

SENATE RESOLUTION  
8672

By Senator Haugen

WHEREAS, The Kikiallus Nation is a part of documented Washington State history; and  
WHEREAS, Specific race codes have been assigned by the United States Census Bureau for Kikiallus American Indians; and

WHEREAS, The Kikiallus were among the first inhabitants of the Skagit River Valley, the coastline and islands around the river's delta, and near the Skagit River's mouth; and

WHEREAS, The primary land area of the Kikiallus was the entire northern half of Camano Island and parts of Whidbey Island with eight permanent villages, as shown by a map in Ebey's Island; and

WHEREAS, Those permanent villages were in the Jim Creek area, near Penn Cove, Utsalady Bay, and Lower Skagit on the South Fork Skagit River at the mouth of Carpenter Creek between the present towns of Conway and Fir; and

WHEREAS, Maps from the National Archives, the United States Army, and the National Park Service contain data bases of the source map, Indian Land Areas Judicially Established (1978), which portray results of cases before the United States Indian Claims Commission or the United States Court of Claims in which the Kikiallus Tribe proved their original tribal occupancy of a tract within the continental United States; and

WHEREAS, Hanging in the lobby of the Stanwood School District is a map on the wall that places permanent settlements of the Kikiallus near Arlington, Snohomish, Jim Creek, and Lake Riley and along the Kikiallus River; and

WHEREAS, The original name of the Skagit River was the Kikiallus River; and

WHEREAS, The Kikiallus Tribe is listed among other American Indian Tribes of Washington State, and the Stanwood Area Historical Society suggests the Kikiallus Tribe as a research resource for Native American history in the Stanwood and Camano Island area history; and

WHEREAS, The Treaty of Point Elliott, 1855, names Kik-i-allus among the allied and subordinate tribes of Indians occupying certain lands situated in the Territory of Washington; and

WHEREAS, Sd-zo-mahtl, of the Kik-ial-lus, is recorded as the signing delegate for the Kikiallus at the Treaty of Point Elliott which Governor and Superintendent, Isaac I. Stevens signed; and

WHEREAS, The Index of Treaties entered into by the various North American Indians has identified the Kik-i-allus Nation at Point Elliott on January 22, 1855; and

WHEREAS, Different spellings, such as Kikiallus, Kikiyalus, Kik-i-allus, and Kikiallu have been identified; and

WHEREAS, The Kikiallus have been identified in other maps, reports, and publications, such as the Table of Primitive Peoples, Pioneers of Upsalady, Camano Island, Tribal Tourism in Washington State, A Guide to the Records of George F. Wright of the University of Nevada, Washington State Government documents, the Carl Albert Collection from the Department of the (1974) Indian Affairs Bureau; and

WHEREAS, Deposition of John Lyon or Lyons for claimant, Kikiallus, taken at Swinomish Indian Reservation, on March 8, 1927, is a matter of record; and

WHEREAS, The National Archives, Washington Donation Land Claims, lists the Kikiallus Tribe among its sources of claimants v. The United States of America; and

WHEREAS, On or about July of 1998, Chief and Judge Douglas P. Lavan received a check for \$868 as partial payment for the Kikiallus land claim; and

WHEREAS, The Honorable Chief and Judge Douglas P. Lavan received on February 19, 2002, a Certificate of Incorporation to the Kikiallus Nation and has been granted EIN #30-0054767 for the Kikiallus Nation from the United States Internal Revenue Service;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Senate honor the Kikiallus Nation of Native American Indians, who were among the original inhabitants of the Skagit River Valley of

Washington State, whose name should be forever acknowledged for the ancestors and descendants of the Kikiallus Nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to Governor Locke's Office, Island County Executive, Snohomish County Executive, Governor's Office of Indian Affairs, and Washington State Historical Society.