

RESERVATIONS BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR

History

Reservations are managed by a federally recognized Native American tribe under the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs rather than state governments. In 1855 a party of Natives killed eight settlers in the White River Massacre. In response to this attack, Americans captured 4,000 noncombatant Native Americans and moved them to Fox Island for close observation. Additionally, southwestern tribes who had no tradition of warfare were raided and their villages placed under surveillance. Upper and Lower Chehalis families were forcibly relocated as were coastal tribes such as the Cowlitz; the few Chinook people were moved to Fort Vancouver. All remained captive until at least the end of the war, nearly two years. Many died due to insufficient food, water, and shelter.

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

Legends & Lessons

By August 1856 the Indian War was over. Governor Stevens visited Fox Island to “renegotiate” the 1854 Treaty of Medicine Creek, a major factor in the outbreak of war. Imagine the disadvantage felt by the tribes there that day.

Official Name	Location of Reservation
Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation	Southeastern Grays Harbor County and southwestern Thurston County.
Columbia Indian Reservation	Primarily in the southeastern section of Okanogan County and the southern half of Ferry County.
Cowlitz Indian Reservation	Near La Center, in northern Clark County.
Hoh Indian Reservation	The Pacific Coast of Jefferson County.
Jamestown S'Kallam Indian Reservation	Near Sequim Bay, in extreme eastern Clallam County.
Kadawash Indian Reservation	The town of Golds, in head Oreille County.
Lower Elwha Indian Reservation	The mouth of the Elwha River, in Clallam County.
Lummi Indian Reservation	West of Bellingham, in western Whatcom County.
Makah Indian Reservation	On Cape Mudge, in Clallam County.
Muckleshoot Indian Reservation	Southeast of Auburn in King County.
Nisqually Indian Reservation	Western Pierce County and western Thurston County.
Noosack Indian Reservation	Town of Denning, Washington in western Whatcom County.
Port Gamble Indian Reservation	Port Gamble Bay in Clallam County.
Spokane Indian Reservation	Western and northern shores of Port Madison, northern Kitsap County.
Puyallup Indian Reservation	Primarily northern Pierce County.
Quileute Indian Reservation	Southeastern portion of the Olympic Peninsula in Clallam County.
Quinault Indian Nation	Primarily the north coast of Grays Harbor County.
Sanish Indian Reservation	Anacortes.
San-Suente Indian Reservation	Near Garrison in southern Skagit County.
Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation	Along Willapa Bay in northwestern Pacific County.
Stromboli Indian Reservation	Just north of Shelton in Mason County.
Tongue Point Indian Reservation	Scenic valley in west King and Snohomish Counties.
Spokane Indian Reservation	Almost entirely in southern Shown County and in northeastern Lincoln County along the Spokane River.
Squahamish Indian Reservation	The entire of Squahamish Island and the town of Ketchikan in Mason County.
Stillewater Indian Reservation	Along the Stillwater River in Snohomish County.
Suquamish Indian Reservation	The southeastern side of Fidalgo Island in Skagit County.
Tahiti Indian Reservation	Port Susan in western Snohomish County.
Upper Skagit Indian Reservation	Western Skagit County near the towns of Sedro-Wooley and Burlington.
Yakama Indian Reservation	Primarily in southern Yakima County and in the northern edge of Klickitat County.

Placing Native Americans on islands to be starved to death is a recurring theme in American history. New England used Deer, Peddocks, Long and Brewster Islands. Below view Minneapolis-St. Paul's Pike Island in the heart of the Mississippi River. The year was 1862 and the peoples were those of the Dakota Sioux.



Ethnobotanical Gardens

Native plant “starts” from Bonhoeffer Gardens (to your SW, by the I-5) illustrate 99 foods and materials available to the American peoples who lived here 10,000 years without the need to develop agriculture. Planter boxes contain:

American Dunesgrass (42) Baldpate Rose (78) Beach Strawberry (22) Bitter Cherry (66) Bitter Root (41) Black Crowberry (30) Blackcap Raspberry (88) Blue Elderberry (86) Bracken Fern (69) Bristle Prickly Pear (52) Broad-Leaved Shooting Star (28) Buffalo Berry (90) Caneberry (71) Cattail (95) Chokeberry (67) Clarke (40) Coastal Black Crowberry (74) Common Juniper (38) Cow Parsnip (36) Douglas Fir (68) Douglas Hawthorn (27) Englemann Spruce (58) Evergreen Huckleberry (96) False Lily-of-the-Valley (47) Garden's Yucca (56) Giant Yucca (99) Golden Currant (72) Great Canoe (19) Hairy Raspberry (12) Harsh Indian Parsnips (21) Highbush Crowberry (89) Indian Celery (45) Indian Plant (51) Indian Thistle (21) Kinnikinnick (13) Lady Pine (16) Lewis' Black Orange (17) Lichen (64) Luscious Fern (17) Madonia (11) Meadow Rue (79) Oregon Bladder (53) Oregon White Oak (76) Quail (54) Pacific Columbine (7) Pacific Dogwood (18) Paper Birch (18) Parry Everlasting (95) Pioneer Crowberry (74) Plantain (42) Pseudotsuga (13) Pycnanthemum (13) Quaking Aspen (62) Red Alder (67) Red Flowering Currant (77) Red Stem Ceanothus (22) Red-Outer Dogwood (21) Salal (35) Salmonberry (82) Saskatoon Serviceberry (88) Shining Birch (21) Shore Pine (66) Siberian Spruce (24) Silene (59) Small Cedar (20) Snowberry (91) Salt Rush (37) Spreading Snowberry (89) Swamp Birch (13) Sweet Birch (65) Tall Oregon Grape (44) Thimbleberry (83) Southern Blueberry (83) Tule (68) Twinflower (43) Vanilla Leaf (51) Vine Maple (61) Wax Currant (72) Western Columbine (18) Western Dock (84) Western Huckleberry (94) Western Honeyuckle (16)

The Farm Museum and Garden's goal is to provide Washington State public school students a visual, non-text, introduction to NW History. Local Legends are stories our ancestors told (to us), their grandchildren, who are now 75 years of age. “History” (as compared to “lies perpetrated on the dead”) is taken from Wikipedia under the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike Agreements until PLC can develop its unique limited prose. These efforts are now underway with assistance of local school districts and the Stillaguamish Tribe. Plant prose, QR Code Links, and photos are taken from: www.usda.gov (attribution: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture), Wikipedia, and the UoW's www.biologyburke.washington.edu/herbarium website under educational uses. URL Links provided by: USDA, NRCS; the PLANTS Database (<http://plants.usda.gov>) National Plant Data Center, Baton Rouge, LA 70874-4490 USA. Visitors enter under the Revised Codes of the State of Washington - RCW 4.24.200 & 4.24.210 allowing public recreational use, including nature study and viewing or enjoying scenic or scientific sites/ways on private land. Museum and gardens are proposed uses that still require Snohomish County Planning approvals. At present buildings serve as auxiliary storage units for PLC's native plants, gardening equipment, and Christmas decorations.