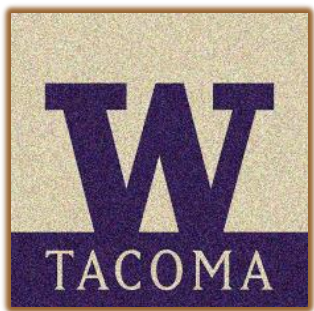


Puget Sound Indian Wars of 1855-1856, and Their Ties to the Land Today



1854 1855 1856 Present

Decembe26th, 1854:
The Medicine Creek Treaty



Chief Leschi, wanted peace and pursued it after the treaty and all throughout the war. He asked only that Governor Steven's provide a reasonable land base for his people, which Steven refused. Instead Steven's resorted to creation of a private army, militia, to terrorize the Native People. -KingGeorge

January 22nd, 1855:
The Point Elliot Treaty

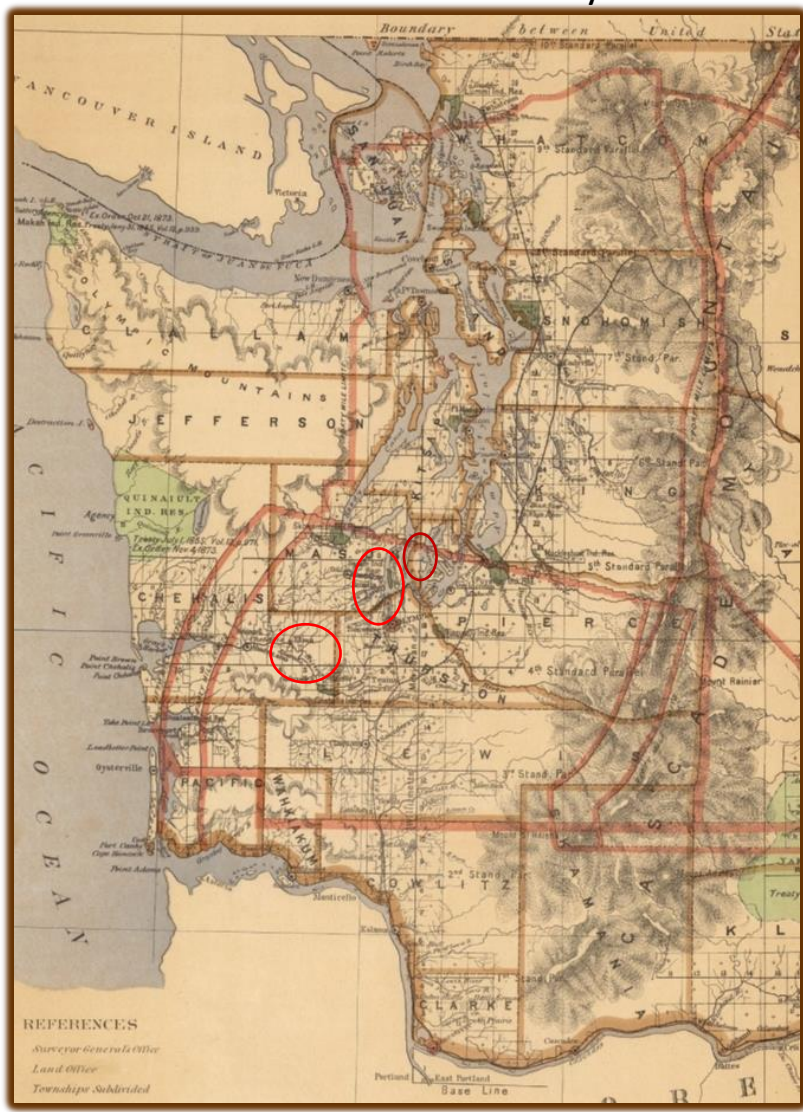


Figure 1
Washington Territory Map 1876 – Muckleshoot, Nisqually, and Puyallup Tribe circled in red.

Late October 1855:

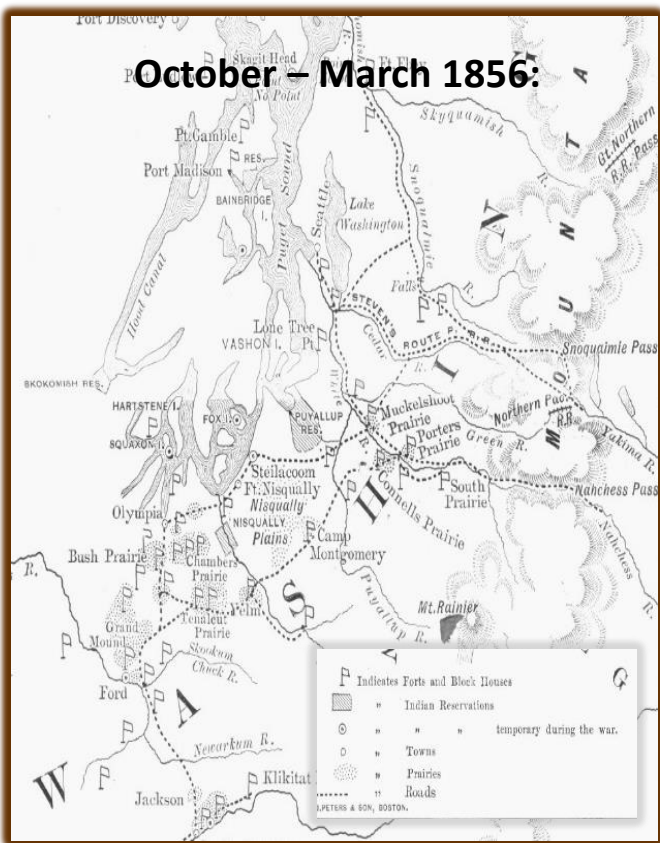
Green River Valley Villages: Ilaqo, Soos, and Burns Creek Villages.

The Indian villages and their resources were threatened by the aggressive squatters, staking "claim" to the land. In response to the threats, the Indians fought to preserve there sustainable way of living.



Figure 2
Model of a traditional Muckleshoot winter house, White River Valley Museum, Auburn, Washington

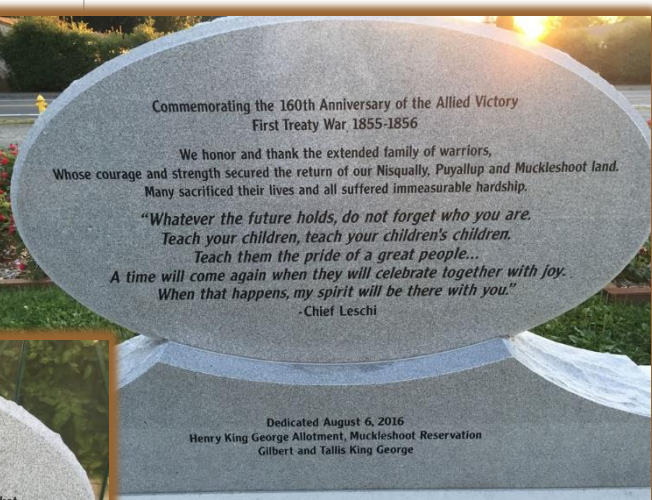
October – March 1856:



Hostility increasing between the Indians and the settlers, in the Green River Valley and along the White, Green, and Puyallup Rivers. Many battles took place.

Increased U.S. Military presence. Forts and block houses built along the rivers and in the Prairies, the life lines to the Indian People.

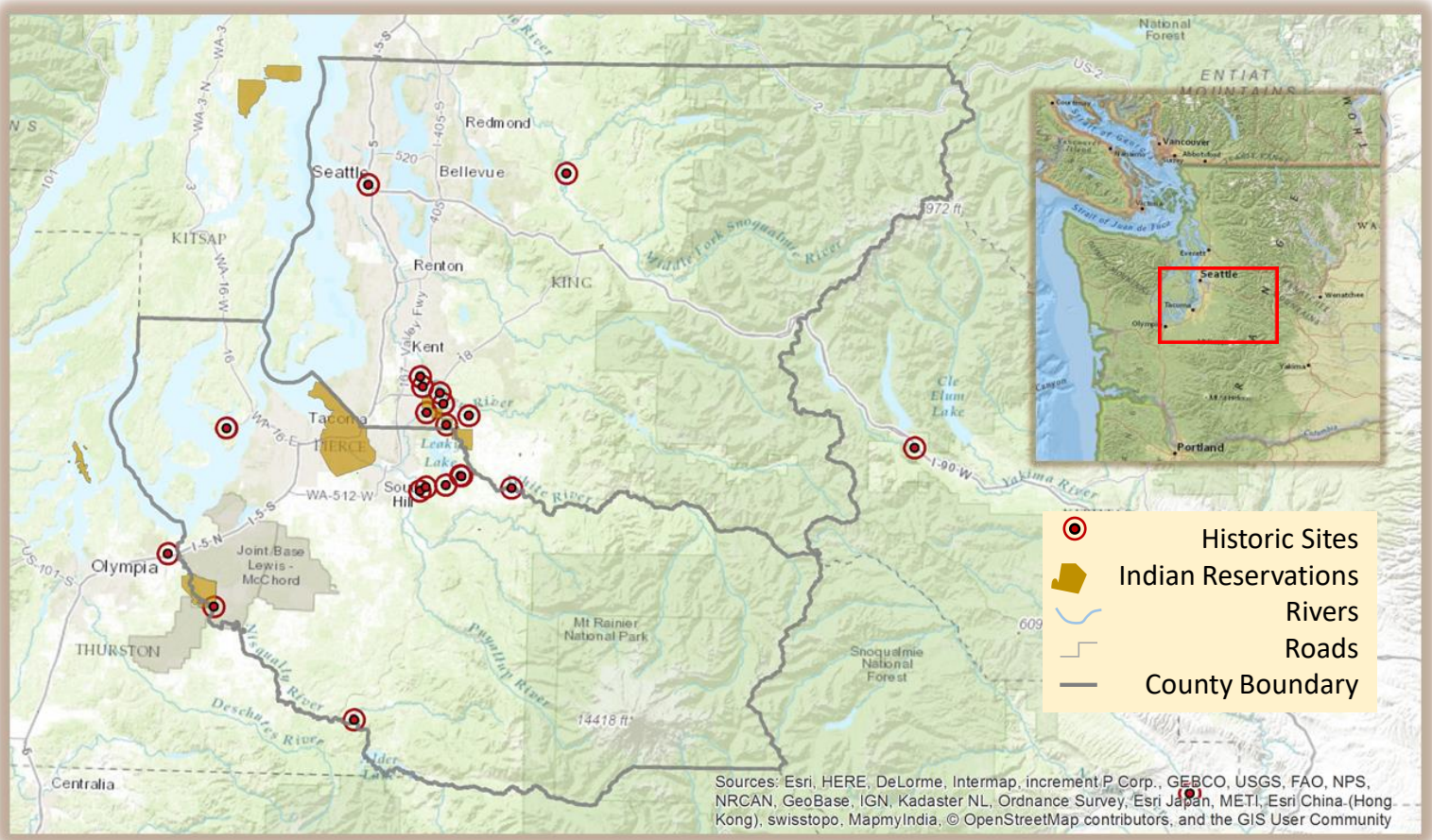
The Muckleshoot Indians were initially allotted zero acres. It was the courageous warriors' who scarified their lives to have what they have today.



This monument was erected to honor the warriors of the First Treaty War and is located on the Henry KingGeorge Allotment, located on the Muckleshoot Reservation.

Objectives -----

- Place the Indian Warriors, on the landscape, that they sacrificed their lives to protect and preserve; and provide a route of the battles and villages they once lived in. Restoring a lost connection between the Warriors and their surviving descendants.
- Determine if the approximate location where these events took place or the villages and homesteads once resided in, can be preserved on todays landscape.
- Identify what type of preservation would be appropriate based on.



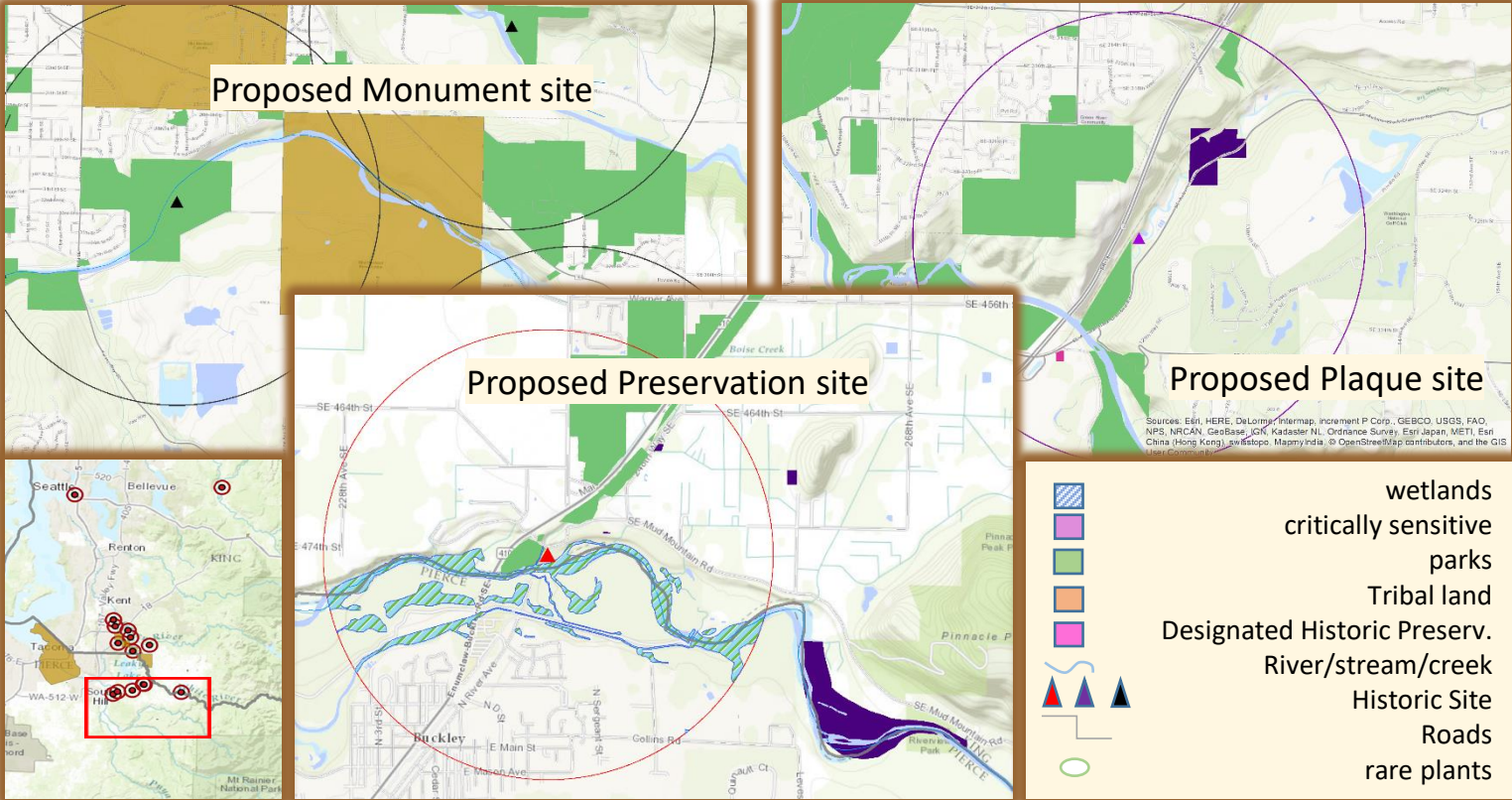
References: 1. History Link. 2/20/2003. Essay 5253, "Treaty of Medicine Creek, 1854." 2. Thomas, Jeffery. 5/3/2000. Puget Sound (Puyallup Indian War Ca. 1855-1856 – Summary of the Fennel Creek Watershed Events. 3. KingGeorge, Gilbert and Tallis. 2016. Script for "Listen My Nephew." 4. Puyallup Tribal News. 8/25/2016. "Monument honors 49 warriors of the First Treaty War of 1855-1856."

Methods -----

- The process and techniques used to connect these historic events spatially to the land they took place on:
1. Geocoded historic events, imported into my ArcMap geodatabase, and assigned x and y coordinates.
 2. Spatially joined King and Pierce County.
 3. Imported various land feature data:
 - Parks, Historical Designated parcels, Tribal land areas, wetlands, rare plants sites - current and historic, critically sensitive areas, rivers and streams / creeks, roads, and few others.
 4. These datasets were clipped to the joined County layer.
 5. Fields were added to "Historic Events" attribute table to include columns for the data listed above.
 6. A one mile buffer were placed around the historic sites, and each point was evaluated to determine if the above attributes were within the buffered area. An editing session was started to update the points attribute table.
 7. Next, each buffered site was evaluated to see what intersected with point buffer area. Ideally, this would done by creating a query. However it was done with the, "zoom to selection" tool.
 8. The points with the most land features, found within the buffer were selected and exported as their own layer.

Results -----

- Linking the history of the warriors and the miles they traveled to protect their culture, their sustainable way of life, and the land; is vital to the continued protection and preservation of the Muckleshoot culture and resources.
- The approximate locations of the Indian villages, settler homesteads, and the battlefields were determine to be in areas that can be preserved.
- There were 3 forms of preservation suggested for the 3 types of historic sites:
 - Monuments = significant historic events (*battles, and Treaty signing*).
 - Plaque / Signage = a place to share knowledge of traditional ways of daily living (*Indian villages, and settler homesteads*).
 - Historical Designations = site needs to be protected and preserved.(*Either battles or villages*)



Purpose -----

The primary purposes of my research project are to locate documented battlefields and other hostile historic events that took place during the Puget Sound Indian War of 1855-1856 along the White, Green, and Puyallup River's and valleys; and to place the Indian warriors on the landscape to show where they lived and the resources they lived off.

Although these events are not monumented or highlighted by most communities, there is no denying they happened. The longhouses, did exist. The ancestral roots of the warriors, still live today in the prairies they once gathered in and in the lost rivers they once fished. .

Credits:
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Data Sources:
King County – Recreation, Wetlands, Parcel Address,
Pierce County – Parks, Wetlands, Tax Parcels,
Washington State – Historic Designation Sites, County Boundaries, Sensitive Areas, Federal Land, Streets, and Rare Plants.