

Legislative Reference Service
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D.C.

Washington State Historical Society
Library Alta F. West, assistant
librarian

Attn. Charles A. Goodrum

WASHINGTON STATE

INDIAN MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

CHELAN COUNTY

Bronze marker at Indian Mission Cemetery near Cashmere, by the John Kendrick Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Wenatchee, June 30, 1928

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Rustic marker at Sacajawea State Park, junction of Columbia and Snake rivers, a memorial to Sacajawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition reads: "Let us pause at this point along the Lewis and Clark Trail of 1805 and pay tribute to the memory of the most dramatic female figure in the history of the Northwest--Sacajawea, the Bird Woman, Enduring uncomplainingly all of the many hardships of 19 months of dangerous travel, on foot, on horseback, and in boats, through an uncharted wilderness, this little Indian Squaw, with her papoose in a net on her back, performed an invaluable aid as guide, interpreter, and symbol to the curious native tribes of the peaceful intentions of her strange band of white explorers." Park established in 1926. Marker erected by the Washington State Department of Highways.

GARFIELD COUNTY

The State of Washington has placed a bronze marker on the bridge near Timothy's grave, on Alpowa Creek and named the bridge for him. Timothy was influential in saving the lives of survivors of the "Hitman massacre and timely aid to Colonel Steptoe, May 9, 1858.

KING COUNTY

Marker at the Old Indian Cemetery, Auburn, at the grave of Tom-wil-etch-tid, who befriended white settlers in the Green River Valley during the Indian war of 1855-56. Granite boulder with bronze tablet, placed by Sarah Wilmot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, February 13, 1939.

Suquamish Indians' Fort located on Vashon Island, marked by a huge granite boulder, five feet in height with a bronze tablet. Dedicated by Elizabeth Ellington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1933.

Statue in Seattle at 5th and Denny Way memorializes Chief Seattle. Bronze heroic in size, unveiled November 13, 1912, on the anniversary of the landing of pioneers at Alki Point. Sponsored by Tillicums (friends) and Seattle Pioneers. North pane--Seattle Chief of the ~~Suquamish~~ Suquamish--a friend of the whites--for him the city of Seattle was named--by its founders; south panel--Kitsap Sights Vancouver's vessel--first vessel on Puget Sound 1792.

Grave stone from a granite boulder preserves the memory of Princess Angeline, died May 31, 1896, buried on Henry Yesler's lot, Lakeview

Cemetery, Seattle. Seattle school children paid for her tombstone with dimes and pennies. She was the daughter of Chief Seattle.

KITSAP COUNTY

Monument at grave of Chief Seattle, Port Madison, seven feet high with a cross bearing the letters I.H.S. (This, a sign for "Jesus" comes from the contraction of Christ's name in Greek. The Indians at Suquamish believe it means I have suffered.) Erected in 1890 by Arthur Denny, Hillory Burler, and Samuel L. Crawford, who as youths loved the old chief. Inscription reads: "Seattle-chief of the Suquamish, and Allied Tribes-- Died June 7, 1866.--The Firm Friend of the Whites--For Him Seattle was named by its Founders;" on the reverse side: "Baptismal Name, Noah Sealh-- Age Probably 80 years."

Bronze marker on polished boulder of native granite standing in the landscaped parking strip in the center of Suquamish town, commemorates Chief Seattle. "This great chief was friend, counselor, and protector of the pioneers. He lived and died on this reservation at 'Old Man House' 1786-1866. Our Chapter is honored to bear his name." Erected by Chief Seattle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Seattle, May 30, 1940.

(note: On Memorial Day the Chief Seattle Chapter DAR invites the Indians to share their commemorative services and to eulogize their old chief beside his grave. Boy Scouts, on their February anniversary, hold ritualistic ceremony beside that grave. Indians gather at his grave on the last Saturday in August, which they declare, is his birthday.)

A large boulder with a bronze tablet marks the site of an old Indian Fort at East Bramerton. Dedicated by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1936. The Suquamish Indians held their races and other sports here. This is also the location of the first school in Kitsap County.

LEWIS COUNTY

Memorial tree at Napavine in honor of Queen Napawyna of the Newwaukum Indians, by Daughters of Napawyna, May 13, 1931. Tradition is that she was crowned Queen Napawyna after the tragic death of her father, chief of the tribe, in the last great battle fought on Newaukum Prairie. The crown was of white feathers.

OKANOGAN COUNTY

Monument of white marble seven and one-half feet high with a likeness of Chief Joseph at his grave near Nespelem. Carved below in raised letters, "Chief Joseph." On another side his name is carved both in Nez Perce and in its English translation, "Thunder rolling-in-the-mountains." On a third side is the inscription: "Heled his people in the Nez Perce War of 1877. Died 21 September, 1904, age about 60 years." On the back of the monument is inscribed: "Erected 20 June, 1905, by the Washington University State Historical Society." (Colville Reservation.)

Gravestone marker at grave of Yellow Wolfe, near that of Chief Joseph, Nespelem. He died August 21, 1935, aged seventy-nine years. The marker was placed by white friends in 1944. Yellow Wolf (sic) known as Hemene Moxnox (sic) [mox mox is yellow], White Thunder, White Lightning and Heinmot Hihhih, last of the great Nez Perce warriors, revealed the entire history of the Nez Percés' revolt against oppression, their

ultimate gesture against the loss of their immemorial homeland, as culminated in their dramatic struggle. He left his narrative in the hands of L.V. McWhorter, a friend of a quarter-century standing. (See Yellow Wolf: His Own Story, by Lucullus Virgil McWhorter, 1940)

Monument on grave of Chief Moses who died in March 1899, aged seventy years, placed by his own people. Moses was a great diplomat. The Chief Moses cemetery is on the brow of a low bluff overlooking the Little ~~Naspelem~~ Nespelem River and about 300 yards from the State Highway. Many notable Indians are buried here.

PIERCE COUNTY

Monument with four sides and four tablets at the north end of Meridian Street bridge, Puyallup. Marks Fort Maloney; First School; Toll Bridge and Ferry; and memorializes Abraham Salalat, the Indian who warned the white settlers that a war party of the Indians was coming October, 1855. Dedicated by the Washington State Historical Society, October 30, 1925.

Monument on the Puyallup school grounds memorializes Chief Tom Lane and Henry Sicade of the Puyallup Indian tribe. Inscription reads: "The Puyallup Tribe of Indians took Residence on this Reservation in 1857. Became Citizens of the United States in 1903--Tom Lane Chief Quo-Youp-Kin Last Chief of the Puyallup Tribe. Born 1852--Died 1905--Henry Sicade Born Feb. 12, 1866. Elected to the Indian Council 1833. Which he has served Continuously Since--These Men Advocated Education as a Means of Civilized Advancement for Their Tribe. This Stone Erected by the Women's Club of Tacoma, May 9, 1929.

Marker at the entrance to the cemetery of the Puyallup Indian reservation, unveiled May 10, 1928, by Clara and Harriet Sicade, daughters of Henry Sicade. "By the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854, Gov. Isaac I. Stevens established the Puyallup Indian reservation of 29,000 acres. The agency buildings occupied ground in this vicinity. The marker presented by the News Tribune of Tacoma. Erected by the Woman's Club of Tacoma, 1928/"

Marker in the Indian Cemetery, Puyallup reservation, Tacoma, to Chief Leschi. On a gray stone monument at the grave is this inscription: "Chief Leschi--judicially murdered Feb. 18, 1858--Owing to Misunderstanding Growing Out of Treaty of 1854-55 and war of 1855; Serving His People by His Death: Sacrificed to a Principle, a Martyr of Liberty,--Honor and the Rights of People--And his Native Land. Erected by Those He Died to Serve. 1929.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Stone shaft with bronze marker at the southeast end of the school lawn at Mukilteo commemorates the signing of the Point Elliott Treaty there by Governor Isaac I. Stevens and Chief Pat-ka-nim in 1855. Three Indians who had been present at the signing of the treaty attended the ceremony. Dedicated by Marcus Whitman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1932.

Grave monument and bronze tablet bearing the portrait of Chief Patkanim located in the Pioneer Indian cemetery at Tulalip Indian reservation, and dedicated June 29, 1924. The inscription reads: "Patkanim, chief of the Snoqualmie, Snohomish and Allied Tribes, signed on January 22, 1855 The Treaty which Ceded to the United States all the Lands from Elliott

Bay to the British Line. As Captain of Indian Warriors he Fought for the "White People." Under the inspiration of the Washington State Historical Society, Prof. Edmund S. Meany(sic) [correct spelling is Edmond. Middle name was Stephen, 1862-1935] of the University of Washington personally supervised the project. The Tulalip Indians were the chief contributors toward the cost, Little George Sneatlum, Skookum George and Little Joe each subscribing \$100, more than two thirds of the total cost.

The tablet is the work of James A. Wehn, sculptor of Seattle, who for a period of ten years took advantage of every opportunity to study on the subject.

A monument honors Chief Club Shelton, who was head chief of the Snohomish tribe from 1862 until his death in 1877 at the age of seventy-eight years. It is a massive and ornamental shaft of white marble upon a large base of gray granite, and stands 12 feet in height, with a two-foot marble cross at the top. Located in the pioneer Indian cemetery, Tulalip reservation.

A Totem pole, eighty feet high, made by William Shelton, a talented Snohomish Indian of the Tulalip reservation, was erected by the City of Everett on July 26, 1922. On August 1, 1923, other ceremonies were held when a bronze tablet set in the base of the pole was unveiled. The tablet is of heavy bronze and bearing the portrait of Chief Patkamin with the inscription: "Chief of the Snoqualmie, Snohomish and Allied Tribes. Signed on January 22, 1855, the Treaty which Ceded to the United States All the Lands from Elliott Bay to the British Line. As Captain of the Indian warriors he fought for the white people. This Story Pole and Tablet erected and dedicated. The inscription has the caption, "Patkamin" above.

SPOKANE COUNTY

A granite monument, nine feet high, to Chief Spokane Garry--Friend of the White Man, Teacher and Missionary of His Own People--whose Life Spanned the Unfolding of the Spokane Country from the Fur-Trading Days to the Beginning of a Modern City. Erected June 14, 1925 in Greenwood Cemetery, Spokane, by the Spokane Garry Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. Chief Spokane Garry died January 14, 1892, aged about eighty one years.

THURSTON COUNTY

A bronze tablet on a fir tree at the site of the Medicine (She-nah-nam) Creek Treaty grounds. The inscription reads: "Site of the Medicine Creek Treaty Between Gov. I.I. Stevens and Puget Sound Indians, 1854--Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1922. Placed by the Sacajawea Chapter, of Olympia, June 14, 1922.

On the Pacific Highway in the Nisqually Valley is a cut and carved granite monument commemorating the signing of the Medicine Creek Treaty in 1854. Erected by the Washington State Historical Society and dedicated September 9, 1922. The guide post stone is inscribed: She-nah-nam Medicine Creek Treaty--1 1/2 miles Northwest--is a Bronze Table, Placed by Sacajawea Chapter DAR--Marking Site where Governor Stevens Held Council with Nisqually--Puyallup and Squaxon Indians--December 24-26, 1854--This Stone Erected by --Washington State Historical Society, 1922."

The Department of Highways erected a rustic marker which reads: "Nisqually--Here, in the Nisqually Valley, on the Bank of McAllister Creek, also Known as Medicine Creek, and by the Indians Called She-Nah-Nam, is the

Memorable Spot where Isaac I. Stevens, First Territorial Governor of Washington, Set in Council with the Chieftains of the Lower Puget Sound Indian Tribes, Principally the Nisquallys, Puyallups and Squaxons, December 24 to 26, 1854. The Resulting Medicine Creek Treaty Purchased Land for White Settlers, Awarded Reservations to the Indians, and Concluded the First in a Series of Important Northwest Indian Treaties.

Walla Walla County

A bronze memorial tablet in honor of Chief Lawyer, presented by the graduating class of Whitman College, June 3, 1930. The monument a huge granite boulder, is on the site of the Nez Perce camp, now part of the campus of Whitman College. Unveiled by the granddaughter of Chief Lawyer Hol-lol-sot-tote, saved the lives of Governor Isaac I. Stevens and his white companions by a daring act of heroism. While the Great Council, in which five thousand Indians met Governor Stevens to consider permanent treaties, was in progress, a secret plot of hostile Indians to kill the white men was discovered by Chief Lawyer. He quietly notified Governor Stevens and before dawn on June 3, moved his own lodge and family from the Nez Perce camp and placed them along side the Governor's tent. He thus extended the powerful protection of the Nez Perce tribe over the white men, foiled the conspiracy and made the later success of the Council possible."

Note Oregon Historical Quarterly, June, 1930, p. 207: "News and Comments and Memorials--A bronze tablet in memory of Chief Lawyer, Hol-lol-sote-tote, one of the Nez Perce chiefs who parleyed with Governor I.I. Stevens, of Washington Territory in 1855, was dedicated on the campus of Whitman College, Walla Walla, on June 3, 1930; presented by Walter Ryan, president of the graduating class of Walla Walla high school to Governor Roland H. Hartley, representing the state of Washington; presented by the latter to Allen H. Reynolds, president of the trustees of the college, to hold for the state; historical address delivered by N.W. Durham, editor of the Spokane 'Spokesman-Review.' The president of the college, S.B.L. Penrose, in his letter of invitation, said that Chief Lawyer 'saved the lives of Governor Isaac I. Stevens and his white companions.' This 'heroism' is variously denied. Pendleton Indians of the Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla tribes and of Nez Perce intermarriage objected at a meeting held on April 24, 1930, as recorded in the Pendleton 'East Oregonian' of April 27, 1930, and named a committee of eight to represent the correct facts to Mr. Durham, holding that Chief Lawyer was not a great chief nor deserving of the honor; that the whites saved Chief Lawyer from the rage of his fellow chiefs; that the chiefs were not hostile to the whites; that any honors should be paid to the memory of Chief Joseph, who was the greatest of Nez Perce chiefs, or to the elder Chief Joseph, who was the first convert at the Whitman mission."

(copy of affidavit substantiating the foregoing in files of this library. AFW)

On April 18, 1932, the new Highway bridge over the Walla Walla River at Wallula was dedicated to Madam Dorion, and a bronze tablet placed thereon. Madam Marie L'Aguiroise Dorion, Indian wife of Pierre Dorion, a French Canadian settler of now South Dakota, accompanied the Wilson Price Hunt expedition, 1811-1812. Pierre was massacred. She later was taken to Okanogan by the Astorians. When the Astoria expedition broke up, all the others departed or attached themselves to the North West Company, but she and her children stayed as independent settlers.

A granite boulder with a bronze tablet ~~was~~ erected on the east end of the Walla Walla

the Walla Walla Public Library grounds in 1924. Inscription: "Near This Site, May 29 to June 11, 1855, was held the Great Indian Council by Governor Isaac I. Stevens, with Chiefs of the Nez Perce, Yakima, Cayuse, and Walla Walla Indian Tribes of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Erected by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Whitman County

Three acres, including the historic knoll, was purchased by Rosalia citizens and presented to Esther Reed Chapter, daughters of the American Revolution, of Spokane, who placed the dead in perpetual trust in the hands of Whitman County Commissioners. The monument was erected at a cost of \$1800 by the untiring small number of patriotic women of the chapter. The twenty-five foot shaft of Barre granite marks the point near Rosalia, Washington. The four tablets on the monument bear these inscriptions: Sacred to the Memory of the Officers and Men of the United States Army who Lost Their Lives on this Field in Desperate Conflict with the Indians in the Battle of Le-hots-nim-me, May 17th, 1858. IN Memory of Chief Tam-mu-tsa (Timothy) and the Christian Nez Perce Indians--Rescuers of the Steptoe Expedition. Capt. O.H. Taylor, Lieutenant William Gaston, 1st sergeant William C. Williams, Privates Alfred Barnes, Victor Charles Demoy, Charles H. Hamish, James Crozet. Erected by the Esther Reed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Spokane, Washington, June, 14, 1914.

YAKIMA COUNTY

To mark the spot where Chief Kamiakin made the first irrigation ditch in the Yakima Valley, the Washington State Historical Society drove down a pipe on the spot containing historical data June 30, 1918. It is located in the apple orchard of Walla Willey [Wiley] up the Ahtanum Creek.

A monument at Union Gap in memory of a member of the Yakima Indian tribe, erected by the tribe and friends November 9, 1917. The inscription reads: "In Memory of Ow-Tow-Nah-Hee--A Non-Combattant Killed 3 1/2 miles north of here--by Ow-Hah-Tah-Ma--a Gov't Scout.--Yakima War, 1855-56--The Only Indian Hurt in the Battle of Pay-Oy-Ti-Koot. Erected by the Yakimas and Friends Nov. 9 1817 (sic) ~~1917~~ [1917]

FERRY COUNTY

A Monument marking the grave of Ranald MacDonald was dedicated October 27, 1951, under the direction of the Historic Sites Advisory Board of the Washington State Parks Commission. The location is near Toroda, seventy five miles northwest of Old Fort Colville. He was the son of Archibald MacDonald and Princess Sunday daughter of Chinook Indian Chief Com-Comly. His chief is mentioned by Lewis and Clark as being near their last camp on the Washington side of the Columbia River, November, 1805. Ranald MacDonald was the first teacher of English in Japan, 1849-49 (sic) The narrative of his early life on the Columbia under the Hudson's Bay Company's regime; of his experiences in the Pacific Whale Fishery; and of his great Adventure to Japan; with a sketch of his later life on the Western Frontier, 1824-1894, has been published, edited and annotated from his original manuscripts by William S. Lewis and Naojiro Murakami, 1923. He was born May or June, 1824, his mother dying soon after, and died August 5, 1894.

(Markers and monuments of the Indian Wars that did not honor an Indian Not included)

Legislative Reference Service
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D.C.

Washington State Historical Society
Library Alta F. West, assistant
librarian

Attn. Charles A. Goodrum

WASHINGTON STATE

INDIAN MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

CHELAN COUNTY

Bronze marker at Indian Mission Cemetery near Cashmere, by the John Kendrick Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Wenatchee, June 30, 1928

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Rustic marker at Sacajawea State Park, junction of Columbia and Snake rivers, a memorial to Sacajawea of the Lewis and Clark Expedition reads: "Let us pause at this point along the Lewis and Clark Trail of 1805 and pay tribute to the memory of the most dramatic female figure in the history of the Northwest--Sacajawea, the Bird Woman, Enduring uncomplainingly all of the many hardships of 19 months of dangerous travel, on foot, on horseback, and in boats, through an uncharted wilderness, this little Indian Squaw, with her papoose in a net on her back, performed an invaluable aid as guide, interpreter, and symbol to the curious native tribes of the peaceful intentions of her strange band of white explorers." Park established in 1926. Marker erected by the Washington State Department of Highways.

GARFIELD COUNTY

The State of Washington has placed a bronze marker on the bridge near Timothy's grave, on Alpowa Creek and named the bridge for him. Timothy was influential in saving the lives of survivors of the Whitman massacre and timely aid to Colonel Steptoe, May 9, 1858.

KING COUNTY

Marker at the Old Indian Cemetery, Auburn, at the grave of Tom-wil-etch-tid, who befriended white settlers in the Green River Valley during the Indian war of 1855-56. Granite boulder with bronze tablet, placed by Sarah Wilmot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, February 13, 1939.

Suquamish Indians' Fort located on Vashon Island, marked by a huge granite boulder, five feet in height with a bronze tablet. Dedicated by Elizabeth Ellington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1933.

Statue in Seattle at 5th and Denny Way memorializes Chief Seattle. Bronze heroic in size, unveiled November 13, 1912, on the anniversary of the landing of pioneers at Alki Point. Sponsored by Tillecums (friends) and Seattle Pioneers. North pane--Seattle Chief of the ~~Suquamish~~ Suquamish--a friend of the whites--for him the city of Seattle was named--by its founders; south panel--Kitsap Sights--Vancouver's vessel--first vessel on Puget Sound 1792.

Grave stone from a granite boulder preserves the memory of Princess Angeline, died May 31, 1896, buried on Henry Yesler's lot, Lakeview

Cemetery, Seattle. Seattle school children paid for her tombstone with dimes and pennies. She was the daughter of Chief Seattle.

KITSAP COUNTY

Monument at grave of Chief Seattle, Port Madison, seven feet high with a cross bearing the letters I.H.S. (This, a sign for "Jesus" comes from the contraction of Christ's name in Greek. The Indians at Suquamish believe it means I have suffered.) Erected in 1890 by Arthur Denny, Hillory Burler, and Samuel L. Crawford, who as youths loved the old chief. Inscription reads: "Seattle-chief of the Suquamish, and Allied Tribes-- Died June 7, 1866.--The Firm Friend of the Whites--For Him Seattle was named by its Founders;" on the reverse side: "Baptismal Name, Noah Sealath-- Age Probably 80 years."

Bronze marker on polished boulder of native granite standing in the landscaped parking strip in the center of Suquamish town, commemorates Chief Seattle. "This great chief was friend, counselor, and protector of the pioneers. He lived and died on this reservation at 'Old Man House' 1786-1866. Our Chapter is honored to bear his name." Erected by Chief Seattle Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Seattle, May 30, 1940.

(note: On Memorial Day the Chief Seattle Chapter DAR invites the Indians to share their commemorative services and to eulogize their old chief beside his grave. Boy Scouts, on their February anniversary, hold ritualistic ceremony beside that grave. Indians gather at his grave on the last Saturday in August, which they declare, is his birthday.)

A large boulder with a bronze tablet marks the site of an old Indian Fort at East Bremerton. Dedicated by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, 1936. The Suquamish Indians held their races and other sports here. This is also the location of the first school in Kitsap County.

LEWIS COUNTY

Memorial tree at Napavine in honor of Queen Napawyna of the Newwaukum Indians, by Daughters of Napawyna, May 13, 1931. Tradition is that she was crowned Queen Napawyna after the tragic death of her father, chief of the tribe, in the last great battle fought on Newwaukum Prairie. The crown was of white feathers.

OKANOGAN COUNTY

Monument of white marble seven and one-half feet high with a likeness of Chief Joseph at his grave near Nespelem. Carved below in raised letters, "Chief Joseph." On another side his name is carved both in Nez Perce and in its English translation, "Thunder rolling-in-the-mountains." On a third side is the inscription: "Heled his people in the Nez Perce War of 1877. Died 21 September, 1904, age about 60 years." On the back of the monument is inscribed: "Erected 20 June, 1905, by the Washington University State Historical Society." (Colville Reservation.)

Bravestone marker at grave of Yellow Wolfe, near that of Chief Joseph, Nespelem. He died August 21, 1935, aged seventy-nine years. The marker was placed by white friends in 1944. Yellow Wolf (sic) known as Hemene Moxnox (sic) [mox mox is yellow], White Thunder, White Lightning and Heinmot Hihhih, last of the great Nez Perce warriors, revealed the entire history of the Nez Percés' revolt against oppression, their

ultimate gesture against the loss of their immemorial homeland, as culminated in their dramatic struggle. He left his narrative in the hands of L.V. McWhorter, a friend of a quarter-century standing. (See Yellow Wolf: His Own Story, by Lucullus Virgil McWhorter, 1940)

Monument on grave of Chief Moses who died in March 1899, aged seventy years, placed by his own people. Moses was a great diplomat. The Chief Moses cemetery is on the brow of a low bluff overlooking the Little ~~Nespelem~~ Nespelem River and about 300 yards from the State Highway. Many notable Indians are buried here.

PIERCE COUNTY

Monument with four sides and four tablets at the north end of Meridian Street bridge, Puyallup. Marks Fort Maloney; First School; Toll Bridge and Ferry; and memorializes Abraham Salalat, the Indian who warned the white settlers that a war party of the Indians was coming October, 1855. Dedicated by the Washington State Historical Society, October 30, 1925.

Monument on the Fife school grounds memorializes Chief Tom Lane and Henry Sicade of the Puyallup Indian tribe. Inscription reads: "The Puyallup Tribe of Indians Took Residence on this Reservation in 1857. Became Citizens of the United States in 1903--Tom Lane Chief Quo-Youp-Kin Last Chief of the Puyallup Tribe. Born 1852--Died 1905--Henry Sicade Born Feb. 12, 1866. Elected to the Indian Council 1833. Which he has served Continuously Since--These Men Advocated Education as a Means of Civilized Advancement for Their Tribe. This Stone Erected by the Women's Club of Tacoma, May 9, 1929.

Marker at the entrance to the cemetery of the Puyallup Indian reservation, unveiled May 10, 1928, by Clara and Harriet Sicade, daughters of Henry Sicade. "By the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854, Gov. Isaac I. Stevens established the Puyallup Indian reservation of 29,000 acres. The agency buildings occupied ground in this vicinity. The marker presented by the News Tribune of Tacoma. Erected by the Woman's Club of Tacoma, 1928/"

Marker in the Indian Cemetery, Puyallup reservation, Tacoma, to Chief Leschi. On a gray stone monument at the grave is this inscription: "Chief Leschi--judicially murdered Feb. 18, 1858--Owing to Misunderstanding Growing Out of treaty of 1854-55 and war of 1855; Serving His People by His Death: Sacrificed to a Principle, a Martyr of Liberty,--Honor and the Rights of People--And His Native Land. Erected by Those He Died to Serve. 1929.

SNOHOMISH COUNTY

Stone shaft with bronze marker at the southeast end of the school lawn at Mukilteo commemorates the signing of the Point Elliott Treaty there by Governor Isaac I. Stevens and Chief Pat-ka-nim in 1855. Three Indians who had been present at the signing of the treaty attended the ceremony. Dedicated by Marcus Whitman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1932.

Grave monument and bronze tablet bearing the portrait of Chief Patkanim located in the Pioneer Indian cemetery at Tulalip Indian reservation, and dedicated June 29, 1924. The inscription reads: "Patkanim, chief of the Snoqualmie, Snohomish and Allied Tribes, signed on January 22, 1855 The Treaty which Ceded to the United States all the Lands from Elliott

Bay to the British Line. As Captain of Indian Warriors he Fought for the "White People." Under the inspiration of the Washington State Historical Society, Prof. Edmund S. Meany (sic) [correct spelling is Edmond. Middle name was Stephen, 1862-1935] of the University of Washington personally supervised the project. The Tulalip Indians were the chief contributors toward the cost, Little George Sneatlum, Skookum George and Little Joe each subscribing \$100, more than two thirds of the total cost.

The tablet is the work of James A. Wehn, sculptor of Seattle, who for a period of ten years took advantage of every opportunity to study on the subject.

A monument honors Chief Club Shelton, who was head chief of the Snohomish tribe from 1862 until his death in 1877 at the age of seventy-eight years. It is a massive and ornamental shaft of white marble upon a large base of gray granite, and stands 12 feet in height, with a two-foot marble cross at the top. Located in the pioneer Indian cemetery, Tulalip reservation.

A Totem pole, eighty feet high, made by William Shelton, a talented Snohomish Indian of the Tulalip reservation, was erected by the City of Everett on July 26, 1922. On August 1, 1923, other ceremonies were held when a bronze tablet set in the base of the pole was unveiled. The tablet is of heavy bronze and bearing the portrait of Chief Patkamin with the inscription: "Chief of the Snoqualmie, Snohomish and Allied Tribes. Signed on January 22, 1855, the treaty which ceded to the United States All the Lands from Elliott Bay to the British Line. As Captain of the Indian warriors he fought for the white people. This Story Pole and Tablet erected and dedicated. The inscription has the caption, "Patkamin" above.

SPOKANE COUNTY

A granite monument, nine feet high, to Chief Spokane Garry--Friend of the "White Man," Teacher and Missionary of His Own People--whose Life Spanned the Unfolding of the Spokane Country from the Fur-Trading Days to the Beginning of a Modern City. Erected June 14, 1925 in Greenwood Cemetery, Spokane, by the Spokane Garry Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Chief Spokane Garry died January 14, 1892, aged about eighty one years.

THURSTON COUNTY

A bronze tablet on a fir tree at the site of the Medicine (She-nah-nam) Creek Treaty grounds. The inscription reads: "Site of the Medicine Creek Treaty Between Gov. I.I. Stevens and Puget Sound Indians, 1854--Marked by the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1922. Placed by the Sacajawea Chapter, of Olympia, June 14, 1922.

On the Pacific Highway in the Nisqually Valley is a cut and carved granite monument commemorating the signing of the Medicine Creek Treaty in 1854. Erected by the Washington State Historical Society and dedicated September 9, 1922. The guide post stone is inscribed: She-nah-nam Medicine Creek treaty--1 1/2 miles Northwest--is a Bronze table, Placed by Sacajawea Chapter DAR--Marking Site where Governor Stevens--held Council with Nisqually--Puyallup and Squaxon Indians--December 24-26, 1854--This Stone Erected by --Washington State Historical Society, 1922."

The Department of Highways erected a rustic marker which reads: "Nisqually--Here, in the Nisqually Valley, on the bank of McAllister Creek, also known as Medicine Creek, and by the Indians Called She-Nah-Nam, is the

Memorable Spot where Isaac I. Stevens, First Territorial Governor of Washington, Set in Council with the Chieftains of the Lower Puget Sound Indian Tribes, Principally the Nisquallys, Puyallups and Quaxons, December 24 to 26, 1854. The Resulting Medicine Creek Treaty Purchased Land for White Settlers, Awarded Reservations to the Indians, and Concluded the First in a Series of Important Northwest Indian Treaties.

Walla Walla County

A bronze memorial tablet in honor of Chief Lawyer, presented by the graduating class of Whitman College, June 3, 1930. The monument a huge granite boulder, is on the site of the Nez Perce camp, now part of the campus of Whitman College. Unveiled by the granddaughter of Chief Lawyer Hol-lol-sot-tote, saved the lives of Governor Isaac I. Stevens and his white companions by a daring act of heroism. While the Great Council, in which five thousand Indians met Governor Stevens to consider permanent treaties, was in progress, a secret plot of hostile Indians to kill the white men was discovered by Chief Lawyer. He quietly notified Governor Stevens and before dawn on June 3, moved his own lodge and family from the Nez Perce camp and placed them along side the Governor's tent. He thus extended the powerful protection of the Nez Perce tribe over the white men, foiled the conspiracy and made the later success of the Council possible."

Note Oregon Historical Quarterly, June, 1930, p. 207: "News and Comments and Memorials--A bronze tablet in memory of Chief Lawyer, Hol-lol-sote-tote, one of the Nez Perce chiefs who parleyed with Governor I. I. Stevens, of Washington Territory in 1855, was dedicated on the campus of Whitman College, Walla Walla, on June 3, 1930; presented by Walter Ryan, president of the graduating class of Walla Walla high school to Governor Roland H. Hartley, representing the state of Washington; presented by the latter to Allen H. Reynolds, president of the trustees of the college, to hold for the state; historical address delivered by N. W. Durham, editor of the Spokane 'Spokesman-Review.' The president of the college, S. B. L. Penrose, in his letter of invitation, said that Chief Lawyer 'saved the lives of Governor Isaac I. Stevens and his white companions.' This 'heroism' is variously denied. Pendleton Indians of the Cayuse, Umatilla and Walla Walla tribes and of Nez Perce intermarriage objected at a meeting held on April 24, 1930, as recorded in the Pendleton 'East Oregonian' of April 27, 1930, and named a committee of eight to represent the correct facts to Mr. Durham, holding that Chief Lawyer was not a great chief nor deserving of the honor; that the whites saved Chief Lawyer from the rage of his fellow chiefs; that the chiefs were not hostile to the whites; that any honors should be paid to the memory of Chief Joseph, who was the greatest of Nez Perce chiefs, or to the elder Chief Joseph, who was the first convert at the Whitman mission."

(copy of affidavit substantiating the foregoing in files of this library. AFW)

On April 18, 1932, the new Highway bridge over the Walla Walla River at Wallula was dedicated to Madam Dorion, and a bronze tablet placed thereon. Madam Marie L'Aguiroise Dorion, Indian wife of Pierre Dorion, a French Canadian settler of now South Dakota, accompanied the Wilson Price Hunt expedition, 1811-1812. Pierre was massacred. She later was taken to Okanogan by the Astorians. When the Astoria expedition broke up, all the others departed or attached themselves to the North West Company, but she and her children stayed as independent settlers.

A granite boulder with a bronze tablet ~~was~~ erected on the east end of the Walla Wall

the Walla Walla Public Library grounds in 1924. Inscription: "Near This Site, May 29 to June 11, 1855, was held the Great Indian Council by Governor Isaac I. Stevens, with Chiefs of the Nez Perce, Yakima, Cayuse, and Walla Walla Indian Tribes of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Erected by Marcissa Prentiss Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Whitman County

Three acres, including the historic knoll, was purchased by Rosalia citizens and presented to Esther Reed Chapter, daughters of the American Revolution, of Spokane, who placed the deed in perpetual trust in the hands of Whitman County Commissioners. The monument was erected at a cost of \$1800 by the untiring small number of patriotic women of the chapter. The twenty-five foot shaft of Barre granite marks the point near Rosalia, Washington. The four tablets on the monument bear these inscriptions: Sacred to the Memory of the Officers and Men of the United States Army who Lost Their Lives on this Field in Desperate Conflict with the Indians in the Battle of Ne-hots-nim-me, May 17th, 1858. IN Memory of Chief Tam-mu-tsa (Timothy) and the Christian Nez Perce Indians--Rescuers of the Steptoe Expedition. Capt. O.H. Taylor, Lieutenant William Gaston, 1st Sergeant William C. Williams, Privates Alfred Barnes, Victor Charles Demoy, Charles H. Hamish, James Crozet. Erected by the Esther Reed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Spokane, Washington, June, 14, 1914.

YAKIMA COUNTY

To mark the spot where Chief Kamiakin made the first irrigation ditch in the Yakima Valley, the Washington State Historical Society drove down a pipe on the spot containing historical data June 30, 1918. It is located in the apple orchard of Walla Willey [Wiley] up the Antanum Creek.

A monument at Union Gap in memory of a member of the Yakima Indian tribe, erected by the tribe and friends November 9, 1917. The inscription reads: "In Memory of Ow-Tow-Nah-Hee--A Non-Combattant Killed 3 1/2 miles north of here--by Ow-Hah-Tah-Ma--a Gov't Scout.--Yakima War, 1855-56--The Only Indian Hurt in the Battle of Pay-Oy-Ti-Koot. Erected by the Yakimas and Friends Nov. 9 1917 (sic) ~~1919~~ [1917]

FERRY COUNTY

A Monument marking the grave of Ranald MacDonald was dedicated October 27, 1951, under the direction of the Historic Sites Advisory Board of the Washington State Parks Commission. The location is near Toroda, seventy five miles northwest of Old Fort Colville. He was the son of Archibald MacDonald and Princess Sunday daughter of Chinook Indian Chief Com-Comly. His chief is mentioned by Lewis and Clark as being near their last camp on the Washington side of the Columbia River, November, 1805. Ranald MacDonald was the first teacher of English in Japan, 1849-49 (sic) The narrative of his early life on the Columbia under the Hudson's Bay Company's regime; of his experiences in the Pacific Whale Fishery; and of his great Adventure to Japan; with a sketch of his later life on the Western Frontier, 1824-1894, has been published, edited and annotated from his original manuscripts by William S. Lewis and Naojiro Murakami, 1923. He was born May or June, 1824, his mother dying soon after, and died August 5, 1894.

Dr. Keith Murray, Social Studies Division, Western Washington College of
Ed. Bellingham.

Advisory Board on Historic Sites to State Parks and Rec Commission.

Dr. Keith Murray, chairman,

Chapin Foster asked us to serve on the Centennial Committee as
special committee on dedications.

If you are asked or if some request comes to Centennial
headquarters which I must refer to you as regional representative,
it was suggested that a dedication might well follow something
like this line.

Welcome master of ceremonies, possibly our member, to give
story along with the welcome of the development of the market program.

Invocation.

History back of the marker itself.

Relation of marker to centennial and state history

Formal dedication as part of state marker system by either the member
or some member of the board.

Addendum--Supplementary information on sites

1-Haller Battlefield is located near the foot of Assum (Eel) Trail leading down Toppenish Ridge from the Simcoe Mountains. Near too is the terminus of the 65-mile long Military Road, starting at Fort Dalles on the south of the Columbia River. The Military Road approaches Simcoe from the east after the bottom of the ridge has been reached. Captain ~~Russ~~ Frederick Dent, brother-in-law of President Ulysses S. Grant was in charge of constructing the road.

The unexplored potential of the petrified forest ~~xxxx~~ area may be a point for consideration. One of these petrified forest areas is on the slopes of Toppenish Ridge, entire stumps of fossilized trees being reported there. Would a university geology field class be interested in a non-cost survey? Or would possibly a Yakima Valley College field class be interested, determining if this was result of the same geological period as "creation" of Ginkgo Petrified Forest? If there are any additional varieties, or if this is another "strata" with entirely new varieties. Discovery of the Ginkgo area and subsequent discoveries have been combined with "promotion" to make it a well patronized place. The cutting and processing of material for jewelry could be imagined as an eventual byproduct of tribesmen.

To be considered too is the lake by the slide. If this lake is fishable or plantable would it not offer the only accessible lake on the Reservation reached by trail.

Closer to the battlefield site, where some of the breast works rocks were placed by soldiers should be the sawmill site wheretimber for Fort Simcoe Buildings was procured.

All these could be considered in line with hiker trails in a specified historical site and recreational area combined.

2- addendum, supplementary information on sites

Two Buttes- On the southwest face of the eastern butte is a legendary formation, a scooped out place easily visible from the highway. This relates to the legend of Grizzly Bear or Polar Bear and Frog, in which Bear, losing to Frog went north to live where nights are many months long, hence our regulated days and nights now.

Additionally the gap is of geological interest. Here the Yakima River slowly established a course through uplifts of formations still in process of land birth in days when the Cascade Mountains were being formed. By legend, the gap was cut out by Beaver, a mythic tales character returning to the Celilo Fishery with his wife from that place, from his home in the Kittitas Valley. (There are several versions of this legend.)

Through this gap the first covered wagon trains to enter the Valley en route to Puget Sound, even before the Treaty of 1855, were assisted to pass by tribesmen living nearby. There being no road, the wagon wheels were removed and the beds and wheels were carried through the gap and reassembled.

Near here, too "the border" of the Reservation. Below here a short distance from the Parker Bridge was the site of the LaChappel Ferry. Below, not far distant on the Yakima the fishery, where salmon are taken by dip-net by fishermen perched on scaffolds such as have always been built at the fisheries along the Yakima and Columbia where there was need. At the Sunnyside Diverson Dam was the location of an old culture, (subterranean houses) which were first observed long before the treaty and were then only ruins.

additional notes on the military engagements

Haller Battlefield--Mules and stock of the soldiers were so thirsty that they "broke" from their herders and handlers and raced to the creek.

When the pack mules were taken, the bags were ripped open by the warriors with their knives and when shelled corn poured out of some of the bags, some of the people thought the ~~ke~~ernels were human teeth.

There have been numerous reports of people who have "seen the howitzer" that Haller ordered cached and abandoned, wheels etc. were described. While his journal or rather military report once refers to Howitzers (plural) it is the only reference and subsequent references are to one, singular. A careful reading of the journal also shows that the carriage became unusable and that the gun was packed on a mule, so this was what anyone seeing something with "wheels" saw, the carriage.

Col. Wright's military correspondence is very specific on the "lost howitzer," On his return from an expedition into the Yakima Country he specifically mentions that the howitzer cached by Haller was recovered and taken to the Dalles.

In boarding school days a story perpetuated by older men to younger boys is a "ghost" story.

This tells of a person riding or walking on Assum Trail, of hearing bugles blow and horses running; of men shouting and of soldier riders appearing, rushing on down the trail and disappearing into the hillside. "Ghostly" riders, when bugles sounded, also rode across the old parade grounds at Fort Simcoe and "right through the buildings," before disappearing.

Two Buttes--Somewhere in my notes I have an account of a Yakima war chief, who rode a white horse and who during the "taunting" of the soldiers, would ride out in front, within rifle range and whose power prevented him from being killed.

2-additional notes on the military engagements

Without protracted research, and you may know, more specifically "men of note" participating in the Haller engagement and the Two Buttes .

For instance it doesn't appear Kamiakin was at the latter, but someone must have been there directing them, who?

Some reports indicate 7 killed in the Haller engagement (soldiers) and this could be possible as Haller's correspondence seems to be pretty cleverly written . The additional information on that could be obtained from army records through microfilm which may show up in subsequent research . The entire troop roster would be possible to acquire.

E.C.O(?) three initials I'm not sure offhand about the last Ord was in on the Two Buttes deal. I've an inquiry off now to see if this is the Ord for whom Camp Ord in California is named. Most servicemen on the coast are sent there for their initial military training and this would strike a common ~~word~~ chord if it links up as I'm sure it will. He was also an eccentric, rode out from Fort Dalles wearing a pair of carpet slippers. He took pot shots verbally and through accusations at Rains later and Rains counter-charged him with the theft of Father Pandosy's boots from the Ahtanum Mission.

There were lots of accusations in connection with both campaigns and a general reflection of reports in military correspondence that both were far from being successful.