



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

[www.raremaps.com](http://www.raremaps.com)

(858) 551-8500  
[blr@raremaps.com](mailto:blr@raremaps.com)

## [ Port Madison Indian Reservation - West Port Madison ] 1907 Kitsap County Atlas Township 26 North, Range 2 East, W.M.

**Stock#:** 101544  
**Map Maker:** Anderson  
**Date:** 1895  
**Place:** Seattle  
**Color:** Uncolored  
**Condition:** VG+  
**Size:** 9.3 x 9.5 inches (including text)  
**Price:** \$ 145.00



### Description:

Detailed cadastral map, centered on Port Madsion and the Port Madison Indian Reservation.

Includes dozens of landowner names and contemporary annotations.

The Port Madison Indian Reservation, located near Agate Pass in Washington State, has a history deeply intertwined with the Suquamish people and their interactions with European settlers and the U.S. government. Authorized by the Point Elliott Treaty of January 22, 1855, the reservation was formally established through an executive order on October 21, 1864, as a designated land for the Suquamish Tribe, as well as other Coast Salish peoples such as the Duwamish and Sammamish who later joined the reservation.

Historical records indicate that the first significant contact between the Suquamish and European explorers occurred in 1792 when British Captain George Vancouver explored the Puget Sound. This encounter marked the beginning of increased interactions between the Suquamish and non-Native peoples, escalating with the establishment of British trading posts in the region in the early 19th century.

The establishment of the Washington Territory in 1853 marked a critical period for the indigenous



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populations as the U.S. government sought to extinguish aboriginal claims to land to facilitate non-Native settlement. This led to the signing of the Point Elliott Treaty in 1855, where the Suquamish, under the leadership of Chief Seattle and others, ceded significant portions of their land to the U.S. government. In return, they retained a designated area for themselves—what is now the Port Madison Indian Reservation—ensuring their rights to fish, harvest shellfish, and maintain their cultural and natural resource rights within their ancestral lands.

Over the years, the reservation has faced challenges, notably the encroachment of non-Tribal ownership due to policies facilitating non-Indigenous land acquisition. Despite these challenges, the Suquamish Tribe has maintained its cultural heritage and sovereignty. Today, the tribe plays a significant role in regional environmental and resource management, acting as a co-manager with the State of Washington for the state's salmon fishery, reflecting their enduring connection to their ancestral lands and waters.

**Detailed Condition:**