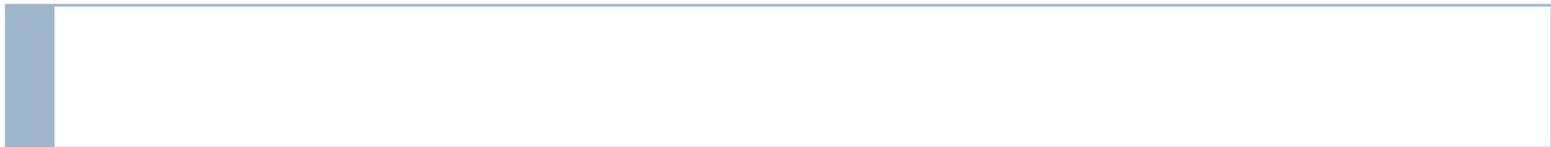


How is Sovereignty different from Tribal Sovereignty?

- ▶ Sovereignty is everyone governing themselves, but tribal sovereignty is when Native Americans govern themselves by reserving their rights that they did not give away.



Treaties



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- ▶ Treaties are defined as: ▪ A formal agreement between two or more states, as in reference to terms of peace or trade.
 - ▶ Natives used treaties to maintain their rights when settlers began to migrate to the u.s.



Yakama Treaty

- ▶ The Yakima Treaty, June 9, 1855
- ▶ WHEREAS a treaty was made and concluded at the Treaty Ground Camp Stevens, Walla-Walla Valley, on the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between Isaac I. Stevens, governor, and superintendent of Indian affairs, for the Territory of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the hereinafter named head chief, chiefs, headmen and delegates of the Yakama, Palouse, Piquouse, Wenatshapam, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, Skin-pah, Wish-ham, Shyiks, Oche-chotes, Kah-milt-pah, and Se-ap-cat, confederate tribes and bands of Indians, occupying lands lying in Washington Territory, who, for the purposes of this treaty, are to be considered as one nation, under the name of "Yakama," with Kamaiakun as its Head Chief, on behalf of and acting, for said bands and tribes, and duly authorized thereto by them; which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:



Yakama Treaty Cont...

- ▶ Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treaty ground, Camp Stevens, Walla-Walla Valley, this ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs for the Territory, of Washington, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned head chief, chiefs, headmen and delegates of the Yakama, Palouse, Piquouse, Wenatshapam, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kow-was-say-ee, Li-ay-was, Skin-pah, Wish-ham, Shyiks, Oche-chotes, Kah-milt-pah, and Se-ap-cat, confederated tribes and bands of Indian, occupying lands hereinafter bounded and described and lying, in Washington Territory, who for the purposes of this treaty are to be considered as one nation, under the name of "Yakama" with Kamaiakun as its head chief, on behalf of and acting for said tribes and bands, and being duly authorized thereto by them.



Yakama Treaty Cont...

- ▶ **ARTICLE I.** The aforesaid confederated tribes and bands of Indians hereby cede, relinquish, and convey to the United States all their right, title, and interest in and to the lands and country occupied and claimed by them, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:
 - ▶ Commencing at Mount Ranier, thence northerly along the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains to the point where the northern tributaries of Lake Che-lan and the southern tributaries of the Methow River have their rise; thence southeasterly on the divide between the waters of Lake Che-lan and the Methow River to the Columbia River; thence, crossing the Columbia on a true east course, to a point whose longitude is one hundred and nineteen degrees and ten minutes (119° 10') which two latter lines separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Oakinakane tribe of Indians; thence in a true south course to the forty-seventh (47) parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the main Palouse River, which two latter lines of boundary separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Spokanes; thence down the Palouse River to its junction with the Moh-hah-ne-she, or southern tributary of the same ; thence, in a southe[a]sterly direction, to the Snake River, at the mouth of the Tucannon River, separating- the above confederated tribes from the Nez Perce tribe of Indians; thence down the Snake River to its junction with the Columbia River; thence up the Columbia River to the "White banks," below the Priest's rapids; thence westerly to a lake called, "La Lac;" thence southerly to a point on the Yakama River called Toh-mah-luke; thence, in a southwesterly direction, to the Columbia River, at the western extremity of the "Big Island," between the mouths of the Umatilla River and Butler Creek; all which latter boundaries separate the above confederated tribes and bands from the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes and bands of Indians; thence down the Columbia River to midway between the mouths of White Salmon and Wind Rivers; thence along the divide between said rivers to the main ridge of the Cascade Mountains; and thence along said ridge to the place of beginning.
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MAHSIE!

(Thank You!)

