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Summative/CBA:

Building on what you have learned and using additional research, select an option for your summative/final assessment:

Option #1: CBA: [Middle School: Humans & the Environment](#)

Research how the Nisqually Tribe and a different, unrelated group are impacting the environment in Western Washington State

Option #2: CBA: [High School: Humans & the Environment](#)

Research how the Nisqually Tribe and other cooperating agencies are impacting the environment in Western Washington

Option #3: Teacher Select/Design**Conclusion: *Back on the River***

After the battle of Connell's Prairie and the atrocities committed by the Washington Territorial Militia, the U.S. Army and President Franklin Pierce turned their attention to Stevens. Here is an account of what became of the leaders, warriors, soldiers, and others involved in the 1st Treaty War.

A Presidential Reprimand

Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens' actions resulted in a Congressional investigation and reprimand from President Franklin Pierce. The President and the U.S. Congress blamed Stevens for the war, how he handled the treaties, and the location of the reservations. President Pierce ordered Stevens to go back and meet with Nisqually, Puyallup, and other Native Americans to renegotiate the treaties.

Fox Island Agreement

Aug 4-5, 1856:

Fox Island Peace Council: Governor Stevens met with "non-combative" or "friendly Indians" representatives of the Nisqually and the Puyallup and agreed to expand and change the location of their reservations. On January 20, 1857: Nisqually People regained 4,717 acres on both sides of the Nisqually River. The Puyallup and Muckleshoot also gained land back near their rivers.

Leschi and Quiemuth

Gov. Stevens became vengeful and blamed Leschi for all his woes. On November 13, 1856, Leschi's nephew Sluggia betrayed him by luring Leschi into a trap. He was taken as a prisoner and sent to Fort Steilacoom. His brother Quiemuth was taken to Gov. Stevens' home for safety. However, in the early hours of the morning, men barged in and killed Quiemuth. Leschi repeated that he did not sign the treaty and fiercely resisted confinement on a reservation. He was accused of the "murder" of a Territorial soldier named Colonel A. Benton Moses. The U.S. Army protested that it was during the war, and Moses was a Militiaman under orders from Lt. Gov. Mason.

After the first trial ended in a “hung” jury, the jury convicted Leschi in a second trial. In 1858, Leschi was judicially murdered by hanging. His hangman, Charles Grainger, stated, “He was in good flesh and had a firm step and mounted the scaffold without assistance, and as well as I did myself. I felt then I was hanging an innocent man, and I believe it yet.”

Through tireless efforts of the Nisqually Tribal Council, historian Cecilea Carpenter, and others, a Historical Court of Inquiry conducted a new trial in 2004. The seven-member tribunal of judges found that Leschi “should never have been charged with murder because of an act of war. In declaring this, they cleared the name of Chief Leschi.

Isaac I. Stevens

In 1861, Stevens left Washington and served as a Union Brigadier General in the Civil War. He was killed in action in 1862 during the Battle of Chantilly.

Charles H. Mason

Charles H. Mason continued in politics serving once again as acting governor from August 1858 – July 1859 because Gov. McMullen was removed from office. He died after a “short” illness in 1859

Charles and Kalakala (Leschi’s daughter) Eaton

Kalakala and Charles raised several children before relocating to Yakima City (now Union Gap), Yakima County, Washington, in 1870. Charles died there on 19 Dec 1876 (aged 57) Kalakala died on March 25, 1880, in Yakama, Wa.

Joseph Brannan

After the deaths of his brother William and his family on the White River in 1855, he joined Capt. Henness of the Territorial Militia and went on a killing spree of Native Americans. A park in Auburn still memorializes and bears the name Brannan.

H. J. G. Maxon

H. J. G. Maxon found glory in the Pioneer and Democrat Newspaper and was promoted to Major while out on the second scout at the Mashel and Nisqually Rivers. Major Maxon then served on the committee formed to prosecute Chief Leschi. Maxon was unsuccessful in business and moved to the Idaho Territory. In 1879, Maxon pursued political office and was elected as an Ada County Representative for the Territorial House in Idaho. Then in 1884, H.J.G. Maxon died. His body is in an unmarked grave in Eagle, Idaho, that no one remembers.

Fort Nisqually

With the fur trade in decline and increasing harassment from American settlers, tax collectors, and revenue agents, Fort Nisqually closed in 1869, and the United States paid the HBC \$460,000 for its land.

Qualchan and Owhi

Qualchan's father, Owhi, was imprisoned in 1858 after continuing to fight against the US Army. Qualchan rode in dressed in full regalia to meet with Col. George Wright. His wife Whist-alks and brother Lo-Kout were with him. The soldiers grabbed Qualchan, tied him up with rope, and hanged him. A few days later, his father, Owhi, was shot to death en route to Walla Walla Prison. Their many descendants live on in Washington State and beyond.

Kamiakin

After the Last Battle of Connell's Prairie, Kamiakin and Native Americans in Eastern Washington went deeper into war. They were victorious in battles but could not win the war. Kamiakin was severely injured during battle in 1858. He feared for his life and left Washington for Montana. Later, he returned to Eastern Washington but refused to go on the Yakama Reservation formed from a treaty he rejected. He died in 1877, but his name lives on through several schools named after him.

Warriors and Families

Many warriors and Native American families continued on with their lives. In 1886, the Allotment system privatized land, and much land was lost through deceptive property sales. Their culture was under constant attack and even outlawed. Warrior's names live on through their descendants.

Back to the River

Leschi, other leaders, and warriors fought in the 1st Treaty War to regain the land for their people. They succeeded. The Nisqually People have been stewards of the land since time immemorial.