

Treaties of Washington State
between the United States and the Indigenous Peoples / Tribes

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Purpose of this Document

Interpreting and understanding the treaties between the United States and the Indigenous Peoples / Indians / Tribes of the Washington State / Puget Sound / Salish Sea area is a complex issue on which books have been written and on which many US courts have ruled.

This document attempts to give an impartial and generally comprehensive overview of the various treaties negotiated/signed/ratified in the area now known as the State of Washington, however there are surely oversights and omissions and this document should not be considered a primary source of information on the treaties or their tribal signatories. The intention of this document is to provide generalized information about which Tribally Ceded Lands each of the Southwestern Washington Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Church in America resides and with the purpose of providing context and contact opportunities for each congregation should they desire to engage with the indigenous peoples on whose ancestral lands those congregations and all Washington citizens reside. As groups or individuals seek to better understand the history of Native Americans in general and treaty times in general or individual tribes and treaties, the most important quality to exhibit is that of listening to actual tribal members, researching tribally sourced histories and learning with an openness to the perspectives of tribal members, their histories and the 'place' tribes and their reservations occupy within our broader shared communities. Remember, we all live within the boundaries of tribal 'homelands' and are in some ways still guests 'in' their homes.

Much of the information contained within this document was obtained through internet searches. Links have been provided to allow the reader to further explore those information sources; however, no citations have been included for specific pieces of information.

The information is provided 'as is' with no guarantee or warranty to its accuracy or completeness and is provided as a personal courtesy by Brian McTeague to John Rosenberg. Any questions or concerns should be directed to Pr. Rosenberg who can refer inquiries to Mr. McTeague as he deems appropriate. It is Mr. McTeague's hope that this document will serve to inform communication and consideration between the Southwestern Washington Synod and its' congregations and the tribal communities and facilitate and opening or expansion of dialogs and interactions between these communities.

General Overview of 'Treaty Times' in 'Washington State' (1850's & 60's)

There were two main efforts by the U.S. government to secure treaties and open the lands of 'Washington State' for Euro-American settlement.

The first was led by Anson Dart, Superintendent for Indian Affairs in the Oregon Territory from 1850-52. Dart negotiated the signing of thirteen treaties in what was then the Oregon Territory. Dart remained in what is now the state of Oregon and none of the treaties ceded lands that are within the borders of what is now the state of Washington.

https://oregonencyclopedia.org/articles/anson_dart/#.XuEmZjpKiUk

The second was led by the first Territorial Governor of Washington (1853-57) (also included the duties and title of Superintendent of Indian Affairs) Isaac Stevens. Stevens negotiated seven treaties (several other treaty negotiations did not conclude with agreement or were not ratified by the US Congress) that included many bands/tribes of Indians whose ancestral lands are within what is now the state of Washington.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isaac_Stevens

From Wikipedia; *...lands settlement treaty between the United States government and the Native American tribes of the greater Puget Sound region in the recently formed Washington Territory (March 1853), one of about thirteen treaties between the U.S. and Native Nations in what is now Washington.*

Washington State: Governor's Office of Indian Affairs

Treaties: <https://goia.wa.gov/resources/treaties>

Reservations & Ceded Lands: https://goia.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/tribal-gov/Tribal_Cedres.pdf

Map of Reservations: <https://goia.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/tribal-gov/WAStateTribalMap.pdf>

NorthWest Indian Fisheries Commission: Understanding Treaty Rights in Western Washington

<https://nwifc.org/w/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2014/10/understanding-treaty-rights-final.pdf>

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

Overview of the History of Treaty Making and Reservations in Washington State

<https://www.washington.edu/uwired/outreach/cspn/Website/Classroom%20Materials/Curriculum%20Packets/Treaties%20&%20Reservations/III.html>

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wa/indians/treaties/>

Washington State Historical Society

<http://www.washingtonhistory.org/education/curriculum/treatytrail/readings/>

What is a Treaty?

Today, all Americans live on what was once Indian land. Treaties were paper documents signed by appointed tribal leaders and U.S. government officials, which transferred (ceded) that land from Indian to United States control while specifying particular rights and privileges that would be retained by the Indian signatories, their Tribes, and descendants.

A treaty is a legal agreement between two or more sovereign nations/governments.

Before European/American arrival in the Northwest, there were no empty lands. The original homelands of native groups covered the entire expanse of lands now known as Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. These lands were places where Indians lived, traveled, hunted, fished, and gathered food. Sacred places where ancestors are buried and religious rites and ceremonies performed are also a part of these lands.

Prior to becoming Washington's first Territorial Governor, Isaac Stevens had been charged with making treaties with the Native Americans. The goal was to secure the necessary resources for building the railroad and to obtain land sought by the ever-increasing stream of settlers flowing into the region.

American Library Association

<http://www.ala.org/aboutala/indigenous-tribes-seattle-and-washington>

Treaties of Washington State

An attempt has been made to include all 'treaties' occurring within 'Washington State'. Note that a treaty as detailed in the list below can include those negotiated, signed, and ratified AND also those that were never ratified by the US Congress (never became 'law'). They are included for their historical and contextual value. I strongly encourage your additional and continued interest and research into the history of the Treaties of Washington State and their continuing impact of the lives and livelihoods of the citizens of Washington State and the tribal members of each of the Tribes within its' borders.

The first paragraph of each treaty is provided. Full text of each treaty can be found by following the link.

Treaty of Medicine Creek (12/26/1854)

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/medicineCreekTreaty.pdf>

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded on the She-nah-nam, or Medicine Creek, in the Territory of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, by Isaac I. Stevens, governor and superintendent of Indian affairs of the said Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of 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, who, for the purpose of this treaty, are to be regarded as one nation, on behalf of said tribes and bands, and duly authorized by them.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Medicine_Creek

Indian Signatories: Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom, Squaxin Island Tribe (the 'bands of Indians from the 7 inlets of the South Salish Sea were the; Squawskin/Case Inlet, S'Homamish/, Stehchass/Budd Inlet, T'Peeksin/Totten Inlet, Squi-aitl/Eld Inlet, and Sa-heh-wamish/Hammersly Inlet & Oakland Bay (Noo-She-Chail/Henderson Inlet were not specifically noted in the list).

The treaty established the [Nisqually](#), [Puyallup](#), and [Squaxin Island Tribe](#) Reservations.

Treaty of Point Elliot (1/22/1855)

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/pointElliottTreaty.pdf>

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Muckl-te-oh, or Point Elliott, in the territory of Washington, this twenty-second day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, by Isaac 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 **Dwamish, Suquamish, Sk-kahl-mish, Sam-ahmish, Smalh-kamish, Skope-ahmish, St-kah-mish, Snoqualmoo, Skai-wha-mish, N'Quentl-ma-mish, Sk-tah-le-jum, Stoluck-wha-mish, Sno-ho-mish, Skagit, Kik-i-allus, Swin-a-mish, Squin-ah-mish, Sah-ku-mehu, Noo-wha-ha, Nook-wa-chah-mish, Mee-see-qua-guilch, Cho-bah-ah-bish**, and other allied and subordinate tribes and bands of Indians occupying certain lands situated in said Territory of Washington, on behalf of said tribes, and duly authorized by them.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Point_Elliott

Indian Signatories: Suguamish, Skokomish, Sammamish, Tulalip Tribes (Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Snohomish), Stillaguamish, Lummi, Skagit, Swinomish, Samish, Muckleshoot (Duwamish, Upper Puyallup)

Reservations within the Treaty of Point Elliot Ceded Lands: The treaty established the Suquamish [Port Madison \(Suguamish\)](#), [Tulalip](#) (Skykomish, Snoqualmie, Snohomish), Swin-a-mish ([Swinomish](#) ([Swinomish](#), [Samish](#), [Lower Skagit](#), [Kikiallus](#)), and [Lummi](#) reservations.

Reservations were not designated for the Duwamish, Skagit, Snohomish, and Snoqualmie peoples.

The Muckleshoot reservation was established in 1857 and enlarged in 1874. The Muckleshoot Tribe is composed of the Duwamish and Upper Puyallup people.

Treaty of Point No Point (1/26/1855)

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/pointNoPointTreaty.pdf>

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at Hahdskus, or Point no Point, Suquamiah Head, in the Territory of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of January, 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, headmen, and delegates of the different villages of the S'Klallams, viz: Kah-tai, Squah-quaihtl, Tch-queen, Ste-tehtlum, Tsohkw, Yennis, Elh-wa, Pishtst, Hunnint, Klat-la-wash, and Oke-ho, and also of the Sko-ko-mish, To-an-hooch, and Chem-a-kum tribes, occupying certain lands on the Straits of Fuca and Hood's Canal, in the Territory of Washington, on behalf of said tribes, and duly authorized by them.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Point_No_Point_Treaty

Indian Signatories: S'Klallam, Chimakum, Skokomish

Reservations within the Point-No-Point Treaty Ceded Lands:

Skokomish, Port Gamble S'Kallam, Jamestown S'Kallam, Elwha Klallam

Treaty of Neah Bay / Makah Treaty (1/31/1855)

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/nehBayTreaty.pdf>

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 Classet or Flattery, on behalf of the said tribe and duly authorized by the same.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Makah#Treaty_of_Neah_Bay

Indian Signatories: Makah

Reservations within the Makah Treaty (of Neah Bay) Ceded Lands:

Makah

Chehalis River Treaty Council (2/24-27/1855)

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/chehalisCouncil-1.pdf>

In December 1854 and January 1855, Governor Isaac I. Stevens and several other treaty commissioners negotiated treaties with most of the Indians in western Washington. Four treaties were concluded in rapid succession whereby the United States extinguished Indian title to most of the land in Washington

Territory west of the Cascade Mountains. A treaty council was scheduled for February 1855 on the Chehalis River at which Stevens expected to purchase Indian title to the rest of western Washington. At the Chehalis River, Governor Stevens met the first concerted Indian resistance to his treaty negotiations in Washington Territory. For the first time during his whirlwind tour of treaty-making, he was not able to secure the necessary signatures from the Indian delegates. For one week, from Saturday, February 24th through March 2nd, 1855, Governor Stevens and his treaty commission met with representatives of various Indian tribes living along the Pacific coast and in the southwestern part of Washington Territory. At the Chehalis River treaty council there were representatives from the **Quinault** and **Queets**, from the north side of Gray's Harbor, from the **Satsop**, from the **Lower Chehalis**, **Upper Chehalis**, **Shoalwater Bay**, **Chinook**, and **Cowlitz**. For a week, Governor Stevens and other members of the treaty commission tried to impose terms which the Indians found unacceptable. For a week, the Indian representatives tried to persuade the Governor to negotiate those terms in order to reach a reasonable compromise. The Indians offered to make considerable concessions. The Governor refused to make any concessions. Finally, the Quinault representatives and Governor Stevens signed the treaty. The rest did not. Stevens abruptly broke up the council announcing that no treaty had been made and that none would be made. In July, however, he sent a member of the treaty commission to the Quinault River to negotiate a separate treaty with the Quinault. Stevens signed that treaty at his office in Olympia in January 1856. It is also known as the Treaty of Olympia. Because they signed the Treaty of Olympia, the Quinault today have treaty rights. The rest of the Indian Tribes who were represented at the Chehalis River treaty council are not parties to any treaty. Ironically, the issues which Stevens refused to negotiate at the Chehalis River council and which caused the Cowlitz, Chinook, Chehalis and Shoalwater Bay Indians not to sign the Chehalis River treaty, were conceded in the Treaty of Olympia and by later Executive Orders.

Note that the Cowlitz, Chehalis, and Shoalwater Bay Tribes have gained federal recognition.

Several other tribes are designated in the Governor's Office of Indian Affairs' Ceded and Reservation Lands Map (https://goia.wa.gov/sites/default/files/public/tribal-gov/Tribal_Cedres.pdf) as having ancestral lands within the same geographic area: 'Chinook, Klatsop, Klikitat, and other tribes'

Excellent 'workshop' publication by Robert & Barbara Lane detailing the failed Chehalis River Treaty negotiations and the impact on those tribes that were never 'given' a treaty and the effect upon their treaty right(s).

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/chehaliscouncil-1.pdf>

Indian Signatories: None. Stevens ended the negotiations without a treaty.

Reservations within these Lands: * No treaty but these tribes have secured federal recognition and reservations; Chehalis, Cowlitz, ShoalwaterBay

Treaty of Walla Walla (6/9/1855) / Walla Walla Council / Walla Walla, Cayuse & Umatilla

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/wallaWallaTreaty.pdf>

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treatyground, Camp Stevens, in the 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, and Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the **Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatilla tribes**, and bands of Indians, occupying lands partly in Washington and partly in Oregon Territories, and who, for the purposes of this treaty, are to be regarded as one nation acting for and in behalf of their respective bands and tribes, they being duly authorized thereto; it being understood that Superintendent I. I. Stevens assumes to treat with that portion of the above-named bands and tribes residing within the Territory of Washington, and Superintendent Palmer with those residing within Oregon.

Indian Signatories: Cayuse, Nez Perce, Umatilla, Walla Walla, Yakama

Reservations within the Treaty of Walla Walla Ceded Lands: Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation

Treaty with the Yakima (6/9/1855)

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/yakamaTreaty.pdf>

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 chiefs, chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the Yakama, Palouse, Pisuouse, 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 Indians, 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.

Indian Signatories: 14 tribes/bands of the what became the Yakima Nation

Reservations Created: Yakima

The Nez Perce Treaty (6/11/1855)

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/nezPerceTreaty.pdf>

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treaty ground, Camp Stevens, in the Walla-Walla Valley, this eleventh 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, and Joel Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon Territory, on the part of the

United States, and the undersigned chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the **Nez Perce tribe** of Indians occupying lands lying partly in Oregon and partly in Washington Territories, between the Cascade and Bitter Root Mountains, on behalf of, and acting for said tribe, and being duly authorized thereto by them, it being understood that Superintendent Isaac I. Stevens assumes to treat only with those of the above-named tribe of Indians residing within the Territory of Washington, and Superintendent Palmer with those residing exclusively in Oregon Territory.

Indian Signatories: Nez Perce

Third Nez Perce Treaty (1868)

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wa/indians/treaties/nezper3.txt>

Whereas certain amendments are desired by the **Nez Perce** tribe of Indians to their treaty concluded at the council ground in the valley of the Lapwai, in the Territory of Washington, on the ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; and whereas the United States are willing to assent to said amendments; it is therefore agreed by and between Nathaniel G. Taylor, commissioner, on the part of the United States, thereunto duly authorized, and Lawyer, Timothy, and Jason, chiefs of said tribe, also being thereunto duly authorized, in manner and form following, that is to say: (Articles of the Treaty then follow...)

Indian Signatories: Nez Perce

Treaty of Hell Gate (7/9/1855) *Western Montana

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/hellgateTreaty.pdf>

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the treatyground at Hell Gate, in the Bitter Root Valley, this sixteenth day of July, 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 chiefs, head-men, and delegates of the confederated tribes of the **Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles** Indians, on behalf of the acting for said confederated tribes, and being duly authorized thereto by them. It being understood and agreed that the said confederated tribes do hereby constitute a nation, under the name of the Flathead Nation, with Victor, the head chief of the Flathead tribe, as the head chief of the said nation, and that the several chiefs, head-men, and delegates, whose names are signed to this treaty, do hereby, in behalf of their respective tribes, recognize Victor as said head chief.

Indian Signatories: Bitterroot Salish, Pend d'Oreille, Kootenai

Blackfoot Treaty of Fort Benton / Treaty with the Blackfoot (10/17/1855) *Nebraska

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/blackfeetTreaty-1.pdf>

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the council-ground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, in the Territory of Nebraska, this seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners duly appointed and authorized, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the following nations and tribes of Indians, who occupy, for the purposes of hunting, the territory on the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers, and who have permanent homes as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, the **Blackfoot Nation**, consisting of the **Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventres tribes** of Indians. West of the Rocky Mountains, the **Flathead Nation**, consisting of the **Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay tribes** of Indians, and the Nez Perce tribe of Indians, the said chiefs, headmen and delegates, in behalf of and acting for said nations and tribes, and being duly authorized thereto by them.

Indian Signatories: Blackfoot Nation (Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, Gros Ventres), Flathead Nation (Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, Kootenay), Nez Perce

Quinault Treaty (1/25/1856) also known as the Treaty of Olympia

<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/olympiaTreaty.pdf>

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.

Indian Signatories: Quinault, Queets, Satsop, Lower Chehalis, Upper Chaehalis, Cowlitz, Chinook (Quileute were not invited)

Reservations within the Quinault Treaty Ceded Lands: Quinault

Nez Perce Treaty of Lapwai (1863)

<http://files.usgwararchives.net/wa/indians/treaties/lapwai.txt>

Articles of agreement made and concluded at the council-ground, in the valley of the Lapwai, Washington Territory, on the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, by C. H. Hale, superintendent of Indian affairs, and Charles

Hutchins and S. D. Howe, U.S. Indian agents for the Territory of Washington, acting on the part and in behalf of the United States, and the **Nez Perce** Indians, by the chiefs, head-men, and delegates of said tribe, such articles being supplementary and amendatory to the treaty made between the United States and said tribe on the 11th day of June, 1855.

Indian Signatories: Nez Perce

Columbia Treaty with Chief Moses (1883)

<http://files.usgwarchives.net/wa/indians/treaties/moses.txt>

In the conference with Chief Moses and Sar-sarp-kin, of the Columbia reservation, and Tonaskat and Lot, of the Colville reservation, had this day, the following was substantially what was asked for by the Indians...

Indian Signatories: Columbia

Unrecognized Tribes in Washington State

Tribe	Contact	Address/County	Federal Recognition
Chinook Indian Tribe	http://www.chinooknation.org office@chinooknation.org 360/875-6670 fax 360/875-6680	PO Box 368 (3 E. Park St.) BayCenter , WA 98527 Pacific County	Pending
Upper Chehalis	https://www.chehalis-tribe.org/ (360) 273-5914	420 Howanut RD P.O. Box 536 Oakville, WA 98568	unknown
Lower Chehalis	Same as Upper Chehalis	"	
Cowlitz	https://www.cowlitz.org/	1055 9th Avenue Suite B Longview, WA 98632	Yes. 2/14/2000
Queets (Quinault)	Part of Quinault		
Satsop	Part of Quinault		
Copalis			
Wynoochee			
Hoh (Quileute)			

1851 Treaty of Tansey Point (Oregon)

The 19 treaties negotiated by Anson Dart, Superintendent for Indian Affairs in the Oregon Territory from 1850-52, at Tansey Point in Warrenton, Oregon were signed by the attending tribes but contested as they did not want to be relocated to East of the Cascade Mountains and were not ratified by the US Congress. Washington Territory was established in 1853 after which time Issac Stevens led another effort to negotiate another treaty with the Tribes of Southwestern Washington and remove them from their ancestral lands, this time with the intent of moving all SW WA tribes to the reservation at Quinalt.

<http://publichistorypdx.org/projects/chinook/tansey-point-treaties/>

Between August 5 and 9 1851, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon Territory, Anson Dart, camped at Tansey Point, near present day Hammond, Oregon. His instructions were to secure the title to Indian lands and prepare them for removal to a reservation east of the Cascade Mountains, far from their coastal villages. However, the United States failed to consider the Chinook attachment to their ancestral homelands.

In the Tansey Point Treaties that included the groups later known as the Lower Chinook, Wahkiakum, Willapa, Cathlamet, and Clatsop, the Chinook negotiated the right to remain on some of their traditional lands and be buried among their ancestors. They also secured hunting, fishing, farming, and gathering rights, as well as the removal of certain settlers in exchange for land.

Chinook Indian Tribe (Confederated Lower Chinook Tribes & Bands): Comprised of 5 bands of Indians living on both sides of the lower Columbia River and Shoalwater (Willapa) Bay. Each of the bands signed one of five The modern **Chinook Indian Nation** consists of the **Clatsop** and **Kathlamet** of what is now Oregon and the **Lower Chinook, Wahkiakum** and **Willapa** of Washington State. Our five historically important Tribes have existed since time immemorial in our aboriginal territory at the mouth of the Columbia River. It is here that our Chinook families welcomed Lewis and Clark to the Pacific Ocean and helped them survive the winter of 1805 and 1806.

Other sources site treaties as having been negotiated with the **Clatsop, Wau-ki-kum, Konnaacc, Kathlamet, Klatskania, Wheelappa, and Lower Chinook** bands of the **Chinook peoples**, as well as the Tillamook and other bands. None of these is ratified by the Senate. (Beckham 1987:7)

Shoalwater Bay Tribe: The Tribe was formed in 1866 incorporating members of Lower Chehalis, Shoalwater Bay and Chinookan people. Their homelands encompassed Willapa Bay and surrounding areas.

End of Document

I hope the preceding information has been informative and enhanced your knowledge and expanded your thinking about the Tribes of Washington State and the treaties that define each Tribe's relationship with the US government and the citizens of the United States and of Washington State. I encourage you, the reader, and each SYNOD congregation to engage with your local Tribe(s) and tribal members. They are your neighbors and your fellow citizens. Many Tribes have museums that are open to the public and often host school field trips and other social groups visitors for tours of their culture and history.

To use a familiar Salish cultural saying; I 'raise my hands' to John Rosenburg and the SWNOD community for their interest in and desire to engage with the Tribes and tribal communities. Best wishes on your journeys.

I am certain that this document contains errors, of omission, completeness, correctness and of comprehension. Please forgive these. Please also feel free to contact me to discuss this document and/or to further educate and expand my knowledge and understanding of this most important component to the history and future of Washington State.

*Sincerely and with acknowledgement and respect for all the peoples
of 'Washington State', their ancestors and their descendants,*

Brian McTeague

June 25th, 2020