

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page ____

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 04000316

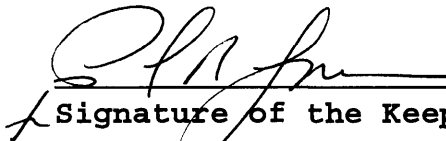
Date Listed: 4/14/2004

Point Elliott Treaty Monument
Property Name

Snohomish WA
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

4/14/04
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Level of Significance:

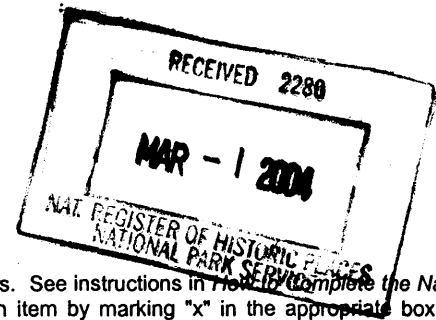
The appropriate level of significance is: *local*.
[The current nomination does not provide a level.]

These clarifications were confirmed with the WA SHPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic name POINT ELLIOTT TREATY MONUMENT

Other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number NE Corner of Lincoln Ave & 3rd Street not for publication

city or town Mukilteo vicinity

State Washington code WA county Snohomish code 061 zip code 98275

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 2/19/04
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other (explain:)

[Signature] 4/14/2004
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not incl. previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
1	_____	objects
1	_____	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:
Monument/Marker

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:
Monument/Marker

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A

walls N/A

roof N/A

other STONE: Granite

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
X F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

POLITIC/GOVERNMENT

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1930 - 1931

Significant Dates

1930, 1931

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sullivan, Thorton A. "Jack" (stone cutter)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
#
recorded by Historic American Engineering
Record#

Primary location of additional data:

- X State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property Less than 1 acre**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>10</u> Zone	<u>55</u> <u>20</u> <u>19</u> Easting	<u>53</u> <u>10</u> <u>565</u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.) The nominated area is located in Section 4 of Township 28N, Range 4E, in Snohomish County, Washington and is located on the NW corner of the Rosehill School (Rosehill Community Center) grounds abutting the sidewalk. The resource is located in Flowers Addition to the City of Mukilteo, Blk 4, Lot #1, known as parcel # 0045099400100.

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) The nominated property encompasses a 8'x8' square foot print of ground containing the marker and surrounding grounds.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Pat Kessler
 organization _____ date Nov 2003
 street & number 1146 2nd Street telephone (425) 710-9399
 city or town Mukilteo state WA zip code 98275

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Mukilteo (Mayor -- Donald L. Doran) / & State of Washington
 street & number 4480 Chennault Beach Road telephone (425) 355-4141
 city or town Mukilteo/ Olympia state WA zip code 98275

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet -

POINT ELLIOTT TREATY MONUMENT
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

Section number 7 Page 1 of 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION:

Erected by Everett-based Marcus Whitman Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) in 1930, the Point Elliott Treaty Monument is approximately six and one-half foot high, three feet wide, and fifteen inches thick, and rests on a concrete base. On the west face of the marker is a large bronze plaque cast with the Daughters of the American Revolution emblem of a spinning wheel under which the following is inscribed:

"1855

1930

AT THIS PLACE ON JANUARY 22, 1855,
GOVERNOR ISSAC I. STEVENS
CONCLUDED THE TREATY BY WHICH THE
INDIANS CEDED THE LANDS FROM POINT
PULLY TO THE BRITISH BOUNDARY. OF THE
ONE HUNDRED SIGNATURES, EIGHTY- TWO
WERE BY INDIAN CHIEFS, HEADMEN AND
DELEGATES OF NUMEROUS TRIBES. THE FIRST
FOUR RECOGNIZED AS LEADING CHIEFS OF
THEIR OWN AND ALLIED TRIBES WERE
SEATTLE, PATKANIM, GOLIAH, AND CHOW-
ITS-HOOT. THE UNITED STATES SENATE
RATIFIED THE TREATY ON MARCH 8, 1859.

ERECTED BY THE MARCUS WHITMAN CHAPTER,
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION OF
EVERETT, WASHINGTON"

The text was written by one of Washington State's foremost historians, University of Washington Professor Edmond S. Meany¹ The monument was tooled by Everett resident Jack Sullivan, then co-owner of Everett Marble and Granite Company.² The DAR Wheel, was designed by Dr. G. B. Goode in 1892. The emblem is comprised of a spinning wheel, each spoke tipped with a star representing the original 13 colonies. Through the wheel is a distaff holding grouping of flax reeds.

¹ January 26, 1931 Letter to Edmond S. Meany from Mable Miller (DAR)
May 7, 1931 Letter to Edmond S. Meany from Mrs. C. C. Gilman (DAR)
May 8, 1931 Letter to Professor and Mrs. Meany from Pauline Harriet Dootson (DAR)

² History Gets Cleaned Up - The Everett Herald, September 17, 1965

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SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE:

The Point Elliott Treaty Monument is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion "A", for its association to the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) and their chapter organization in Everett. The monument commemorates the signing of Treaty of Mukilteo in 1855 a pivotal treaty, which legally opened the Puget Sound area to Euro-American settlement. It serves as evidence of a later generation's assessment of the past and its significance is derived from the value of the monument as a cultural expression of the 1930s. The Point Elliott Treaty, between territorial Governor Issac Stevens and several Puget Sound tribes, set forth the process and program for the tribes to cede their claims on the Puget Sound to the United States and established several reservations.

Daughters of the American Revolution

The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution was founded on October 11, 1890, during a time that was marked by a revival in patriotism and intense interest in the beginnings of the United States of America. During that time, women felt the desire to express their patriotic feelings and were frustrated by their exclusion from men's organizations which in their minds were formed to perpetuate the memory of their male ancestors who fought to make the country free and independent. As a result, a group of women in Washington D.C. formed their own organization and the Daughters of the American Revolution has carried the torch of patriotism ever since.

The objectives laid forth in the first meeting of the DAR have remained the same for over 100 years of active service to the nation. Those objectives are: **Historical** - to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; **Educational** - to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge, thus developing an enlightened public opinion..."; and **Patriotic** - to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty. Since its' founding in 1890, DAR has admitted more than 800,000 members.

In the years immediately following the organization of the DAR, a great interest was manifested in the historic spots associated with the war for American independence. As such, plans by various chapters were formulated to record the history of the significant locations and to mark them with appropriate monuments. Later the organization extended its work to include all points identified with the country's history at both a national and state level. Each state organization was urged to locate and definitely mark the places linked with its state's own history, either by action of the state organization or by individual chapters. Sites marked in the state of Washington by the various chapters included locations of contact for the first Euro-

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Americans, to the graves of important pioneers (see attached list). Among the many monuments, the Point Elliott Treaty Monument, erected by the Marcus Whitman Chapter, is an excellent statewide example. The monument typifies such monuments and markers erected by the DAR in Washington, both in breath of design and in the scope of the ceremonies that surrounded its unveiling.

DAR Marcus Whitman Chapter

The Marcus Whitman Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized June 14, 1911 in Everett with a membership of twenty-three. Mrs. Amos Hager was the organizing regent.¹ Among the educational, historical and patriotic activities of the chapter is the placing of a bolder of native granite in the city park in Everett, marking the spot where Captain Vancouver, the British Explorer, landed on the site of Everett, June 4, 1792 and marking the site of the Point Elliott Treaty. Like many chapters, the Marcus Whitman Chapter has been involved in sponsoring other patriotic events including: the securing of Madame Schumann-Heink, the celebrated contralto, in concert at the Everett Theatre in the 1930's; and co-operation of the chapter with the Everett Drama League to produce an outdoor pageant for Flag day on June 14, 1920.² The chapter is particular proud of having the honor of hosting two of the state DAR Annual State Conferences, 1916 and 1933.

Over the years the Chapter has contributed generously to the following programs: The Martha Berry School, Witherspoon College of Kentucky, to the purchase of Liberty Bonds, New Everett General Hospital. During WWI the chapter supported two French orphans, spent two days per week sewing for the Red Cross and furnished a large amount of knitted garments for the Navy League. The Marcus Whitman Chapter has the distinction of sponsoring the only children of the American Revolution Society in the state, The George Washington Society CAR, which was organized on March 5, 1921.

The Committee on Patriotic Education has been the most active. Cash prizes and gold and silver history medals have been awarded to pupils in the city schools for the best essays on historical subjects and for the highest average in American History. Among of the works by the education committee included posting copies of the U.S. Constitution around the city, and paying monthly visits to the state pen to present programs on U.S. history. The chapter also maintains a collection on genealogical reference books at the local library.³

¹ "History and Register, 1924, Washington State Society of Daughters of the American Revolution" Lowman & Handford Co., Seattle. 1924. pg 87-89.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

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In one of the many activities of the chapter in 1930, the group erected a roughly sculpted slab of granite, with a bronze marker, on the Rosehill School grounds in the town of Mukilteo, Washington to commemorate the 1855 signing of the Point Elliott Treaty. The organizers delayed a commemoration ceremony until 1931 partly at the request of the Mukilteo School Board, on whose grounds the monument stands and also because University of Washington Professor Edmond Meany, a scheduled keynote speaker, had been injured in an auto accident in 1930.

When the unveiling ceremony was held on May 2, 1931, it was a big event. The Everett News reported that over 3,000 people attended the monument unveiling ceremony. Men, women and children came from Everett, the greater Puget Sound area and from many places throughout the country. Approximately 800 witnesses to the monument unveiling were Native American, reportedly many of who were descendants of the original treaty-makers.

The program for the day began with an invocation by the Rev. Hollis Grubb, followed by greetings from Mrs. C.C. Gilman, regent of the DAR Marcus Whitman Chapter, and Mrs. Frank L. Cooper, State Regent DAR. Gilman introduced the members of the monument committee, which included Mrs. Amos Hagger, Mrs. James W. Dootson and Mrs. Harry John Miller.

Mrs. Kate Stevens Bates, daughter of the first Territorial Governor Issac I. Stevens, spoke of her father, the first signatory on the treaty. Mrs. Bates was proud to note that this was the fourth dedication of a monument commemorating the work of her father. Other markers to Stevens are found in Olympia, Walla Walla and Cosmopolis.

Other speakers included U.S. Senator Wesley L. Jones who spoke about "The Present Administration's Intentions Toward the Indians"; and Congressman Lin H. Hadley who spoke about "Our State of Washington". Superintendent of the Tulalip Reservation, August Duclos talked about the establishment of the Tulalip Reservation as a result of the treaty and the creating of "Indian" schools. Chief William Shelton spoke briefly about "My People" then introduced representatives of the tribes which took part in the treaty of 1855. They included representatives from the Swinomish, Sammish, Suquamish, Lummi, Skagit, Upper Skagit, Snoqualomie and Snohomish tribes.

Chief William Shelton described the problems of making the tribes understand what the white men were proposing, due to the difficulties of communication. At the treaty signing he noted that communication was mainly among four individuals, Governor Stevens, Michael T. Simmons, John Taylor and a few tribal

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members.⁴ The English words were translated into the Chinook jargon, then translated into the various tribal languages. Shelton also introduced three Native Americans who took part in the 1855 treaty signing, Chief John Davis of the Snohomish (who was reportedly almost 100 at the time), Chief Bill Kamin of the Snoqualmie, nephew of Chief Patkanim, and Charles Jules, a Snohomish tribal member.⁵ Jules, remembered hearing his elders talk about the treaty, and noted that if Governor Stevens had not been killed in the Civil war, he would have “fixed things up nice.”

Senator Bishop, the first president of the Snohomish tribe since its reorganization, grandson of a tribal chieftain and a state senator for twenty-six years, also spoke. He expressed his conviction that the Native Americans had not received a fair deal from the federal government (a belief shared by subsequent historians) and pledged that he would keep up the fight as long as he lived in an effort to get a settlement of legitimate claims due them under the treaty. Other honored guests included George Bain, a great grandson of Sitting Bull who danced a buffalo dance and war dance in costume, and Richard Eskridge, the only surviving grandson of Governor Isaac Stevens.⁶

One of Washington State’s foremost historians of the day, University of Washington Professor Edmond S. Meany, declared that the erection of the monument was a fulfillment of the state DAR’s motto of “Patriotism, Reverence and Remembrance.” He told the crowd that: “the records of the pow-wows at the great conference attended by thousands of Indians and a few white men at Mukilteo 76 years ago, had been lost or misplaced.”⁷ Meany brought a rare copy of the treaty to the ceremony and described how the tribal leaders of the time, which did not know English, signed the document with an X by their names.⁸ Meany authored the words of inscription on the bronze marker.⁹

The monument was unveiled at 4:30 in the midst of pageantry. Lillian Sinclair, a granddaughter of early pioneers, dressed in colonial costume, and Robert Guss, a Great Grandson of Chief Patkanim, in Indian regalia, pulled the cords which revealed the bronze table on the side of the granite shaft.¹⁰

⁴ “DAR Chapter Unveils Shaft Commemorating Mukilteo Treaty” Everett Herald, May 3, 1931 pg 1-2.

⁵ “Pledges Renewed at Unveiling of Mukilteo Marker” The Everett News, May 3, 1931, pg 1-2.

⁶ “DAR Dedicate Mukilteo Treaty Monument Today” Everett Daily Herald, May 2, 1931, pg 1&2.

⁷ Edmond Meany Quote - Everett Daily Herald, Sunday, May 3, 1931. (page 1)

⁸ “DAR Chapter Unveils Shaft Commemorating Mukilteo Treaty” Everett Herald, May 3, 1931 pg 1-2.

⁹ January 26, 1931 Letter to Edmond S. Meany from Mable Miller (DAR)

May 7, 1931 Letter to Edmond S. Meany from Mrs. C. C. Gilman (DAR)

May 8, 1931 Letter to Professor and Mrs. Meany from Pauline Harriet Dootson (DAR)

¹⁰ “Pledges Renewed at Unveiling of Mukilteo Marker” The Everett News, May 3, 1931, pg 1-2.

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The program prepared for the monument unveiling ceremony reveals that Mrs. Gilman presented the monument to the State of Washington. Governor Roland H. Hartley, who made a short speech, graciously accepted the monument on behalf of the citizens of the state, then placed the care of the monument to the Mukilteo School Board and Mrs. Arthur A. Scott, then president of the school board.

Music for the event was provided by the Mukilteo School Band and the Rhythm Band. Due to the large crowds, special charter buses took the attendees from the downtown area to the school grounds site.¹¹ The tribes in attendance at the ceremony erected several teepees on the Mukilteo High School grounds and entertained the crowd with several tribal dances throughout the day.

About The Point Elliott Treaty

By signing the Point Elliott Treaty, the Northwest Indian leaders ceded to the United States the land extending from Point Pully to the British boundary.¹² The treaty was the second of ten treaties signed by the Northwest Indians and Isaac I. Stevens, Governor and Superintendent of Indian affairs for the Washington Territory.¹³ The treaty, executed at Muckl-te-oh, or Point Elliott, on January 22, 1855 promised non-monetary payments,¹⁴ education, health care and that some lands (reservations) would remain under Native American ownership. Under the treaty five reservations were created: Tulalip, with 12, 543 acres; Lummi, with 12,543 acres; Suquamish, with 7, 168 acres; Ft. Madison, with 7,284 acres; and the Muckleshoot, with 3,714 acres.¹⁵ The tribes retained fishing and hunting rights essential to their survival and culture. Although these controversial treaties are said to be the reason for the Indian wars that raged for years after the treaties were executed, however no battles involved the tribes represented by the Point Elliott treaty signatories.¹⁶ At the time, the treaty was reportedly signed with chiefs and headmen in the presence of 2,300 Native Americans.

As was customary for the time, the Treaty was prepared in advance, and, although there was always a lot of discussion between the parties, it was expected that the various chiefs would sign on the dotted line. Before the Point Elliott Treaty was read to the tribes, they sang a song after the Roman Catholic form and recited a prayer. Then Governor Stevens asked "Does anyone of you object to what I have said?" Chief Seattle is

¹¹ "Descendants of Treaty Signers will be Present." Everett Daily Herald, May 1, 1931, pg 1.

¹² The Point Elliott Treaty

¹³ Tribal Nations Celebrate Northwest Treaties of 1855 (<http://www.hanford.gov/reach/viewpdf.cfm?aid=91>)

¹⁴ Ratified Treaty No.283 Document, note at end of last page (0266) *National Archives Seattle, WA*

¹⁵ "Pledges Renewed at Unveiling of Mukilteo Marker" The Everett News, May 3, 1931, pg 1-2.

¹⁶ Edmond Meany Quote - *Everett Daily Herald, Sunday, May 3, 1931.* (page 1)

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credited with the following response: *"I look upon you as my father. All of the Indians have the same good feeling toward you and will send it on the paper to the Great Father in Washington. All of them, men, women and children, are glad that he has sent to take acre of them. My mind is like yours; I don't want to say more. My heart is always good towards Doctor Maynard; I want to get medicine from him."* Governor Stevens replied: *"My friend Smith has put me in mind of something which I had forgotten. You shall have a doctor to take care of your bodies. No my friends, I want you as Doctor Smith has well said to give three cheers."* Reported this was done, then the treaty was read to them and Governor Stevens asked if it was satisfactory. Congress officially ratified the Point Elliott Treaty on March 8, 1859 which President James Buchanan signed into law on April 11, 1859.

Treaty Location

To date the exact location of the signing of the Point Elliott Treaty is not known, even though a variety of historical markers commemorating the signing of the document have been erected within the city of Mukilteo. The DAR monument, the first treaty marker in Mukilteo, commemorates the place of the Point Elliott Treaty signing and not the exact site.

Based on historical analysis of a variety of maps and early writings of the treaty, it can be assumed that the treaty was signed at a site somewhere along the northern shoreline between the present day lighthouse in Mukilteo and the mouth of the Snohomish River in Everett, which lays approximately five miles to the north.

The treaty itself notes that it was signed at *"Mùckl-te-òh, or Point Elliott"*. When translated, some say Mùckl-te-òh, a word from the Northwest tribe's oral culture, describes Point Elliott's goose neck land configuration. Others define Mùckl-te-òh as good camping ground or much fish.¹⁷ To this day the strict meaning of the word is unknown.

When the leaders of the Native American tribes signed the treaty, Washington State did not exist; it was still a territory. There were no established city boundaries. The earliest known map of the area is an 1841 navigational chart by the Wilkes's party which lists Point Elliott as a landmark, however its exact mapping is very loosely defined. A 1905 U.S. Department of Agriculture soil map identifies the tip of Mukilteo (Point Elliott) and a second area about two thirds of the way between Point Elliott and the mouth of the Snohomish River as swamp. The shoreline located between these two swamps presents a possible treaty signing site, but the map also identifies the mouth of the Snohomish River as muck. The area between the

¹⁷ Origin of Washington Geographical Names by Edmond S. Meany Seattle University Press 1923
(pages 181 and 218)

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second swamp and the muck at the mouth of the Snohomish River presents yet another possible site. A further search of early topographical maps (if available) may narrow this uncertainty.¹⁸

Unfortunately, most of the Northwest tribal history endured only by word of mouth and no one thought in 1931 to ask the three surviving members present at the original signing just where the 1855 treaty signing took place. Thus, without the records of the pow-wows at the great conference or much graphical history for the Euro-American side, the exact location of the treaty signing will likely remain a mystery.

Other Point Elliott Treaty Markers

In 1927 many hoped that the Great Northern Railway Company would erect a large monument in Mukilteo to commemorate the Point Elliott Treaty signing because the Company often memorialized the sites of many historic events, such as where treaties were signed.¹⁹ This did not happen though until the DAR erected their monument in 1930.

To celebrate the Washington Territorial Centennial in 1953 and the 1855 signing of the Point Elliott Treaty, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Guard Post 2100 erected a concrete slab and wooden bench at the State Park in Mukilteo (about a half a mile northwest of the DAR monument). The August 15, 1953 celebration included a re-enactment of the treaty signing. Barbecued salmon was served by women of Tulalip. State Senator Howard Bargreen, John Vanderzicht, state parks director, and Mukilteo mayor Al Turem attended the festivities.²⁰ While the bench is no longer at the beach, the remnant plaque, said to have been thrown in the water, is now encased in a kiosk on the east side of the park near the lighthouse. Research using early maps, shows that the location of the marker was swampland and hence is not likely the original location of the treaty signing. The area was filled in when the State Park was created in the early 1950s.

In 1973 another marker was placed at the park site by the Governor's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission to commemorate its listing on the State Register. The nomination, which had little to no documentation, was forwarded to the Keeper of the National Register for listing but was returned due to lack of integrity of the site and lack of verification that the park location was the actual site of the treaty signing. Note that the marker installed in 1973 incorrectly misspelled Point Elliott, missing the second 'T' in Elliott. Today the State marker is encased in the same kiosk along with and adjacent to the above-mentioned VFW marker.

¹⁸ 1905 Soil Map - U.S. Dept. Of Agriculture

¹⁹ *January 7, 1931* Letter to Mrs. Harry John Miller (DAR) from Professor Edmond Meany

²⁰ The Everett Daily Herald August 17, 1953 (page 13)

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Thornton A. "Jack Sullivan

Thornton A. "Jack Sullivan was the carver for the Point Elliott Treaty Monument. Sullivan was a prominent Everett businessman who was president and manager of the Everett Marble & Granite Works Inc. An Everett native, Sullivan was born on March 2, 1899 to Mr. & Mrs. J.J. Sullivan and attended local schools in Everett. Upon graduation he attended one year of forestry school before enlisting in the Marine Corps on April 8, 1917 at the age of 18. He became a member of the 81st Company and left for France to fight in WWI. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive he was wounded. For his bravery in action he received the distinguished Croix de Guerre metal and citation from the French Army.

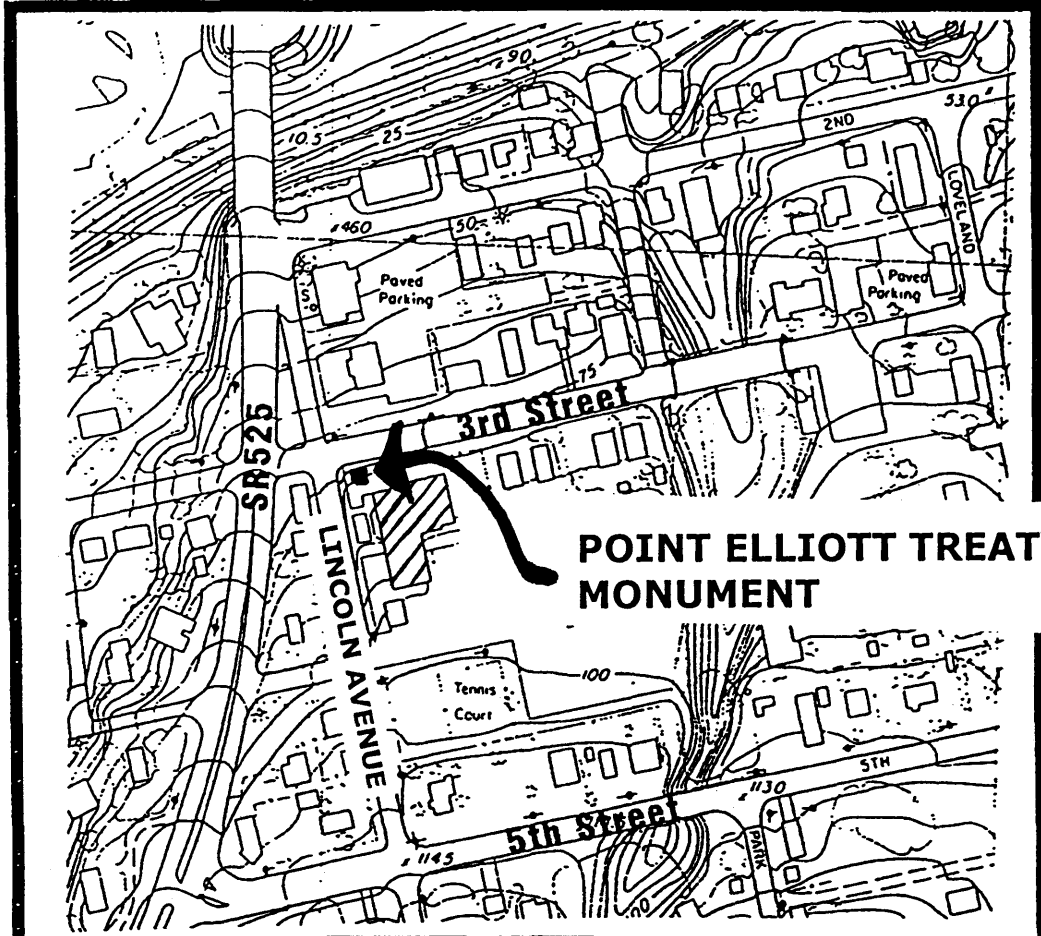
Upon returning to Everett, he became very active in a variety of civic and social organizations. Among them was the Everett Park Board where he served 28 consecutive years as the chairman. In appreciation for his service the city designated Silver Lake Park as the Thornton A. Sullivan Recreational Area. He was also a member of the Alpha Lodge #212, the Everett Scottish Rite Bodies, the Nile Temple, Snohomish County Shrine Club, the Everett Yacht Club, the Evergreen Golf and Country Club and the Everett Elks Club.²¹

Sullivan died in the Everett Hospital on April 10, 1970 at the age of 71.²²

²¹ "Thornton A. "Jack Sullivan" Everett Daily Herald, April 11, 1970.

²² Ibid.

17734



**POINT ELLIOTT TREATY
MONUMENT**

ADDRESS Rosehill Community Center

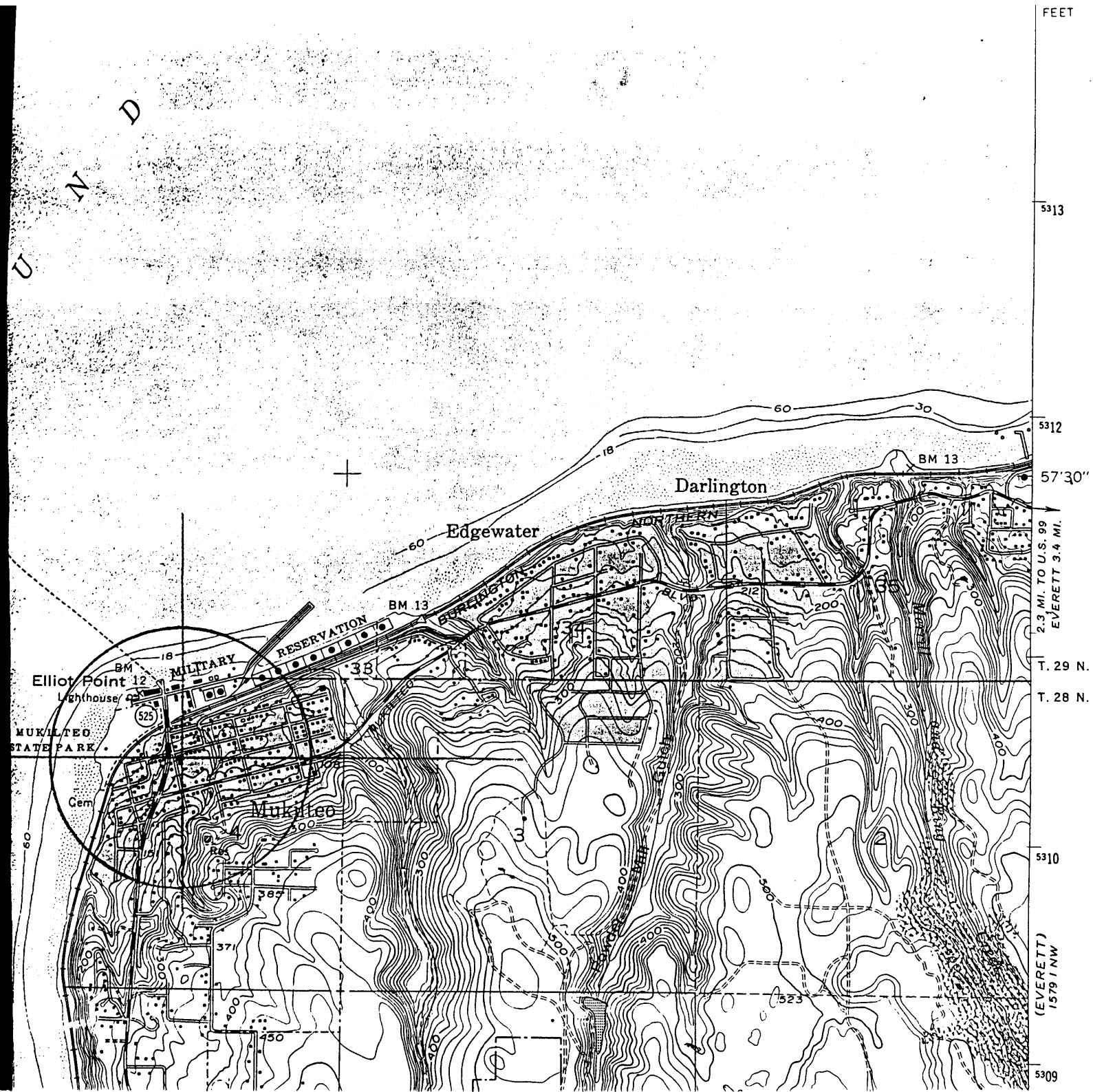
CONST. DATE 1928



CITY OF MUKILTEO

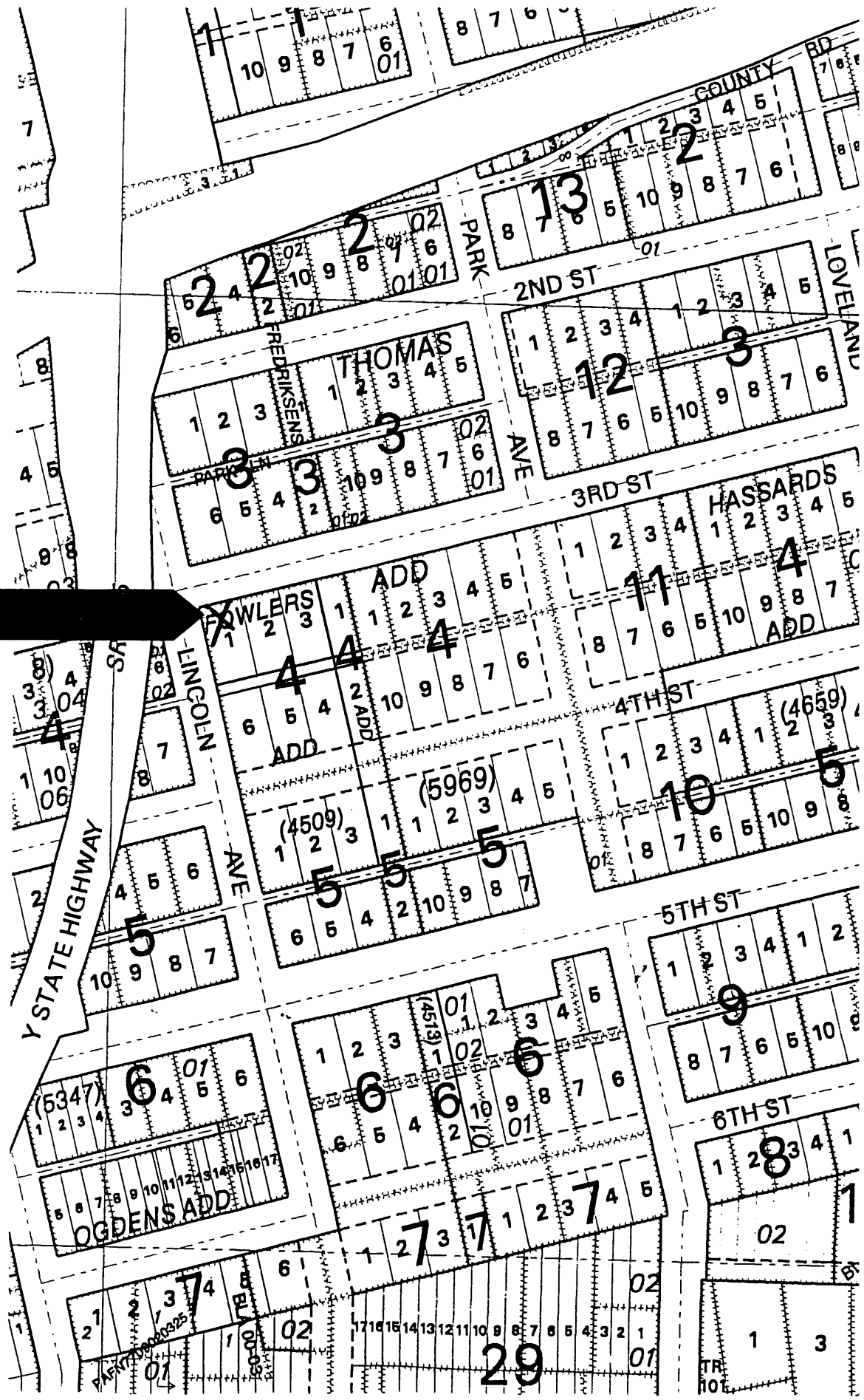
HISTORIC INVENTORY FORM

FEET

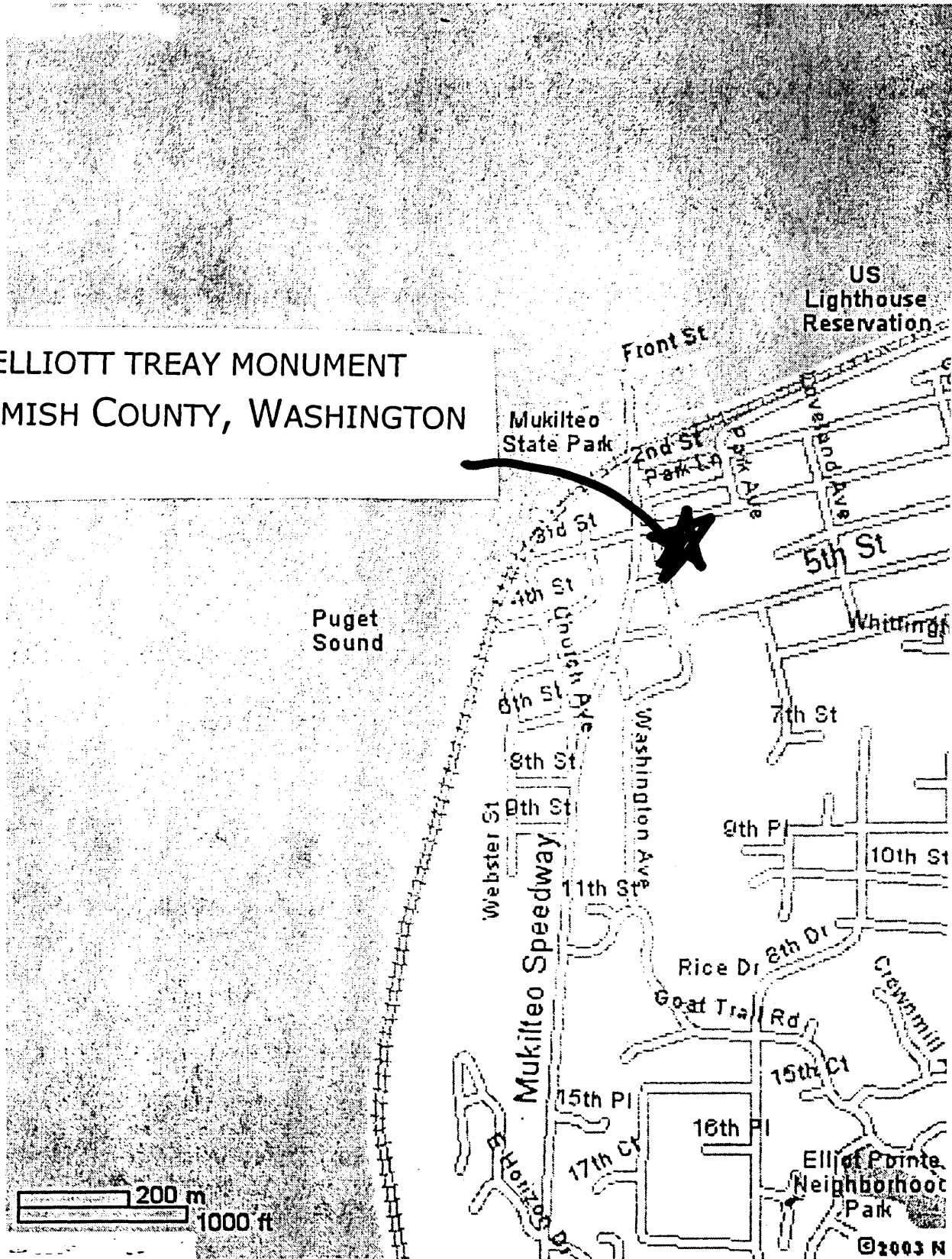


POINT ELLIOT TREATY
 MONUMENT
 10 ZONE
 5520 19 E
 53 10 565 N

NW-4-28-4



POINT ELLIOTT TREAY MONUMENT
SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASHINGTON



DAR MARKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE 1909 - 1961

	MARKER	LOCATION	DATE
1.	George Washington Monument (assisted)	U of W, Seattle	1909, 1938
2.	Damon's Point "Lone Tree", commemorating the discovery of Gray's Harbor by Captain Robert Gray. BM, GB	Oyehut Road and Hwy 90, Gray's Harbor	1911, 1959
3.	Oregon Trail Markers. Erected by DAR and SAR Chapters	Olympia (Governors Park), Tenino, Bush Prairie, Tumwater, Centralia (near Mary lacey park), Grand Mound, Jackson's Prairie, Toledo, Kelso, Woodland, Kalama, Vancouver	1913-1916
4.	Steptoe Battlefield Monument. GM	Rosalia	1914, 1958
5.	Landing of Captain Vancouver. BM, GB	City park, Everett	1915
6.	Memorial to Captain Charles Wilkes who named Point Defiance. BM GB	Point Defiance Park, Tacoma	1915
7.	Memorial bolder and fountain for the Battle of Seattle, 1856. BM, GB	City Hall Park, Seattle	1916
8.	Battle of Two Buttes, 1855. GB	Yakima	1916
9.	Site of the original Fort Walla Walla. BM	Walla Walla	1918
10.	Medicine Creek Treaty and Council Grounds, Dec 24-28, 1854. BM, GB	Near Olympia	1919-1922
11.	Pickett's Bridge. BM	Bellingham	1920
12.	Oregon trail Marker. Fountain, BM	I-5 Bridge, Vancouver	1920
13.	Grave of Elizabeth Ann Sector, A real Daughter, 1814-1910. BM	Seattle	1921
14.	Narcissa Whitman Memorial Drinking Fountain	Wright Park, Tacoma	Pre 1924
15.	Marker naming Port Angeles as the second National City, March 3, 1863. BM, GB	Library grounds, Port Angeles	1924
16.	Grave of Joe Berg, a young soldier killed in action, 1824-	Mount Vernon	1924-25

	1925. BM		
17.	Site of residence, built in 1856, of first two governors of Washington Territory, Governor Isaac Stevens and Elisha P. Ferry. BM, GB	NE corner of Capitol grounds, Olympia	1924
18.	Fort George Wright. BM, GB	Spokane	1925
19.	Grave of Chief Spokane Garry. GM	Greenwood Cemetery, Spokane	1925
20.	Site of Indian Council with Governor Stevens, 1855. BM, GB	Walla Walla	1926
21.	Indian Mission Cemetery	Near Cashmere	1928
22.	Mary Richardson Walker Memorial, Mt. Ash Tree, BM	Jefferson Square, Longview	1928
23.	Old Borst Blockhouse, 1855	Centralia	1928
24.	Site of first capitol building of Washington Territory, BM	Capitol Building, Olympia	1928
25.	Site of First Schoolhouse in Spokane. Flag pole, BM	Crowley Park, Spokane	1928
26.	Grave of Real Daughter, Isabella Johnston Savage Conway, 1838-1915. BM	Greenwood Cemetery, Spokane	1928
27.	Gray's Crossing, Giesy Cooperative Colony of German people settled, 1857	Near Raymond	1928
28.	Site of Old Fort Chehalis and first school opened in this part of state, 1858. BM, GB	Westport	1929
29.	Old Blockhouse site (end of Oregon Trail). BM, GB	Sylvester Park, Olympia	1929
30.	Captain Vancouver Marker.	Hwy 101, Discovery Bay near Port Angeles	1929, 1961
31.	L.C. Beal and Magruder Beal, Pioneers. Built the stone wall on the entrance side of Island Cemetery. BM	Vashon Island	1929
32.	Marking of three graves of Real Daughters in Cemetery. BM	Waitsburg	1930
33.	Marker to Narcissa P. Whitman. BM	Whitman College, Park Street, Walla Walla	1930
34.	Mukilteo Treaty, 1855, BM,GM	Mukilteo	1930
35.	Grave of Mrs. Mary Louise Parker, a real Granddaughter. BM	Mount Vernon	1930-31
36.	Waiilatpu marker honors patriots, among them Wliiam H. Gray, who founded the provisional government at Champoeg, OR may 4 1843	Walla Walla	1931

37.	Suquamish Indian Fort and site of the first schoolhouse in Kitsap County, Oak Tree, BM, GB	near Bremerton	1931
38.	First Fourth of July Celebration, 1861 on Upper Puget Sound	The Maples, west Port Madison	1932
39.	Memorial shaft to George Washington. Bronze drinking fountain, GM	Manito Park, Spokane	1932
40.	Grave of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Doolittle, a real Granddaughter. BM	Odd Fellows Cemetery, Mount Vernon	1932
41.	Marker to Captain Henry Roeder, Pioneer on historic maple tree. BM	Roeder school, Bellingham	1932
42.	Marker for Dr. F.S. Lewis, Pioneer Physician and mayor of the city, 1904. BM	Lincoln Park, Port Angeles	1932
43.	Tomb of Mrs. Anna Gaches, Organizing Regent of Ann Washington Chapter. BM	Mount Vernon	1933-34
44.	Discovery and naming of Port Angeles by Don Francisco Eliza, 1791	Port Angeles	1934
45.	Marker at site of the Ransom Clark Donation Claim dedicated to Lettice Clark Reynolds. BM, GB	Ninth St Hwy, 1 mile s. of Walla Walla	1935
46.	Memorial Bronze Drinking Fountain	Peace Arch International Park, Blaine	1935
47.	Deception Pass marker to Captain George Vancouver who discovered this pass, 1792. BM	North end of bridge, Deception Pass	1935
48.	Lincoln Marker placed on Post Office. BM	Port Angeles	1935
49.	Grave of Anna Miller Upton, beloved member of Chief Seattle Chapter, BM	Seattle	1935
50.	Governors' Memorial Group of Living Trees near the SE corner of the Temple of Justice. Each tree bears bronze tablet with name of the governor it honors.	Capitol grounds, Olympia	1936
51.	Grave of Indian Tom Wil-etch-id, GM	Auburn	1937
52.	Grave of Mrs. Edith Moore Coleman, First Regent of Mary Anne Gibbes Chapter, Statue placed in her honor library. BM	Toppenish	1937-39
53.	Pioneer Monument (assisted)	La Conner	1937-38

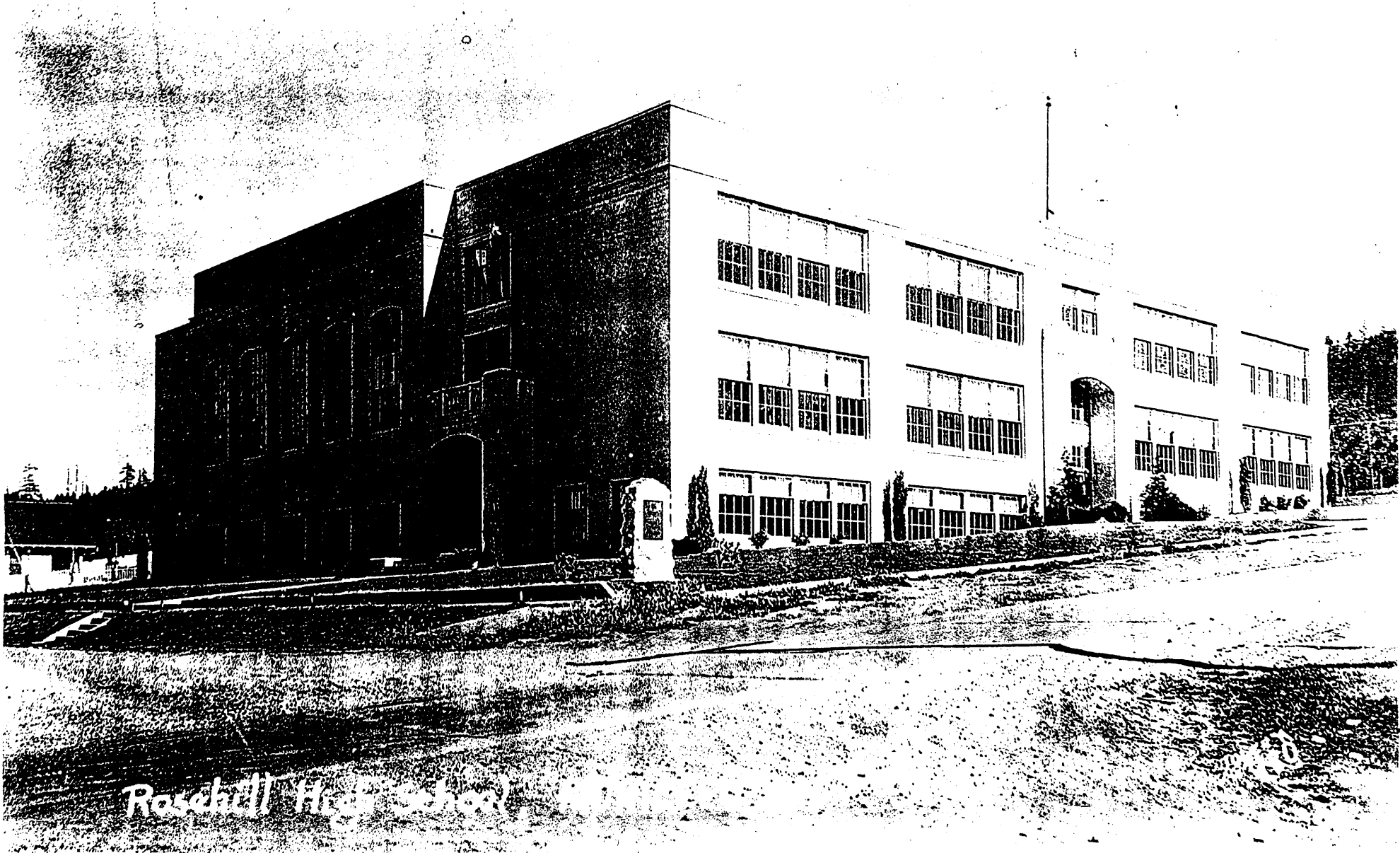
54.	Monticello Convention of 1852. Bronze sun-dial	Robert Long Park, Longview	1939
55.	Old Telegraph Road	Cornwall Park, Bellingham	1941
56.	Marker in honor of Lieutenant Henry Matyn Robert. BM	American Camp, San Juan Island	1941, 1947
57.	Tree grown from one of three cones from the "Lone Tree" at Damon's Point. Fir tree planted, BM.	State Historical Society Grounds, Tacoma	1945
58.	Marker dedicating commanding officers house as a DAR museum. BM	Fort Columbia State Park	1951
59.	Marker on Ebey Blockhouse. BM	Near Coupeville, Whidbey Island	1954
60.	Grave of Mrs. Flora Arland, real Granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier. BM	Wynooche Cemetery, Montesano	1955
61.	Marker commemorating a school in the area in 1830, Chief Spokane Garry School. BM	Euclid and Oak, Spokane	1955
62.	Marker in memory of Chief Seattle. BM, GB	Seattle	1956
63.	Marker for Point-no-Point Treaty signing, 1855. BM GB	Bainbridge Island	1956
64.	Grave of Mrs. Phoebe Goodell Judson, real Granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier. BM	Lynden Cemetery, Lynden	1956
65.	Marker dedicated to Indian Zack. BM	Horseshoe Lake State Park, Woodland	1957
66.	Grave of Mrs. Julia Olseene Palmer. BM	Hollywood Cemetery, Seattle	1959
67.	Grave of Mrs. Ada Thompson Reynolds. BM	Tacoma Mausoleum, Tacoma	1959
68.	First Fourth of July Celebration in the area (assisted)	Lake Sequalitchw, near Tacoma	
69.	First Fourth of July Celebration at Fort Lewis	Fort Lewis	
70.	Narrows Bridge, marking the place where the advance party of Captain George Vancouver camped on may 20, 1792. BM	Tacoma	
71.	Siwash Indian Chief Seattle's birthplace, 1786 and where he is buried, 1866.	Suquamish, near Bremerton	
72.	Grave of Mrs. Eliza Ferry Leary, VP General and later named honorary VP General, 1914, BM	Lakeview Cemetery, Seattle	
73.	16' Totem pole to City of Seattle carved by Chief William Shelton of the Tylalit Tribe	Woodard Park, Seattle	
74.	Grave of Mrs. Hager, Chapter Mother. BM	Everett	
75.	Cement bench with bronze tablet in the back in memory	City Park, Dayton	

	of the Pioneers		
76.	Chief Lawyer, who befriended the white settlers at the Great Indian Council, 1855 (assisted)	Whitman College Campus, Walla Walla	
77.	Landing site of Antoine Plante's Ferry (assisted) GM	Spokane River, 8 miles east of Spokane City	
78.	Site of Important Indian Treaty	Spokane	
79.	New Olympic National Park	Port Angeles	

BM = Bronze Marker
GB = Granite Bolder
GM = Granite Monument

List tabulated from *"History & Directory of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution of Washington State, Vol. I – 1924, Vol. II 1924-41 & Vol. III, 1941-1961.*

Note list does not include memorial trees, such as the George Washington Trees unless bronze plaque was dedicated. Known tree sites include Dayton, Centralia and Chehalis.



Roschell High School





Prof. G. S. Williams



PROGRAM
UNVEILING MONUMENT
COMMEMORATING TREATY
AT MUKILTEO

"America"

Invocation—Rev. Mr. Hollis Grubb.

Greetings — Mrs. C. C. Gilman, Regent Marcus Whitman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Greetings — Mrs. Frank Cooper, State Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution.

"My Father, Governor Isaac Ingais Stevens"—Mrs. Kate Stevens Bates.

Introduction of the Treaty Monument Committee—Mrs. Amos Hagar, Mrs. James W. Dootson, Mrs. Harry John Miller.

Music.

The Present Administration's Intentions Toward the Indians—United States Senator Wesley L. Jones.

Ceremonial Dance—Snohomish Indians.

George Bain, a great grandson of Sitting Bull will assist the Indians in their entertainment

"Indian Reservations in the Treaty Area"—Superintendent August DuClos, Tulalip Reservation.

"My People"—"Chief" William Shelton.

(Mr. Shelton will introduce representatives of following Indian tribes which took part in the treaty of 1855)

Swinomish Sammish Suquamish Lummi
Skagit Upper Skagit Snoqualomie Snohomish

Address—Professor Edmund S. Meany of the University of Washington.

Pageant—Unveiling.

Presentation of Monument to the State of Washington—Mrs. C. C. Gilman, Regent.

Acceptance—Roland H. Hartley, Governor.

Response—Mrs. Arthur A. Scott, President of the Mukilteo School Board.

Prayer of Dedication—Rev. H. M. Jameson.

"STAR SPANGLED BANNER"

(All music is furnished by the Mukilteo School Band and the Mukilteo Rythm Band)

Notes: The Indians will camp overnight on the Mukilteo School grounds and give further entertainment and dances around their bonfire to which the public is invited.

Robert Guss, a great grandson of Chief Patkanim, will, with Lillian Sinclair, a granddaughter of pioneers, unveil the monument.