



Resource Collection: Indigenous Maritime Heritage in Washington State

Created by Dr. Meagan Harden

Welcome to Maritime Washington’s collection of resources related to Indigenous maritime heritage! Here you’ll find a range of materials that attest to the enduring relationships between Tribal nations and the saltwater they have traversed since time immemorial. Whether you’re looking for reliable research to inform your interpretation work, frameworks for effective collaboration with Tribes, or advice on how to incorporate Indigenous languages into your projects, this Resource Collection contains something for everyone.

For thousands of years, Indigenous people have inhabited the area that now includes the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area. Tribal nations have fished the rivers, bays, inlets, and channels that comprise Washington’s waterways. They have established ceremonies and protocols to honor the marine life that sustains them, from salmon and shellfish to bull kelp and cattails. Entire languages have grown out of this area, anchoring Indigenous culture in the language of this place. As Makah leader Tsuh-kah-wihtl is documented telling Governor Isaac Stevens in 1855, “I want the sea. That is my country.”

Because saltwater is so central to Indigenous life in Washington, it’s difficult to separate maritime heritage from non-maritime heritage. For this reason, we’ve taken a broad approach to the resources included in this collection. For example, we have included content that discusses Coast Salish architecture (recognizing that many village sites have been historically located near shorelines), Indigenous art (which often incorporates marine motifs like salmon and orcas or utilizes materials like shell and bone), and treaties between Tribal nations and the United States government (in which Tribal leaders reserved their right to harvest fish and shellfish as their ancestors had since time immemorial).

As you move through this Resource Collection, remember that no amount of research can replace real, meaningful relationships with Tribal nations. These resources provide excellent opportunities to deepen your knowledge of Indigenous maritime heritage, and to inform quality content development. Pair these resources with genuine efforts to engage with Tribal nations (see the Working with Tribal Nations section for tips on how to do this!), and you’ll be smooth sailing in no time.

Editor’s note on Version 1.0: *This document is created and updated in close collaboration with Tribes. For Version 1.0 of this document, partners included the Suquamish and Squaxin Island Tribes. Representatives from each partner Tribe were invited to review all sections of the Resource Collection and have given formal approval for their respective content in “Section Three: Tribe-Specific Resources.”*



As Maritime Washington continues its work with the twenty-one federally recognized Tribal nations with ties to these waters, we expect this Resource Collection to grow and change as well—particularly through the additions to the “Tribe-Specific Resources” section. We will publish new versions periodically. Please refer to the header of this document to determine which version you’re currently reading.

How to use this Resource Collection:

The Resource Collection is organized as an annotated bibliography, with brief descriptions of each entry and suggestions for how to use them. It is divided into three sections: General Themes, Resource Types, and Tribe-Specific Resources.

The General Themes section brings together resources that address multiple Tribes or Indigenous topics more broadly, such as Indigenous ecological knowledge, the Fish Wars, and oral traditions. These materials are well suited for informing exhibits or other interpretive work, and for educating yourself and your team about Indigenous maritime heritage.

The Resource Types section includes materials such as archives, maps, and anthropological accounts. These resources are especially useful for conducting original research or locating primary sources for exhibits, curriculum, and other interpretive materials.

Finally, the Tribe-Specific Resources section features materials created by or about individual Tribal nations. Each of these sections has been reviewed and approved by the respective Tribe, ensuring that the information reflects their perspectives and priorities.

Throughout this Resource Collection, resources created, written, or significantly shaped by Tribal citizens are marked with an asterisk (*). This designation makes them easy to identify and locate—simply use Ctrl+F to search for the asterisk. These marked entries highlight materials that center Indigenous perspectives.

We’ve also included the format of each resource in brackets—for example, [podcast], [book], or [video]—to help you quickly find what you need. If you’re looking for a specific type of resource, you can use Ctrl+F to search by format (for instance, “[video]” to find videos to share at a staff meeting).

You can explore the collection using the following formats: [app], [archive], [archival collection], [archival database], [article/essay], [audio file], [bibliography], [book], [census data], [curriculum], [directory], [dissertation/thesis], [handbook], [infographic], [magazine], [organization], [podcast], [report], [training], [treaty], [video], [virtual exhibit], [walking tour], [webpage].



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SECTION ONE: GENERAL THEMES

1.1 Tribal Nations in Washington 101

The resources in this section provide introductory information on Washington’s Indigenous cultures, history, demographics, languages, and more. These resources are useful for individuals or organizations embarking on projects related to Native culture in Washington, because they provide a strong foundation and accessible interpretation to build from.

Tip: These resources are a great way to identify salient topics in Indigenous culture, making them excellent tools for preparing to engage with Tribal nations. However, these resources cannot replace collaborating with Tribes directly—



check out the Working with Tribal Nations section of this guide for tips on how to work with Tribes.

1. Alexandra Harmon. (1998). *Indians in the Making: Ethnic Relations and Indian Identities Around Puget Sound*. University of California Press. <https://www.ucpress.edu/books/indians-in-the-making/paper> [book]
 - a. *Indians in the Making* offers a comprehensive account of interactions between Indigenous peoples and settlers in what is today Washington State, chronicling how Indigenous identities adapt to (and confound) settler colonialism over time.
2. Bruce Granville Miller (editor). (2007). *Be of Good Mind: Essays on the Coast Salish*. University of British Columbia Press. <https://www.ubcpres.ca/be-of-good-mind> [book]
 - a. *Features Indigenous contributors
 - b. Comprised of eleven essays from historians, anthropologists, linguists, archaeologists, and Indigenous writers, *Be of Good Mind* explores how Coast Salish relationships and practices interact with colonization by both Canada and the United States.
3. Bruce Granville Miller and Darby C. Stapp (editors). (2016). *The Contemporary Coast Salish: Essays by Bruce Granville Miller*. *Journal of Northwest Anthropology*. <https://cas-sca.ca/en/the-contemporary-coast-salish-essays-by-bruce-granville-mille/> [book]
 - a. This edited volume compiles essays by anthropologist Bruce Granville Miller, whose work examines various aspects of Coast Salish law, social structures, oral tradition, gender, and much more.
4. Jacilee Wray (editor). 2002. *Native Peoples of the Olympic Peninsula: Who We Are*. University of Oklahoma Press. <https://www.oupres.com/9780806146706/native-peoples-of-the-olympic-peninsula/> [book]
 - b. *Features Indigenous contributors
 - c. Nine federally recognized Tribal nations call Washington's Olympic peninsula home, including the Hoh, Skokomish, Squaxin Island, Lower Elwha Klallam, Jamestown S'Klallam, Port Gamble S'Klallam, Quinalt, Quileute, and Makah nations. Edited by anthropologist Jacilyn Wray, this volume includes nine essays written by members of these Tribes regarding cultural heritage, tourism, and more.
5. Legacy Washington. "We're Still Here:" The Survival of Washington Indians. <https://www2.sos.wa.gov/legacy/werestillhere/> [virtual exhibit]
 - d. This virtual exhibit hosted by Legacy Washington covers topics such as land, treaties, identity, fish, culture, and more. The exhibit uses multimedia and textual interpretation to honor the roles that Tribal nations have played in Washington's historical trajectory.
6. Marian W. Smith (editor). (1949). *Indians of the Urban Northwest*. Columbia University Press. https://books.google.com/books/about/Indians_of_the_urban_Northwest.html?id=XJDYAAAAMAAJ [book]



- e. This edited volume includes research essays related to Indigenous culture and society in the northwest. In particular, see the chapter written by J.M Collins titled “John Fornsbey: The Personal Document of a Coast Salish Indian.”
7. Northwest Region census information from the National Congress of American Indians. <https://www.ncai.org/region/northwest-region> [census data]
 - f. The National Congress of American Indians publishes regional profiles of demographic data that highlight American Indian and Alaska Native populations. Data points include housing characteristics, economic characteristics, educational attainment, and more.
8. Robert H. Ruby, John A. Brown, and Cary C. Collins. (2010). A Guide to the Indian Tribes of the Pacific Northwest: Third Edition. University of Oklahoma Press. <https://www.oupres.com/9780806140247/a-guide-to-the-indian-tribes-of-the-pacific-northwest/> [book]
 - g. An encyclopedic introduction to Tribal nations in the Pacific Northwest, this text includes alphabetical overviews of more than 150 Tribal nations’ history, geography, demographics, and culture. Supplemented by photographs, reading lists, and a pronunciation guide, this book is a great starting point to learn more about the region’s Indigenous peoples.
9. Wayne Suttles (editor). (1990). Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 7, Northwest Coast. Smithsonian Institution. <https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/handbook-north-american-indians-v-7-northwest-coast> [book]
 - a. This text provides background information on the Indigenous peoples of the coastal northwest, including discussions on language, environment, history, art, and the Indian Shaker Church.
10. Young and Indigenous Podcast. <https://settingsunproductions.org/young-and-indigenous-podcast> [podcast]
 - a. *Created by Indigenous youth
 - h. The Young and Indigenous podcast consists of podcast episodes researched, written, recorded, edited, and published by Indigenous youth in Washington. Topics addressed include Indigenous art, democracy, food sovereignty, language revitalization, and much more.

1.2 Working with Tribal Nations

Despite the importance of collaborating and consulting with Tribal nations in Washington, many of us never receive training or guidance on how to do so effectively or respectfully. The tools below provide foundational frameworks for working work with Tribes, from project conceptualization and Tribal outreach to maintaining long-term relationships.

1. American Indigenous Tourism Association. 15 Cultural Protocols to Know Before You Visit Indigenous Homelands in the U.S.



- <https://americanindigenoustourism.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/2.-American-Indigenous-Tourism-Associations-15-Cultural-Protocols-To-Know-Before-You-Visit-Native-Homelands-in-the-U.S.-1.pdf> [infographic]
- a. This handy flyer provides fifteen principles for respectfully visiting Indigenous homelands. Use this as a guide for your own travels and site visits, or post in a visible space for your colleagues to consult. For more guidance, check out the accompanying guide titled [How to Responsibly Visit Tribal Nations and Alaska Native Villages An Education Entry Point for Non-Indigenous Guests](#).
2. Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs. Tribal Directory. <https://goia.wa.gov/tribal-directory> [directory]
 - a. This list of Tribal contacts is an excellent resource for beginning your collaboration with Tribal nations. On this page, you’ll find the names and contact information for federally recognized Tribes in Washington, Tribal Chairs, Tribal community organizations, Washington congressional delegates, federal agencies in Washington, GOIA staff, state agency Tribal liaisons, Tribal colleges, Tribal newsletters, Tribal courts, Tribal museums, Tribal casinos, and Indian organizations.
 3. Larry D. Keown. (2010). Working in Indian Country: Building Successful Business Relationships with American Indian Tribes. Hugo House Publishers. <https://hugohousebookstore.com/product/working-indian-country-paperback/> [book]
 - a. Based on twenty years of working with Tribal nations, Larry Keown’s Working in Indian Country provides an accessible roadmap for business professionals seeking to work effectively with Tribal nations.
 4. National Congress of American Indians (2020). Tribal Nations and the United States: An Introduction. Washington, D.C., February 2020. [report] <https://cdn.sanity.io/files/raa5sn1v/production/3e782452a1ed9a2e03425ba035b353f54b2c2e46.pdf>
 - a. *The National Congress of American Indians is comprised of representatives from Tribal nations across the United States, and positions itself as the unified voice for American Indian and Alaska Native issues.
 - b. Founded in 1944, the National Congress of American Indians represents Tribal governments and Indigenous communities across Indian Country. This 2020 publication provides an overview of Tribal governance, addressing topics such as sovereignty, treaties, democracy, and government-to-government relationships.
 5. Native Knowledge360°. The Impact of Words and Tips for Using Appropriate Terminology: Am I Using the Right Word? <https://americanindian.si.edu/nk360/informational/impact-words-tips> [article/essay]
 - a. Have you ever stumbled over whether to use “Native American,” “American Indian,” “Native,” or other terms when referring to certain individuals or groups of people? This short guide from the



Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian will help you navigate terminologies in a United States context.

6. The Whitener Group and The Nature Conservancy. Indian Country 101: Tribal Engagement Training.
<https://www.conservationtraining.org/course/view.php?id=309> [training]
 - a. *Trainings developed by Squaxin Island Tribal members
 - b. This online training offered by the Whitener Group and the Nature Conservancy provides a crash course for natural resource practitioners seeking to improve their Tribal engagement. With six courses in total, the Indian Country 101 platform introduces learners to Indigenous history and culture, Tribal government, treaty rights historically and today, and best practices for Tribal engagement. The 102 sessions focus specifically on Washington State.

1.3 Organizations to Know

Several Washington-based organizations create and distribute key news and research regarding Tribal nations and aspects of maritime heritage including fisheries, environmental restoration, and fish habitat. Check out the following organizations for an idea of ongoing work in these areas.

Tip: Many organizations maintain mailing lists or publish regular newsletters. Sign up to receive these updates to your inbox so that you can stay in the know about relevant projects and initiatives.

1. Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. <https://nwifc.org/> [organization]
 - a. Founded in 1974 following the Boldt Decision, the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission (NWIFC) is a natural resource management support service organization for 20 treaty Tribes in western Washington, including the Lummi, Nooksack, Swinomish, Upper Skagit, Sauk-Suiattle, Stillaguamish, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin Island, Skokomish, Suquamish, Port Gamble S’Klallam, Jamestown S’Klallam, Lower Elwha Klallam, Makah, Quileute, Quinault, and Hoh Tribal nations.
2. Northwest Treaty Tribes. <https://nwtreatytribes.org/> [organization]
 - a. The communications arm of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Northwest Treaty Tribes tells stories of how Tribes protect and restore natural resources.
3. Salmon Defense: Protecting Salmon for Our Common Future
<https://salmondefense.org/> [organization]
 - a. Salmon Defense was established by twenty western Washington Tribes in 2003 to provide an independent nonprofit focused on the welfare of our region’s salmon and their habitat. Visit the Salmon Defense website to learn more about Tribal efforts to protect and restore salmon.
4. Setting Sun Institute. <https://settingsunproductions.org/setting-sun-institute-> [organization]
 - a. *Indigenous-led organization



- b. The Setting Sun Institute is an Indigenous-led think tank based in Bellingham with the core aim of restoring salmon. The organization addresses the root causes of salmon decline from a Coast Salish perspective, and works to amplify Indigenous voices in policy and science.
5. University of Washington's For Washington: Tribal Nations webpage. <https://www.washington.edu/forwashington/region/tribal-nations/> [webpage]
 - a. The University of Washington hosts "For Washington," which highlights work at the University. The Tribal Nations section of the website shares stories of university projects conducted through partnerships with Tribal nations, addressing issues such as fishing stocks, language revitalization, energy sovereignty, ocean adaptation, and more.
6. Washington Tribes. <https://www.washingtontribes.org/> [organization]
 - a. Sponsored by the Washington Indian Gaming Association, Washington Tribes provides public education related to Tribal government investments. Use this website and the accompanying [YouTube Channel](#) to identify how Tribal government investments benefit Washingtonians.

1.4 Treaties and Treaty Rights

Treaties are agreements between independent governments, and it is crucial to understand the treaties that underpin Tribal sovereignty in Washington. Treaties reflect a set of rights that Indigenous leaders reserved for their people in negotiation with the United States government, and outline the rights afforded to non-Tribal members as a result. When it comes to maritime heritage, treaty rights have served as a mechanism through which Tribal nations protect marine resources while maintaining ancestral harvesting practices.

Tip: The resources below are a starting point for understanding the historical context of treaties in Washington and how those treaties manifest today. Consult these resources to learn how the treaties came about, what they entail, and why they matter.

1. Alexandra Harmon. (2008). *The Power of Promises: Rethinking Indian Treaties in the Pacific Northwest*. Center for the Study of the Pacific Northwest in association with University of Washington Press. <https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295988399/the-power-of-promises/> [book]
 - a. *Includes Indigenous collaborators
 - b. Edited by historian Alexandra Harmon, this book addresses the enduring importance of treaties in the Pacific Northwest, tracing their implications for Tribal nations, settler societies, and the study of history today.



2. Anthony Hillaire. (2024). Lummi Chairman Hillaire on the importance of the Treaty of Point Elliot (1855). Children of the Setting Sun. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kuBDrFcoREs> [video]
 - a. *Speech by Lummi Tribe Chairman
 - b. This 2024 address by Lummi Tribal Chairman Anthony Hillaire explains the enduring significance of the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott for Coast Salish Tribes and the United States alike.
3. Charles Wilkinson. (2024). Treaty Justice: The Northwest Tribes, the Boldt Decision, and the Recognition of Fishing Rights. University of Washington Press. <https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295752723/treaty-justice/> [book]
 - a. Part legal history and part personal memoir, Treaty Justice situates the 1974 Boldt Decision within a longer history of Tribal sovereignty and settler law.
4. Joshua L. Reid. (2022). A Coast Salish Environmental History of the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott. Western Washington University College of the Environment. <https://cenv.wvu.edu/speaker-series/coast-salish-environmental-history-1855-treaty-point-elliott> [video]
 - a. *Presentation by Joshua L. Reid (Snohomish)
 - b. This 2022 lecture by Dr. Joshua L. Reid (Snohomish) explores how Indigenous negotiators in the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott reserved specific environmental rights for themselves and their descendants.
5. Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission. Understanding Tribal Treaty Rights in Western Washington. <https://nwifc.org/w/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2014/10/understanding-treaty-rights-final.pdf> [article/essay]
 - a. This short guide provides an overview of the historic context for, impact of, and current status of treaties between the United States government and Tribal nations in Western Washington.
6. Northwest Treaty Tribes: Protecting Natural Resources for Everyone. <https://nwtreatytribes.org/about-us/> [organization]
 - b. The communications arm of the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission, Northwest Treaty Tribes helps amplify the work that Tribal nations do to protect and restore natural resources in Washington State.
 - c. Projects of Northwest Treaty Tribes include:
 - i. Northwest Treaty Tribes - YouTube: [video] The Northwest Treaty Tribes YouTube page provides informative, educational, and artistic videos related to Tribal resource protection.
 - ii. "Tell the Truth": [article/essay] Northwest Treaty Tribes hosts the long-running column of renowned treaty rights activist Billy Frank, Jr. The downloadable collection of Frank's columns span 1986 to 2014 and include Frank's commentary on treaty rights related to salmon populations, habitat, and restoration.



7. Treaty Trail: Background Readings. Washington State Historical Society.
<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/education/educators/curriculum/treaty-trail/treaty-trail-background-readings/> [bibliography]
 - d. The Washington State Historical Society maintains this list of readings pertaining to treaties in what is now Washington State. Designed for educators to share with their students, the documents in this collection include maps, biographical information, reflections from Tribal members, and more.
8. Tribal Treaties of Washington State, Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs
<https://goia.wa.gov/resources/treaties> [treaty]
 - e. This website from the Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs includes the text of treaties signed by Tribal nations and the United States in what is now Washington State. This includes the 1856 Quinault Treaty, 1854 Treaty of Medicine Creek, 1855 Treaty of Neah Bay, 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott, 1855 Treaty of Point No Point, 1855 Treaty of Walla Walla, and 1855 Treaty with the Yakama.
9. Tribal Voices Archive Project. Salmon Defense.
<https://tribalvoices.salmondefense.org/> [video]
 - f. *Features Indigenous narrators
 - g. This media archive features Tribal fishers and treaty activists, including videos of Tribal members discussing issues such as the Fish Wars, early memories on the water, ecosystem restoration efforts, and more.

1.5 Geography and the Study of Place

While many of us associate “geography” with maps and state capitals, there’s far more to it! As an academic discipline, Geography refers to the study of space (the physical characteristics of certain locations) and place (the meanings that humans attach to those locations). Check out [this educational resource](#) from National Geographic that explores the importance of both space and place. The resources in this section pertain to the geographies of Maritime Washington. While a few of the resources address geography generally, most are specific to Indigenous places such as Tribal fisheries and the role Indigenous peoples have played in shaping the region.

Tip: These resources provide useful background information into the political, social, and physical geographies of the Salish Sea region. Consider incorporating their arguments into exhibits and interpretive content, or consult their bibliographies for additional primary sources.

1. B.J. Cummings. (2020). *The River That Made Seattle: A Human and Natural History of the Duwamish*. University of Washington Press.
<https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295750989/the-river-that-made-seattle/> [book]
 - a. This straightforward book provides a historical analysis of the Duwamish River, centering its role as a source of sustenance and transportation for Indigenous peoples while addressing the impacts



- of colonization and industrialization on the river. The River that Made Seattle is based on Cummings' historical research and her environmental advocacy work with the Duwamish Tribe.
2. Burke Museum. (2012). 20,000 Years in Puget Sound. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DI2rObdNUFw> [video]
 - a. This three-minute video from the Burke Museum explains how 20,000 years of geological change resulted in the Puget Sound geography we know and love today.
 3. Coll Thrush. (2017). Native Seattle: Histories from the Crossing-Over Place. (second edition). University of Washington Press. <https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295741345/native-seattle/> [book]
 - a. Native Seattle centers the Indigenous history of the city known as Seattle, tracing the ways in which Indigenous peoples have shaped the city as we know it today.
 4. David B. Williams. Homewaters: A Human and Natural History of Puget Sound. (2021). University of Washington Press. <https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295751009/homewaters/> [book]
 - a. This entrancing read weaves together histories of the physical, human, and more-than-human ecologies of the Puget Sound region, resulting in a rich narrative that incorporates both Western and Indigenous science.
 5. Emma S. Norman. (2014). Governing Transboundary Waters: Canada, the United States, and Indigenous Communities. Routledge. https://www.routledge.com/Governing-Transboundary-Waters-Canada-the-United-States-and-Indigenous-Communities/Norman/p/book/9781138706484?utm_source=cjaffiliates&utm_medium=affiliates&cjevent=54a4618bba7711f0804400530a1eba23 [book]
 - a. Governing Transboundary Waters centers the role that Indigenous actors play in governing the Canada-US maritime border, engaging issues of environmental justice, decolonization, and self-determination.
 6. Jay Miller. (2010). Bibliography and Background for Place Names Study Around the Salish Sea. https://depts.washington.edu/lutteach/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/L_Ls-0011-Bibliography_background_place_names_Salish_sea.pdf [bibliography]
 - a. This extensive bibliography offers the chance for an even deeper dive into the geography of place names in the Salish Sea, with more than sixty citations related to regional place names.
 7. Joseph E. Taylor, III. (1999). Making Salmon: An Environmental History of the Northwest Fisheries Crisis. University of Washington Press. <https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295981147/making-salmon/> [book]
 - a. Making Salmon traces the impacts of industrial fishing on salmon populations in the Pacific Northwest, disentangling the political, economic, social, cultural, and environmental threads that characterize salmon management over the past 150 years.



8. Lissa Wadewitz. 2012. *The Nature of Borders: Salmon, Boundaries, and Bandits on the Salish Sea*. University of Washington Press.
<https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295991825/the-nature-of-borders/>
[book]
 - a. *The Nature of Borders* explores both Indigenous and Euro-American fisheries management approaches in the Salish Sea, demonstrating how Western borders negatively impact salmon populations.

1.6 Indigenous Ecological Knowledge

Indigenous ecological knowledge—sometimes called traditional ecological knowledge—refers to the environmental knowledge, practices, and beliefs accumulated over generations by Indigenous peoples. Often, Indigenous ecological knowledge is rooted in principles of environmental reciprocity and care. Check out this video to learn more about Indigenous ecological knowledge and its relevance for Native and non-Native communities alike:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3LI9roLYyE>

1. Free Borsey. *PLANTS: A Young & Indigenous Podcast Series*. Children of the Setting Sun.
<https://library.settingsunproductions.org/collection/plants-young-indigenous-podcast-series> [podcast]
 - a. *Created by Lummi Nation Tribal member Free Borsey
 - b. This podcast series, created by Free Borsey from Children of the Setting Sun, features Indigenous knowledge keepers practicing plant-based Indigenous ecological knowledge.
2. Northwest Treaty Tribes. *Through Salmon Eyes*. (2009).
<https://vimeo.com/3584149> [video]
 - a. This immersive thirteen-minute video addresses human responsibilities to salmon, taking a salmon's perspective and recounting the teachings of Salmon Woman.
3. Northwest Treaty Tribes. *Tribal Habitat Strategy*.
<https://nwtreatytribes.org/habitatstrategy/> [webpage]
 - a. This webpage introduces the concept of *g^wd^zadad* as a Tribal approach to resource protection and stewardship. As an orienting principle, *g^wd^zadad* centers the relationship between Indigenous culture, heritage, and place.
4. Rob Efird and Laura Lynn (editors). *Indigenous Perspectives and Environmental Education: Connecting Youth with Plants, Places, and Cultural Traditions*. (summer 2022 special issue). *CLEARING: Resources for Place-Based Environmental Education in the Pacific Northwest*.
[CLEARINGsummer22Full-1.pdf](#) [article/essay] [curriculum]
 - a. *Features Indigenous authors and educators
 - b. This special issue from *CLEARING* magazine features nine essays by Indigenous and non-Indigenous authors alike who incorporate Indigenous ecological knowledge into their curriculum. This is a useful resource for teachers and facilitators of educational programs.



1.7 Oral Traditions

Oral traditions have long served as a bedrock of Indigenous communities, enabling the transmission of knowledge, values, and cultural memory across generations. Today, oral traditions are alive and thriving in Washington's Indigenous communities, and many have been adapted into print form for public viewing. The resources below introduce the concept of oral traditions and explain that undergirds them. This section also offers examples of oral traditions that have been recorded for posterity.

1. Donald L. Fixico. (2017). "That's What They Used to Say:" Reflections on American Indian Oral Traditions. University of Oklahoma Press. <https://www.oupres.com/9780806193038/thats-what-they-used-to-say/> [book]
 - a. *Written by Indigenous author
 - b. Shawnee, Sac and Fox, Mvskoke, and Seminole author Donald Fixico illustrates the richness of Indigenous oral traditions, exploring how oral traditions blend past, present, and future to interpret the surrounding world.
2. Ella Clark. (1953). Indian Legends of the Pacific Northwest. University of California Press. <https://www.ucpress.edu/books/indian-legends-of-the-pacific-northwest/paper> [book]
 - a. Ella Clark taught English at Western Washington University from 1927-1961, and wrote extensively on oral traditions she learned from Indigenous informants. Clark's papers (including research notes) can be found in the [Washington State University's Library's Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections](#). [archival collection]
3. Jo-ann Archibald. (2008). Storywork: Educating the Heart, Mind, Body, and Spirit. University of British Columbia Press. <https://www.ubcpres.ca/indigenous-storywork> [book] [curriculum]
 - a. *Written by Stó:lō educator Jo-ann Archibald
 - b. Stó:lō educator Dr. Jo-ann Archibald's 2008 Storywork brings Coast Salish storytelling practices into education, demonstrating the power of intergenerational storytelling to guide learning today. This book, as well as the accompanying [INDIGENOUS STORYWORK](#) website, offer an orienting foundation for bringing Coast Salish worldviews into daily life.
4. Johnny Moses. (2020). The Medicine Clothes That Look at the People: An Ancient Epic Tale from the Samish People of the Pacific Coastal Northwest. Moon Books. <https://www.collectiveinkbooks.com/moon-books/our-books/medicine-clothes-that-look-people> [book]
 - a. *Written by Tulalip storyteller Johnny Moses
 - b. In The Medicine Clothes That Look at the People, Tulalip storyteller and oral historian Johnny Moses shares the story of a woman who wears different clothes as she visits medicine people she helps and is helped by.



5. Melinda West. Weaving Words – 1990 Suquamish-Indianola Oral Histories. Suquamish Museum. <https://www.melindawest.com/the-1990-suquamish-indianola-oral-histories/> [video]
 - a. *Features Suquamish elders
 - b. This webpage provides video access to several oral history interviews conducted with Suquamish Tribal members in 1990. Tribal narrators include Ida Purser, Ethel Kitsap Sam, Reine Enschede, Eva Meacham, MacKay Family, Pickrell Family, Joan Sunde, Lawrence Webster, Marilyn Wandrey, and Ed Carriere.
6. Vi Hilbert. (1992). Coyote and Rock and Other Lushootseed Stories. Harper Festival. <https://www.monah.org/parabola-series> [book] [audio]
 - a. *Narrated by Vi Hilbert (Upper Skagit)
 - b. Renowned linguist and culture bearer Vi Hilbert narrates oral traditions in this audio collection.
7. Western Washington University Center for Pacific Northwest Studies. Northwest Tribal Oral History interviews, 1963-1973. <https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv03778> [archival collection] [audio]
 - a. *Features Indigenous narrators
 - b. This archival collection includes first-hand accounts of members and elders of Native American tribes in Washington State and Idaho who provide information on long-standing traditions such as language, education, genealogy, politics, religion, as well as hunting and fishing practices. Tribal nations represented in this collection include Lummi, Nooksack, Chinook, Chehalis, Cowlitz, Pachenant, Quinault, Colville, Sinkiuse, and Swinomish.

1.8 Fish Wars & the Boldt Decision

Although Tribal nations in western Washington reserved their right to fish and harvest shellfish in their treaties with the United States government, that right was not recognized for decades after the treaty's signing. The Fish Wars typically refer to a period in the 1960s and 1970s when Tribal members confronted state and federal oppression by exercising their treaty right to fish. At times, these confrontations became violent, and Tribal members faced bodily harm and arrest in their efforts to exercise treaty rights. Eventually, this conflict came to a head when Judge George Boldt issued the 1974 U.S. v. Washington ruling that recognized Tribal nations' right to 50% of the annual catch and established a system of Tribal and state co-management. In 1994, the Rafeedie Decision extended this ruling to include shellfish.

1. Charles Arkinson and Jeff Ostenson. (2024). Fish War. Northwest Treaty Tribes Media. <https://www.fishwarmovie.com/> [video]
 - a. *Features Indigenous narrators
 - b. This 2024 documentary centers Indigenous voices to follow their decades-long fight to exercise treaty rights in the face of state-sanctioned violence and oppression during the Fish Wars.

2. Charles Wilkinson. (2006). Messages from Frank’s Landing: A Story of Salmon, Treaties, and the Indian Way. University of Washington Press. <https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295985930/messages-from-franks-landing/> [book]
 - a. Charles Wilkinson draws on conversations with Billy Frank, Jr., as well as decades of experience working as a lawyer for Tribal nations in Washington State. In this book, Wilkinson crafts an engaging history of the Fish Wars centering Indigenous connections to waterways in Washington.
3. Edward Echtle. (2024). Confluence: The Boldt Decisions at 50: Stories of Conflict & Collaboration. Washington Secretary of State. https://www2.sos.wa.gov/store/?_gl=1*1jv8nv4*_ga*OTY2MTA5NTkxLjE3NDk3MzkxNDA.*_ga_7B08VE04WV*cze3NjIzNjkyMDkkbzgzZzEkdDE3NjIzNjkzNTIkaU3JGwwJGgw*_ga_X6SDF160YQ*cze3NjIzNjkyMDkkbzgzZzEkdDE3NjIzNjkzNTIkaU3JGwwJGgw#/detail/106 [book]
 - a. In Confluence, five individuals reflect on the Boldt Decision and its relevance fifty years after being decided, including Ed Johnstone Jr. (Quinault), Mason Morisset, Charlene Krise (Squaxin Island), Jim Waldo, and Kadi Bizyayeva (Stillaguamish).
4. John C. Hughes. (2024). Lightning Boldt: Judge George H. Boldt and A Defining Moment in Tribal Sovereignty. Legacy Washington, Office of Washington Secretary of State. https://books.google.com/books/about/Lightning_Boldt.html?id=oVGZOAeACAAJ [book]
 - a. Written by Washington State’s Chief Historian, Lightning Boldt follows the life of George H. Boldt, the Federal Judge who issued the historic ruling in US v. Washington affirming Tribal nations’ treaty fishing rights in 1974.
5. Legacy Washington. Treaty Fishing Struggle. (2023). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hOULBNy2Ppk> [video]
 - a. This 4.5-minute video, created by Legacy Washington as part of the “We’re Still Here” exhibit, explains key moments in the decades-long fight for recognition of Tribal treaty fishing rights in Washington.
6. Northwest Treaty Tribes. The Boldt Decision Explained. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Flgw9p7XRbU&embeds_referring_euri=https%3A%2F%2Fnwttreatytribes.org%2F&source_ve_path=OTY3MTQ [video]
 - a. This animated three-minute video explains the background and enduring significance of the 1974 Boldt Decision in U.S. v. Washington.
7. Ramona Bennett Bill. (2025). Fighting for the Puyallup Tribe: A Memoir. University of Washington Press, in association with Puyallup Tribe of Indians. <https://uwapress.uw.edu/search-results/?keyword=Fighting+for+the+Puyallup+Tribe%3A+A+Memoir>. [book]
 - a. *Written by Puyallup elder Ramona Bennett Bill



- b. Ramona Bennett Bill's 2025 memoir reflects on the Puyallup elder's lifelong fight for Native rights, including her role in the Fish Wars of the 1960s and 1970s.
8. Trova Heffernan. (2012). *Where The Salmon Run: The Life and Legacy of Billy Frank Jr.* University of Washington Press., Washington State Heritage Center., & Washington State Legacy Project.
<http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/Record/ViewMedia/DA879F8EF656AE5C918CCBC983D6B4F8> [book]
 - a. This 2012 book traces the life and legacy of Billy Frank Jr., renowned Nisqually activist who spent his life working for salmon restoration and Tribal fishing rights.
9. Washington Secretary of State. *In His Own Words: The Memories of Billy's Father, Willie Frank Sr.* (2012).
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ogGwJaAr9cE> [video]
 - a. *Features Nisqually elder Willie Frank Sr.
 - b. In this seven-minute video, Willie Frank Sr. (Nisqually; father of Billy Frank Jr., renowned Tribal fishing rights activist) narrates aspects of his life and Tribal history centered around the Nisqually River. This oral history video provides context for the trajectory of Tribal fishing rights that eventually led to the Fish Wars of the 1960s and 1970s.

1.9 Resources for Educators

With so much information available at our fingertips, it can be difficult to choose a starting point for educating students, teachers, colleagues, and ourselves about Tribal nations. Luckily, plenty of educators have developed curriculum that makes learning accessible and engaging, using a variety of pedagogical tools and multimedia to facilitate learning.

Tip: Whether you're an educator or a lifelong learner, these resources provide structured guidance for learning about Tribal nations in Washington. Try using one of these resources at your next staff meeting to deepen your team's engagement with Washington's Indigenous past, present, and future.

1. Children of the Setting Sun. Educator Resources.
<https://library.settingsunproductions.org/collection/educator-resources> [video] [curriculum]
 - a. *Videos feature Indigenous artists, educators, and activists
 - b. This collection features videos produced to support the Since Time Immemorial curriculum, centering Indigenous perspectives while linking historical and contemporary issues.
2. Evergreen State College. *Enduring Legacies: Native Case Studies.*
<https://www.evergreen.edu/native-cases> [article/essay]
 - a. The Evergreen State College website hosts case studies of subjects relevant to Tribal nations in Washington, providing both reading materials and lesson plans for educators. Case study topics particularly relevant to Maritime Washington include: culverts and



- salmon habitat restoration, climate change, dam removal, and shellfisheries closures.
3. Salmon Defense. The Billy Frank Jr. Day Curriculum. <https://salmondefense.org/projects/educate/billy-frank-jr-school-curriculum/> [curriculum]
 - a. Washington-based and Tribe-founded nonprofit Salmon Defense has developed resources for teachers to use in educating about Billy Frank Jr's work to protect treaty rights and salmon runs. <https://salmondefense.org/projects/educate/billy-frank-jr-school-curriculum/>
 4. Sara Florence Davidson and Robert Davidson. (2018). Potlatch as Pedagogy: Learning Through Ceremony. Portage & Main Press. <https://www.portageandmainpress.com/Books/P/Potlatch-as-Pedagogy> [book]
 - a. *Written by Haida authors Sara Florence Davidson and Robert Davidson
 - b. Father-daughter Haida duo proposes the ceremonial potlatch as a framework for education that prioritizes relationships and sustained knowledge-sharing.
 5. Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Native Education Curriculum Materials. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/student-success/access-opportunity-education/native-education/native-education-curriculum-materials> [curriculum]
 - a. The Washington Superintendent of Public Instruction website compiles resources that support the Since Time Immemorial curriculum. Lesson plans address the legacy of Columbus, Thanksgiving, and boarding schools, as well as Indigenous culture-based lessons exploring canoe culture and salmon homecoming.
 6. Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Education. Since Time Immemorial curriculum. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/student-success/resources-subject-area/john-mccoy-lulilas-time-immemorial-tribal-sovereignty-washington-state> [curriculum]
 - c. Since 2015, the State of Washington has required schools to teach Since Time Immemorial: Tribal Sovereignty in Washington State curriculum, addressing Tribal sovereignty, treaty rights, culture, history, and more. On the Superintendent of Public Education website, visitors can access resources including videos, activities, and ready-to-go lessons that advance the Since Time Immemorial Curriculum.
 7. Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Education. Tribes within Washington State. <https://ospi.k12.wa.us/student-success/resources-subject-area/john-mccoy-lulilas-time-immemorial-tribal-sovereignty-washington-state/partnering-tribes/tribes-within-washington-state> [directory] [curriculum]
 - d. This resource lists all twenty-nine Tribal nations with federal recognition in Washington State, and provides links to each Tribe's



homepage. This is a helpful starting point for educators looking to connect directly with local Tribes.

1.10 Canoe Culture

For thousands of years, canoes have played a central role in life throughout Washington. Canoes provide transportation across great distances, enabling access to food, trade, family, and friends. When the US federal government outlawed Indigenous cultural and spiritual gatherings from 1886 to 1951, it attempted to separate Indigenous communities from canoes and the traditions surrounding them. But as today's robust canoe culture confirms, Tribal nations have sustained canoe culture and carry forward the practices of their ancestors. The most visible example of this is the annual Tribal Canoe Journeys, which began with the 1989 Paddle to Seattle. Learn more about Tribal Canoe Journeys in [this article](#) by former Maritime Washington Storytelling Intern Vanessa Chin.

1. Barbara Brotherton (editor). (2008). *S'abadeb: The Gifts*. University of Washington Press and Seattle Art Museum.
<https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295988634/sabadeb-the-gifts/> [book]
 - a. *Features Indigenous contributors
 - b. Featuring contributions from fifteen artists, scholars, and cultural practitioners, *S'abadeb* illustrates millennia of Coast Salish art grounded in the importance of reciprocity. For readers interested in canoe culture, start with Steven Brown's chapter on traditional canoes of Puget Sound (pp. 246-257).
2. Bill Durham. (1960). *Canoes and Kayaks of Western America*. Copper Canoe Press.
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=wu.89058274853&seq=13> [book]
 - a. This text includes drawings of various Native canoe types as well as textual descriptions of their construction and use. Readers should note that this text includes dated perspectives that trivialize Indigenous knowledge (for example, referring to oral traditions as "superstitions").
3. Cedar Way Media. (2009). *Canoe Way: The Sacred Journey*.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QEENkIHMiYw> [video]
 - a. *Features Indigenous narrators
 - b. This short, 2.5-minute video introduces the importance of Tribal Canoe Journeys for Indigenous cultural resurgence, and features the perspectives of Tribal members from Washington and beyond.
4. Children of the Setting Sun. *The Sound*. (2024).
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fXGDVmCqOTk> [video]
 - a. *Features Indigenous cast members, and involved Indigenous youth in the production process
 - b. According to producers at Children of the Setting Sun, *The Sound* is "a coming-of-age TV drama that follows a group of Indigenous Salish teenagers as they travel through their ancestral waterways in a traditional canoe. Their journey starts as an escape from hurt and trauma, but soon becomes a purposeful route to transformation and

- self-discovery.” As of this writing, Children of the Setting Sun is seeking partners to complete the 10-part series.
5. David Neel. (1995). *The Great Canoes: Reviving a Northwest Coast Tradition*. University of Washington Press.
<https://archive.org/details/greatcanoesreviv0000neel> [book]
 - a. *Written and photographed by Kwakiutl photographer David Neel
 - b. In *The Great Canoes*, Kwakiutl photographer David Neel shares seventy photographs and accompanying text that, together, document the ongoing survivance and cultural resurgence of Indigenous elders, carvers, paddlers, and Tribal members.
 6. Gemmell, K. (2023). haʔl kʷ (i) adsəslabcəbut/Watch Over Yourself Well: (Re)writing Two-Spirit Coast Salish Bodies through Canoe-Based Practices. <https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/downloads/np193j562> [dissertation/thesis]
 - a. *Written by Suquamish scholar Kyles Gemmell
 - b. This doctoral dissertation by Suquamish scholar Kyles Gemmell engages the 10 Canoe Rules of the annual Tribal Canoe Journeys. Gemmell’s work integrates Coast Salish knowledge, personal experience, and understandings of Two-Spirit, trans, and queer identities to develop community-based methods for research and healing.
 7. Intertribal Canoe Society and American Friends Service Committee. (2011). *Tribal Journeys Handbook and Study Guide*. Cedar Media.
[https://www.nakani.org/uploads/1/3/3/2/133290057/tribal_journeys_handbook\[2\]_1_.pdf](https://www.nakani.org/uploads/1/3/3/2/133290057/tribal_journeys_handbook[2]_1_.pdf) [handbook]
 - a. *Developed in partnership with Indigenous Canoe Journey planners, canoe families, and Tribal government and staff
 - b. Though created as a guide for those participating in or hosting Tribal Canoe Journeys, this handbook contains useful information for anyone interested in canoe protocol and etiquette, the role of the canoe in Indigenous cultural resurgence, and ways to support the continuation of Tribal Canoe Journeys.
 8. James Hundley. (2024). Histories of the Canoe Journey: Border Studies, Critical Indigenous Studies, and the Decolonization and Unsettling of Coast Salish Territory. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 39(3), 569–591.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/08865655.2022.2156373> [article/essay]
 - a. This peer-reviewed article documents the origins of Tribal Canoe Journeys in the Pacific Northwest and explains how Tribal Canoe Journeys transcends national borders.
 9. Julian Brave Noisecat. (2018). *The Tribal Canoe Journey, An Odyssey to Reclaim Tradition and Territory*. Canadian Geographic.
<https://canadiangeographic.ca/articles/the-tribal-canoe-journey-an-odyssey-to-reclaim-tradition-and-territory/> [article/essay]
 - a. *Written by Julian Brave Noisecat (Canim Lake Band Tsq’escen)
 - b. This stunning article shares author Julian Brave Noisecat’s experience participating in Tribal Canoe Journeys, situating the annual Canoe Journey in a much longer history of Indigenous place-

making, survivance, and resurgence. According to Noisecat, “The traditional oceangoing canoe is a communal vessel. Groups work together to fell and carve old-growth cedar. Every year, dozens of hands come together to carry watercraft to the sea. Teams of pullers paddling in unison pilot their way through churning tides, crashing waves and swift currents to traverse the coastal seascape that connects ocean to continent and past to future.”

10. Leslie Lincoln. (1991). *Coast Salish Canoes*. Center for Wooden Boats.
https://books.google.com/books/about/Coast_Salish_Canoes.html?id=BZV7AAAACAAJ [book]
 - a. This short book from Seattle’s Center for Wooden Boats offers a rich historical account of Coast Salish canoes, including archival photographs and meticulous drawings of various canoe styles.
11. Marilyn Bard. (2011). *Remembering the Paddle to Seattle: ‘Their shoulders bore the traditions of eight millennia.’* Kitsap Daily News.
<https://www.kitsapdailynews.com/opinion/remembering-the-paddle-to-seattle-their-shoulders-bore-the-traditions-of-eight-millennia-canoe-journey/> [article/essay]
 - a. *Written by Marilyn Bard, daughter of Emmett Oliver (Quinault)
 - b. Marilyn Bard, daughter of Canoe Journey organizer Emmett Oliver, reflects on the labor and commitment that resulted in the 1989 Paddle to Seattle.
12. Project 562. (2017). *Canoe Journey: Following Traditional Protocol*.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hZA0eSaLDyE> [video]
 - a. *Features Indigenous narrators
 - b. This short, 2.5-minute video introduces traditional protocol used in canoe journeys.
13. Robin K. Wright (editor). (1991). *A Time of Gathering: Native Heritage in Washington State*. Burke Museum and University of Washington Press.
<https://archive.org/details/timeofgatheringn0000unse/page/n7/mode/2up> [book]
 - a. *Features Indigenous contributors
 - b. As part of Washington State’s centennial celebrations in 1989, the Burke Museum hosted an exhibit titled *A Time of Gathering* to share Indigenous history and showcase Indigenous art. This book offers readers an opportunity to dig deeper into the exhibit’s items and themes; for those interested in canoe culture, start with Emmett Oliver’s chapter titled “Reminiscences of a Canoe Puller” (pp. 248-253).
14. Suquamish Museum. *Waterborne: The Gift of the Indian Canoe*. (1989).
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5n16gibH_Hs. [video]
 - a. *Created by the Suquamish Museum
 - b. This thirteen-minute video documents the extraordinary revival of Indigenous canoe carving and racing, depicting the enduring connections between Indigenous peoples, cedar, fish, and the Salish Sea. Created by the Suquamish Museum, the video centers the



voices of Tribal members across the region to showcase the importance of canoe culture.

15. T.T. Waterman and Geraldine Coffin. Types of Canoes on Puget Sound. (1920). Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation. <https://library.si.edu/digital-library/book/typesofcanoesonp00wate> [book]
 - a. As part of a broader anthropological series on Indigenous societies in North America, this publication includes drawings, photographs, and written descriptions of canoes in the Puget Sound region.
16. Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. Emmett Oliver's 1989 Paddle to Seattle. (2017). <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wcz6TaTrQJ0> [video]
 - a. Emmett Oliver's commitment to revitalizing canoe culture in the 1989 Paddle to Seattle paved the way for the remarkable Indigenous cultural resurgence of the past thirty-five years. This fifteen-minute video depicts Oliver's efforts.
17. Washington State Historical Society. (2003). Tribal Journeys: The Resurgence of Canoe Nations. https://www.washingtonhistory.org/research/collection-item/?search_term=suquamish&page_num=3&search_params=search_term%253Dsquamish%2526page_num%253D3&irn=67668 [video]
 - a. This thirty-minute video created by the Washington State Historical Society includes interviews and demonstrations by members of several Tribal nations, providing historical context, recent revitalization efforts, and visions for the future of canoe journeys.

1.11 Indigenous Languages

The resources in this section provide an introduction to Indigenous languages found in the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area. A variety of languages are found here, including Northern and Southern Lushootseed, Twana, Klallam, Quinault, Lower and Upper Chehalis, Straits Salish, and Nooksack. Along the Pacific Coast, the Makah people and language are more closely affiliated with first peoples on the southwest tip of Vancouver Island than the Coast Salish. The Chimakum language group is also prevalent around the Olympic Peninsula, and the Quileute along the Pacific Coast speak their own dialect of the Chimakum language. Note that not all of these languages are currently reflected in the resource list below.

Tip: Language translation is a complex process that requires both time and expertise. While dictionaries can be useful tools, they are not a replacement for Tribal consultation. If you're planning to use an Indigenous language in your interpretation or education work, be sure to connect with the relevant Tribal nation's language department for guidance.

1. Language Programs for select Tribes located within the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area: [webpage]
 - a. Hoh Tribe <https://hohtribe-nsn.org/oral-traditions/>



- b. Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe <https://www.elwha.org/culture-history/klallam-language/>
 - c. Makah Language Program <https://makahmuseum.com/departments/makah-language-program/>
 - d. Muckleshoot Language Program <https://www.muckleshootlanguage.com/>
 - e. Nisqually Indian Tribe Language Program <https://www.nisqually-nsn.gov/heritage/our-language>
 - f. Puyallup Language Program <https://www.puyalluptriballanguage.org/>
 - g. Quileute Tribe language resources <https://quileutenation.org/quileute-language/>
 - h. Quinault Indian Nation <https://www.quinaultindiannation.com/169/Language-Department>
 - i. Samish Indian Nation <https://www.samishtribe.nsn.us/departments/language>
 - j. Skokomish Indian Tribe <https://skokedu.org/>
 - k. Suquamish Tribe Language Program <https://suquamish.nsn.us/home/departments/education1/language-program/>
 - l. Tulalip Lushootseed <https://tulaliplushootseed.com/>
 - m. Squaxin Island Tribe Lushootseed <https://squaxinland.org/art-and-culture/lushootseed-language/>
2. Amber Hayward and Zalmai Zahir. (2021). Lushootseed First Language Speaker Series: Lawrence Webster. Puyallup Tribal Language. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wIQ_Bw1WQz8&list=PLUrqJGap7L7zZLT7mUrx6mzreK1o3s7B_&index=5 [video]
 - a. *Features narration by Suquamish Tribal member Lawrence Webster
 - b. This video, produced by the Puyallup Tribal Language program, honors the late Suquamish Tribal member Lawrence Webster, who contributed Suquamish-specific dialect to the Lushootseed Dictionary.
 3. Janet Yoder. (2022). Where the Language Lives: Vi Hilbert and the Gift of Lushootseed. <https://www.janetyoder.com/where-the-language-lives> [book]
 - a. Where the Language Lives interprets the teachings of Vi Hilbert, a Skagit Tribal elder who devoted her life to preserving the Lushootseed language. Proceeds from the book go to Lushootseed Research, a nonprofit committed to preserving the Lushootseed language.
 4. Lushootseed Research. <https://www.lushootseedresearch.org/> [webpage]
 - a. *Founded by Upper Skagit elder Vi Hilbert
 - b. Lushootseed Research, a nonprofit committed to preserving and sustaining the Lushootseed language, hosts a variety of useful tools: an online dictionary, online curriculum, and recommended readings.



5. University of Washington Ethnomusicology Archives. Thom Hess Collection. <https://guides.lib.uw.edu/c.php?g=673496&p=4757160> [archival collection]
 - a. Thom Hess (1936-2009) was a linguist who studied language in the Puget Sound region. His collection at the University of Washington includes field recordings of Lushootseed songs, stories, and other spoken material.
6. Vi Hilbert, Crisca Bierwert, and Thom Hess. (2001). *Ways of the Lushootseed People: Ceremonies & Traditions of North Puget Sound's First People*. Lushootseed Press.
<https://www.lushootseedresearch.org/product/ways-of-the-lushootseed-people-ceremonies-traditions-of-north-puget-sounds-first-people/> [book]
 - a. *Written in part by Upper Skagit elder Vi Hilbert
 - b. This book provides both English and Lushootseed transcriptions of elders describing traditions and ceremonies, as well as a discussion of Lushootseed sounds and the Lushootseed-English translation process.

1.12 Indigenous Women of Washington

The resources in this section examine roles that women play in shaping Native and non-Native culture alike in Washington State. From historical analyses of matrilineal culture to contemporary challenges and opportunities for Indigenous women, these resources attest to Indigenous women's agency historically and today.

1. Alexandra M. Peck. (2022). *Mariners, Makers, Matriarchs: Changing Relationships Between Coast Salish Women & Water*. Open Rivers: Rethinking Water, Place & Community.
<https://openrivers.lib.umn.edu/article/mariners-makers-matriarchs/> [article/essay]
 - i. This article examines Coast Salish women's historic relationship to waterways, demonstrating that "Coast Salish women were mobile mariners who regularly accessed waterways for trade routes and crop cultivation, as well as for maintaining crucial family ties and economic independence."
2. Candace Wellman. (2017). *Peace Weavers: Uniting the Salish Coast through Cross-Cultural Marriages*. Washington State University Press.
<https://wsupress.wsu.edu/product/peace-weavers/> [book]
 - a. Candace Wellman follows the lives of four peace weavers—Indigenous women whose strategic marriages to settler men provided mediation and cultural interpretation.
3. Candace Wellman. (2020). *Interwoven Lives: Indigenous Mothers of Salish Coast Communities*. Washington State University Press.
<https://wsupress.wsu.edu/product/interwoven-lives/> [book]
 - a. *Interwoven Lives* follows the lives of four Indigenous women who married non-Native men, tracing the influence these women had on the trajectory of mid-1800s settlement around Bellingham.



4. LLyn De Danaan. (2019). *Katie Gale: A Coast Salish Woman's Life on Oyster Bay*. Bison Books. <https://www.nebraskapress.unl.edu/bison-books/9781496215116/katie-gale/> [book]
 - a. Written by anthropologist LLyn De Danaan, *Katie Gale* follows the life of a Coast Salish woman navigating the confluence of foreign settlement, capitalism, and shifting racial, gender, and ethnic configurations in mid-1800s Washington.
5. Pauline R. Hillaire, edited by Gregory P. Fields. (2016). *Rights Remembered: A Salish Grandmother Speaks on American Indian History and the Future*. <https://www.nebraskapress.unl.edu/nebraska/9780803245846/rights-remembered/> University of Nebraska Press. [book]
 - a. *Written by Lummi elder Pauline Hillaire
 - b. Lummi elder Pauline R. Hillaire was a historian, genealogist, artist, teacher, and Coast Salish culture-bearer. In *Rights Remembered*, Hillaire reflects on her own life history as well as Lummi oral traditions and relationships between the United States and Coast Salish nations over time.
6. Sasha taq^wsəblu LaPointe. (2023). *Red Paint: The Ancestral Autobiography of a Coast Salish Punk*. Penguin Random House. <https://www.penguinrandomhouse.com/books/691707/red-paint-by-sasha-lapointe/> [book]
 - a. *Written by Upper Skagit and Nooksack author Sasha taq^wsəblu LaPointe
 - b. This heart-wrenching memoir follows Upper Skagit and Nooksack author Sasha LaPointe's journey to build a sense of home. Drawing on the wisdom of her great-grandmother, renowned linguist Vi Hilbert, and her own passion for poetry and the punk scene, LaPointe navigates trauma, survival, and hope as a Coast Salish woman.

1.13 Basketry, Weaving, and other Indigenous Artistry

Basketry and weaving are just two examples of ancestral practices that persist into the present day. For thousands of years, Indigenous peoples have crafted baskets to use for trapping fish, gathering shellfish, and cooking the harvest. In woven, carved, painted, and other forms of contemporary art, motifs such as the salmon or orca reflect the deep relationships between Tribal nations and the saltwater. In this section, find resources related to basket-making, weaving, and other Indigenous practices that blend art, function, and culture.

1. Burke Museum. Coast Salish Art Project. <https://www.burkemuseum.org/collections-and-research/heritage/artscultures/coast-salish-art> [webpage]
 - c. This webpage provides resources for learning about Coast Salish art historically and today, from weaving and carving techniques to Coast Salish motifs and cultural interpretations.



2. Ed Carriere and Dale Croes. Ancient Coast Salish Basketry. Presentation by Ed Carriere and Dale Croes to the Sealaska Heritage Center.
<https://www.academia.edu/video/jrwM41> [video]
 - d. *Presentation by Suquamish elder Ed Carriere
 - e. Suquamish elder and basket maker Ed Carriere and archaeologist Dale Croes present their work on Coast Salish basketry, introducing what they call Generationally-Linked Archaeology.
3. New Canoe Media
<https://www.newcanoemedia.com/portfolio#/documentaries> [video]
 - a. New Canoe Media’s collection of Coast Salish documentaries addresses topics such as smoking salmon, the risks of genetically engineered fish, basket-weaving, and more.
4. Woodlanders online film series: <https://www.woodlanders.com/> [video]
 - f. Woodlanders is a film series focused on forest cultures and craft, and includes episodes on Salish Sea Basketry, cedar canoes, and cedar poles.

SECTION TWO: RESOURCE TYPES

2.1 Anthropological Accounts

This section contains texts that pertain to Indigenous culture, society, and language as interpreted by anthropologists. Broadly speaking, anthropologists study humanity including everything from how humans evolve to how we communicate or transmit culture. As an academic discipline, anthropology has a troubled history that has caused enduring harm to Indigenous communities, so it’s important to understand the context of anthropological accounts before using them. Check out this [Crash Course Video](#) to learn about the impacts of archaeology and anthropology on Native Americans—and keep an eye out for a reference to the Makah Cultural and Research Center Museum at about eight minutes in!

Tip: If used appropriately, anthropological accounts can provide historical insights into topics such as Indigenous village sites, place names, and genealogy. But before using these resources to inform interpretive work related to Indigenous peoples, Maritime Washington strongly encourages close collaboration with, and review by, those Tribal nations represented in the texts.

1. Arthur Ballard. (1927). Some Tales of the Puget Sound Salish. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology.
<https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/lctext/id/7468> [book]
 - a. Arthur Ballard spent much of his life collecting words and stories from Indigenous peoples in Washington. This text includes stories that he recorded, translated, and transcribed from conversations with members of various Tribal nations.



2. Arthur Denny. (1908). Pioneer Days on Puget Sound. Alice Harriman Co.
<https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/research-collections/classics-washington-history/pioneer-days-puget-sound> [book]
 - a. Reprinted from its first edition in 1888, this autobiography by one of Seattle's earliest white settlers offers a singular perspective on the city's development.
3. Barbara Lane. (1972-1993). Reports. Law Offices Morisset Schlosser Jozwiak & Somerville. <https://www.msaj.com/barbara-lane-reports> [report]
 - a. Anthropologist Barbara Lane provided expert testimony during U.S. v. Washington (the court case that resulted in the 1974 Boldt Decision) and subsequent cases. This collection of reports assesses various aspects of pre-treaty Indigenous fisheries, and includes analyses specific to the Makah, Lummi, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Puyallup, Quileute, Hoh, Quinault, Sauk-Suiattle, Skokomish, Steilacoom, Squaxin, Stillaguamish, Nooksack, Suquamish, Duwamish, Lower Elwha, Samish, Snohomish, Snoqualmie, Swinomish, Tulalip, Jamestown Clallam, Port Gamble, and the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation Shoalwater Bay Indians Tribal nations.
4. Crisca Bierwert. (1999). Brushed by Cedar, Living by the River: Coast Salish Figures of Power. University of Arizona Press.
<https://uapress.arizona.edu/book/brushed-by-cedar-living-by-the-river> [book]
 - a. An experimental ethnography that rejects conventional anthropological authority, *Brushed by Cedar, Living by the River* traverses Coast Salish fishing technologies, ritual practices, language, and spirituality.
5. Erna Gunther. (1973 [second edition]). Ethnobotany of Western Washington: The Knowledge and Use of Indigenous Plants by Native Americans. University of Washington Press.
<https://uwapress.uw.edu/book/9780295952581/ethnobotany-of-western-washington/> [book]
 - a. Anthropologist Erna Gunther surveys plants used by Indigenous peoples in western Washington for food, medicine, clothing, art, and more.
6. Erna Gunther. (1972). Indian Life on the Northwest Coast of North America as seen by the Early Explorers and Fur Traders during the Last Decades of the Eighteenth Century. University of Chicago Press.
<https://press.uchicago.edu/ucp/books/book/chicago/l/bo8924734.html> [book]
 - a. Although focused on the Haida and Tlingit Tribal nations (located in British Columbia and Alaska, outside of the Maritime Washington National Heritage Area), Gunther's careful analysis of European explorers' journals, diaries, and sketchbooks provides both valuable historical context and primary source references relevant region-wide.



7. George Gibbs. (1978). Indian Tribes of Washington Territory. Galleon Press. https://books.google.com/books/about/Indian_tribes_of_Washington_Territory.html?id=fTlzAAAAMAAJ&hl=en [book]
 - a. This 1978 publication of George Gibbs' work in Washington Territory during the mid-1800s includes the author's research and perspectives on Tribes in the region.
8. George Vancouver. (1801). A Voyage of Discover to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World... Available through the University of British Columbia's Open Library platform. <https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/bcbooks/items/1.0367756>: [book]
 - a. This 1801 printing of George Vancouver's expedition records the British explorer's travels, including a significant section on his time in the Pacific Northwest and his observations on Indigenous peoples.
9. Herman Haerberlin and Erna Gunther. (1930). The Indians of Puget Sound. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology. <https://ia801402.us.archive.org/32/items/IndiansPugetSound/IndiansPugetSound.pdf> [book]
 - a. This 83-page text details research conducted by anthropologists Herman Haerberlin and Erna Gunther in the mid-1910s, primarily with members of the Snohomish, Snoqualmie, and Nisqually Tribal nations, with some references to Skokomish, Skagit, and other Tribal nations in the area. The text recounts the authors' interpretation of local geography, architecture, economic systems, culture, spirituality, and more.
10. Jay Miller (editor). (2015). George Gibbs Northwest Array: Full Reports, Place Names, Word List, Artifact Names, and Guide. Lushootseed Press and 4 Culture. <https://www.amazon.com/George-Gibbs-Northwest-Array-Artifact/dp/1514173468?asin=1514173468&revisionId=&format=4&depth=1> [book]
 - a. George Gibbs' colorful career included acting as a Bureau of Indian Affairs agent and treaty commissioner during the 1850s. This and other experiences led him to document Indigenous language and culture in the Pacific Northwest. Compiled and edited by Jay Miller, this collection of Gibbs' work covers topics such as language, culture, and place names.
11. Myron Eells, Edited by G.P. Castile. (1985). The Indians of Puget Sound: The Notebooks of Myron Eells. University of Washington Press. https://searchit.libraries.wsu.edu/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma99209788930101842&context=L&vid=01ALLIANCE_WSU:WSU&lang=en&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=default_tab&query=sub,exact,Skokomish%20Indians%20&offset=0 [book]
 - a. American missionary Myron Eells compiled travel narratives, photographs, and other interpretations of life in the Puget Sound from his travels during the late 1800s. Eells' published notebooks offer insight into various aspects of Indigenous life, including his observations on foodways, ceremony, architecture, and more.



12. Robin Fisher. (1992). *Vancouver's Voyage: Charting the Northwest Coast, 1791-1795*. University of Washington Press.
https://www.amazon.com/Vancover-s-Voyage-Charting-Northwest-1791-1795/dp/0295971916#detailBullets_feature_div [book]
 - a. This 1992 book traces British naval officer George Vancouver's expedition of the Northwest American coast, including his observations on Indigenous places and peoples.
13. T. T. Waterman and Ruth Greiner. (1921). *Indian Houses of Puget Sound*. Museum of the American Indian. <https://www.loc.gov/item/21010947/> [book]
 - a. Part of the Museum of the American Indian and Heye Foundation's Indian Notes and Monographs series of texts, this 1921 book includes T.T. Waterman and Ruth Greiner's observations on Indigenous structures in the Puget Sound.
14. T. T. Waterman in Hilbert, Miller, and Zahir. (2001) *Puget Sound Geography*. Lushootseed Press. <https://search.worldcat.org/title/puget-sound-geography/oclc/48688775> [book]
 - a. *Edited by Upper Skagit elder Vi Hilbert
 - b. T.T. Waterman's *Puget Sound Geography* provides a partial inventory of Lushootseed (a major Coast Salish language) place names compiled by the American anthropologist in the early twentieth century. The 2001 version of the manuscript includes additions from linguists Vi Hilbert, Jay Miller, and Zalmi Zahir. For readers interested in Indigenous place names, also consult [this bibliography](#) from the University of Washington. Remember: when it comes to place names, it's always important to first consult a Tribal nation's culture program to ensure that you are accurately representing a place.
15. Wayne Suttles. (1987). *Coast Salish Essays*. Talonbooks.
<https://archive.org/details/coastsalishessay0000sutt/page/n5/mode/2up> [book]
 - a. Anthropologist Wayne Suttles explores Coast Salish social structures, foodways, oral traditions, linguistics, and more in this 1987 collection of essays.
16. William W. Elmendorf. (1993). *Twana Narratives: Native Historical Accounts of a Coast Salish Culture*. University of Washington Press.
<https://kcls.bibliocommons.com/v2/record/S82C415633> [book]
 - a. *Twana Narratives* consists of anthropologist William Elmendorf's analysis of Coast Salish culture as described by Tribal members Frank and Henry Allen in the 1930s. Although this account is filtered through the lens of a non-Native anthropologist, *Twana Narratives* provides useful commentary on Coast Salish topics such as social and political systems, spirituality, and intervillage relations. Note: "Twana" refers to a group of Salishan peoples whose descendants today comprise the Skokomish Indian Tribe.
17. Work Projects Administration. (1938). *Told By the Pioneers: Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in Washington* volume 1.



<https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/research-collections/classics-washington-history/told-pioneers-volume-1> [book]

- a. This volume contains interviews with a range of early settlers in what is now Washington, as well as a handful of “Indian legends” as told by settlers. Stories are arranged largely by county.

18. Work Projects Administration. (1938). Told By the Pioneers: Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in Washington volume 2.

<https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/research-collections/classics-washington-history/told-pioneers-volume-2> [book]

- a. This volume contains interviews with early settlers in what is now Washington State, organized largely by county.

2.2 Archival Repositories

Archives are a fantastic place to find primary source material from historic photographs and correspondence to oral histories, reports, ephemera, and much more. However, archives and the decisions about what to include in them are products of specific times, places, and approaches to historic preservation that often reproduce negative stereotypes or preserve other harmful perspectives. It is therefore important to exercise caution when utilizing archival materials for interpretation or education purposes, and to remember that what is included within an archive (and what is omitted) is itself an act of interpretation.

The following repositories contain digital and/or physical collections that may be useful for people interested in Indigenous maritime heritage. In addition to these repositories, Maritime Washington recommends reaching out to local Tribal cultural centers, libraries, museums, and historical societies to inquire about their collections.

Tip: Many archival repositories have digital finding aids that provide varying levels of detailed descriptions about a collection’s contents. You can experiment with keyword searches or peruse finding aids to identify relevant collections within each repository. Bear in mind that keyword searches may use historic terminology (for example, “Indian” or “Native” where we might today use “Indigenous” or specific Tribal affiliations) or alternative geographic designations and spellings. We recommend contacting the repository’s subject archivist prior to beginning archival research, as they can typically point you in the right direction. A selection of relevant collections is identified for each repository below.

1. Burke Museum Arts & Cultures Collections
<https://www.burkemuseum.org/collections-and-research/heritage/artscultures> [archive]

- a. The Burke’s Arts & Cultures Collections include more than 54,000 cultural belongings. These creations are master teachers for the apprentices that come to learn from them. Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists, scholars, and community members visit and research the cultural collections housed here.
- b. Selected collection:



- i. Northwest Coast Art Collections: Canoes [archival collection]
2. HistoryLink <https://www.historylink.org/Search> [webpage]
 - a. While not an archival collection per se, HistoryLink functions as a digital repository for encyclopedic entries pertaining to state history. It contains hundreds of entries pertaining to Indigenous maritime heritage, written and researched by professionals.
 - b. Users can filter keyword searches by date, location, and topic; useful search terms might include “Northwest Indians,” “Indian fishing,” “treaty rights,” “Boldt Decision,” “Rafeedie,” etc. HistoryLink is also a good starting point to find other resources on your topic of interest—don’t miss the footnotes.
3. Museum of History & Industry: Online Collections, Artifact Collection, Research Library, and Archives <https://mohai.org/collections-and-research/> [archival database]
 - a. MOHAI’s expansive collection of artifacts, images, archival materials, and oral histories totals over 6.5 million items, only a fraction of which are on exhibit at the museum. The collection is a vital resource for both the community and researchers, making MOHAI a preeminent institution for engaging people in the exploration and understanding of Seattle and the Puget Sound region.
 - b. Selected collections:
 - i. MOHAI Indigenous Fishing Collection [archival collection]
 - ii. MOHAI Maritime Artifact Collection [archival collection]
 - iii. J.W. Thompson photographs, 1952-1959 [archival collection]
4. National Archives and Records Administration at Seattle <https://www.archives.gov/seattle> [archive]
 - a. The National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) at Seattle maintains and provides access to permanent records created by federal agencies and courts in Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington.
 - b. Selected collections:
 - i. Boldt Decision Litigation Background Files [archival collection]
 - ii. Records of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, 1929-1988 [archival collection]
 - iii. Records of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1868-2008 [archival collection]
5. Northwest Digital Heritage. <https://www.northwestdigitalheritage.org/s/nwdh/page/home> [archival database]
 - a. Northwest Digital Heritage gathers cultural heritage resources from hundreds of digital collections throughout Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and makes them accessible through a single search interface.
 - b. Selected collection:
 - i. Tribal Fishing Rights collection [archival collection]
6. Northwest Ethnohistory Collection, 1790-1999. Western Washington University Center for Pacific Northwest Studies.



- <https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv99881> [archival collection]
- a. The Northwest Ethnohistory collection includes oral histories, manuscripts, correspondence, maps, bibliographies, publications and photographs relating to various Native American tribes in the Pacific Northwest. Federally recognized Tribes within the Maritime Washington National Heritage area that are documented in the collection include Lummi, Makah, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Nooksack, Puyallup, Quileute, Quinault, Squaxin, Swinomish, and Suquamish. The records contain information on art, ethnic identity, fishing, whaling, ceremonies, government, and much more.
7. University of Washington Libraries Digital Collections
<https://content.lib.washington.edu/index.html> [archival database]
- a. This site features materials such as photographs, maps, newspapers, posters, reports and other media from the University of Washington Libraries (including Special Collections), University of Washington Faculty and Departments, and organizations that have participated in partner projects with the UW Libraries.
 - b. Selected collections:
 - i. [Freshwater and Marine Image Bank](#) [archival collection]
 - ii. [Van Olinda \(Oliver S.\) Photographs of Puget Sound, 1880s-1930s](#) [archival collection]
 - iii. [Salmon in the Pacific Northwest and Alaska Collection, 1890-1961](#) [archival collection]
8. University of Washington Libraries Special Collections
<https://lib.uw.edu/specialcollections/> [archive]
- a. University of Washington Libraries' Special Collections collects, preserves and makes accessible rare books, manuscripts, papers, records, photographs, moving images and architectural drawings.
 - b. Selected collections:
 - i. [Ezra Meeker correspondence and manuscripts, 1894-1924](#) [archival collection]
 - ii. [Asahel Curtis photographs, 1853-1941](#) [archival collection]
 - iii. [American Indians of the Pacific Northwest Collection](#) [archival collection]
 - iv. [Pacific Fisherman Journal, 1903-1911](#) [archival collection]
 - v. [Wayne P. Suttles Papers, 1827-2004](#) [archival collection]
9. Washington State Historical Society Collections Search
<https://www.washingtonhistory.org/research/collections-search/> [archive]
- a. The Washington State Historical Society's collection includes artifacts, photographs, ephemera, and archival material from prehistoric times to the present day. Use the keyword search function to locate items specific to your work; for example, keyword searches could include "Indian fishing," "Tribal shellfish," "Lushootseed," etc.



10. Washington State Library of Washington Secretary of State's Washington Digital Newspapers <https://washingtondigitalnewspapers.org/> [archival collection]
 - a. The Washington Secretary of State website houses an expansive collection of digitized newspapers from across Washington State, spanning territorial times to present day publications.
 - b. Experiment with different search terms, such as specific Tribal nations (i.e., Suquamish, Squaxin Island, Quinault) or other descriptive terms (i.e., Indian fishing, treaty rights, Lushootseed).
11. Washington State Library's Newspapers of Washington State database <https://washstatelib.libguides.com/newspapers> [archival database]
 - a. Newspapers can be a great source of information about historical events and how people understood them at the time. The Washington State Library provides an outline of how to access national and local historical newspapers, many of which are accessible online with a [Washington State Library Card](#).
12. Washington State University Libraries' Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections. <https://libraries.wsu.edu/masc/> [archive]
 - a. The Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections (MASC) preserves rare and unique items related to Washington State University and the Pacific Northwest, including historical records such as manuscripts, photographs, audio and video tapes, films, books, maps, and more.
 - b. Selected collections:
 - i. [Ed Carriere National Endowment for the Arts Application, 2022](#) [archival collection]
 - ii. [Tulalip Agency Papers, 1854-1902](#) [archival collection]
 - iii. [Richard D. Daugherty Papers, 1944-1985](#) [archival collection]
 - iv. [Preliminary Guide to the Dale R. Croes Descriptive Inventory of Artifacts, circa 1940s-2020s](#) [archival collection]
 - v. [Preliminary Guide to the Loran Olsen Papers, circa 1958-2009](#) [archival collection]
 - vi. [Peck Collection of Northwest Coast Indian Life, 1958-2000](#) [archival collection]
 - vii. [Charles R. Pratsch Photographs, 1888-1913](#) [archival collection]
13. Western Washington University Center for Pacific Northwest Studies Archives & Special Collections. <https://library.wvu.edu/center-pacific-northwest-studies> [archive]
 - a. Western Washington University's Center for Pacific Northwest Studies houses more than 300 collections, with particular emphasis given to the collection of materials which document economic development, cultural and social history, environmental history, and other historically significant trends in the region.
 - b. Selected collections:
 - i. [Howard E. Buswell papers and photographs, 1822-1965](#) [archival collection]



- ii. Center for Pacific Northwest Studies Miscellaneous Manuscripts collection, circa 1800-2005 [archival collection]
- iii. Bellingham Centennial Oral History Project Records, 2003-2005 [archival collection]
- iv. Center for Pacific Northwest Studies Pamphlet Collection, 1857-2003 [archival collection]

2.3 Maps

These maps run the gamut of historical maps of Washington State, maps that foreground Indigenous land claims, and interactive tools for users to visually explore spatial data. You can use these maps to investigate how various actors (governments, anthropologists, Tribal nations, etc.) have depicted space over time, identify the location of Tribal nations with reservations or traditional territories in proximity to your work, create exhibits, or as a starting point for your own creative mapping exercises.

Tip: Maps are a useful tool for representing spatial data, and can help us visualize things like territorial claims, the spread of language, or how to travel from one place to another. But, like other interpretive tools, maps are representations rather than objective truths. As representations, maps are always political; they turn complex, multifaceted places into two-dimensional abstractions. When using maps to tell a story, it's important to think about who created the map, and with what intentions. For example, check out this lecture by Western Washington University's Stefan Freelan on the creation of the Salish Sea map. Especially if you're dealing with maps related to Indigenous place names or usual and accustomed territory, it's imperative to consult directly with Tribal nations and be explicit about what you are—or are not—mapping.

1. Burke Museum. Waterlines Project.
<https://www.burkemuseum.org/static/waterlines/index.html> [map]
 - a. The Waterlines Project examines Seattle's history from its shorelines, exploring how human and non-human forces shape and interpret urban history. The Waterlines Project includes many Coast Salish place names.
2. Governor's Office of Indian Affairs. (2010). Washington State Tribal Reservations and Draft Treaty Ceded Areas.
<https://goia.wa.gov/resources/tribal-maps> [map]
 - a. This 2010 map identifies the reservations and ceded lands of federally recognized Tribal nations in Washington State. Be aware that this map does not include places where Indigenous peoples fished, gathered, or lived historically and today.
3. Library of Congress Maps: Maps | The Library of Congress [map] [archival collection]
 - a. The Library of Congress contains nearly 60,000 digitized maps available online. The map database is searchable by keyword, format, date of creation, location, creator, subject, and language. If



- in doubt about how to use the Library of Congress Maps collection, use the online [Ask a Librarian](#) function.
- b. Examples of relevant maps are linked below:
 - i. [Atlas of Wilkes Expedition](#)
 - ii. [Map of Washington Territory 1870](#)
 - iii. [Bird's Eye View of Port Townsend 1878](#)
 4. Maritime Washington's Maritime Mapper. <https://maritimewa.org/maritime-mapper/> [map]
 - a. The Maritime Mapper depicts sites of interest within the Maritime Washington National Area. To filter for Tribe-specific locations, select "Tribal center / facility" in the Resource Type column.
 5. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) Historical Map & Chart Collection. <https://historicalcharts.noaa.gov/search.php#searchInput> [map] [archival collection]
 - a. NOAA's Office of Coast Survey hosts a digital collection of historical maps and charts searchable by location. For example, a search for "Suquamish" limited to the state of Washington returns 332 entries dating between 1798 and 2024.
 6. Native Land Digital. <https://native-land.ca/> [map]
 - a. Native Land provides digital interactive maps related to Indigenous territory across the world. Most known for their [classic map](#) centering Native land claims, the website also hosts a [place-names map](#) and a [reciprocity map](#).
 7. T.T. Waterman. (1922). The Geographical Names Used by the Indians of the Pacific Coast. *Geographical Review*. <https://archive.org/details/jstor-208735/page/n3/mode/2up> [article/essay]
 - a. In this article, anthropologist T.T. Waterman documents geographical place names he encountered in the Puget Sound region. While Waterman's work has proved useful for linguists and others in the intervening years, readers should use this as a starting point rather than as an authoritative text.
 8. Washington Secretary of State Historical Maps https://www.sos.wa.gov/legacy/maps/maps_list.aspx [map] [archival collection]
 - a. The Washington State Library and Washington State Archives present a digital collection of historical maps. Selected maps of particular relevance for Indigenous maritime heritage:
 - i. [Indian Tribes of Washington Territory, 1876](#)
 - ii. [Sea coast and interior harbors of Washington Territory from Gray's Harbor to Olympia including Washington Sound](#)
 - iii. [Indian reservations, allotments and ceded areas in Washington \(1961\)](#)
 9. Washington State University Libraries. Early Washington Maps . <https://content.libraries.wsu.edu/digital/collection/maps> [map] [archival collection]



- a. This digital map collection contains maps specific to the area known today as Washington State, and is searchable by collection, subject, creator, date, genre, location depicted, and keyword.

SECTION THREE: TRIBE-SPECIFIC RESOURCES

3.1 Suquamish Tribe

The Suquamish Tribe is a federally recognized Tribal nation whose government offices are located on the Port Madison Reservation near Poulsbo and Bainbridge Island. The Suquamish Tribe is a signatory of the 1855 Treaty of Point Elliott. The x^wəlç, the Salish Sea, has sustained Suquamish people since time immemorial. x^wsəq^wəb is the place name of where Old Man House park is today. It is the place name the Tribe uses to refer to the town of Suquamish. Although x^wsəq^wəb is the heart of Suquamish, Suquamish ancestors lived and traveled all over the Puget Sound; see this map of Suquamish known village sites for more details. Today, the Suquamish Tribe is known for its connection to Chief Seattle (the Suquamish and Duwamish leader, and namesake of the city of Seattle), its robust Fisheries Program, and its role as a leader in cultural revitalization and Tribal sovereignty.

This section has been reviewed and approved by the Suquamish Culture Committee.

Tip: Before embarking on a project related to the Suquamish Tribe, reach out to the Tribal government for advice on who to connect with. This will help ensure that your project is as relevant as possible from the outset, and that Tribal members have an opportunity to participate in your project. The main phone line for the Suquamish Tribe is (360)-598-3311, or you can use this online contact form.

1. Suquamish Tribe website <https://suquamish.nsn.us/> [webpage]
 - a. *Created by the Suquamish Tribe
 - b. The Suquamish website includes contact information, various resources related to history and culture, the Suquamish newsletter, and a range of other resources.
2. Suquamish Tribe. Suquamish History & Culture. <https://suquamish.nsn.us/home/about-us/history-culture/> [webpage]
 - a. *Created by the Suquamish Tribe
 - b. The Suquamish Tribe's History & Culture webpage provides an overview of Suquamish history since time immemorial, including a map of known village sites located throughout the Salish Sea region.
3. Suquamish Tribe YouTube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/@TheSuquamishTribe/featured> [video]
 - a. *Created by the Suquamish Tribe
 - b. The Suquamish YouTube channel features videos created by the Tribe and addressing such topics as Canoe Journey, shellfish harvesting, history, education, and more.

4. Suquamish Language Program
<https://suquamish.nsn.us/home/departments/education1/language-program/> [webpage]
 - a. *Created by the Suquamish Tribe
 - b. Access resources compiled by the Suquamish Tribe’s Language Program, including videos such as [Suquamish Places](#), which teaches viewers about Suquamish places in southern Lushootseed.
5. Suquamish Museum. (1985). *The Eyes of Chief Seattle*.
<https://suquamishmuseum.org/> [book]
 - a. *Researched and written by Suquamish Museum Staff
 - b. This 56-page exhibit catalogue was created by the Suquamish Museum and tells a history of the Suquamish Tribe. *The Eyes of Chief Seattle* contains resources collected by the Suquamish Tribal Cultural Center, including photographs, oral histories, and written records. Take your time perusing this beautiful text, which can be purchased at the Suquamish Museum.
6. Suquamish Museum YouTube Channel
<https://www.youtube.com/@suquamishmuseum8414> [video]
 - a. *Created by the Suquamish Tribe
 - b. The Suquamish Museum’s YouTube channel contains videos including: [How Agate Pass Came to Be](#), a beautifully animated short that recounts the Suquamish history of the water known today as Agate Pass; [Waterborne: Gift of the Indian Canoe](#), which documents the revival of Indigenous canoe culture throughout the region; and [Come Forth Laughing: Voices of the Suquamish People](#), which features eight Suquamish elders discussing their lives and experiences.
7. Suquamish Museum. *Weaving Words – 1990 Suquamish-Indianola Oral Histories*. <https://www.melindawest.com/the-1990-suquamish-indianola-oral-histories/> [video]
 - a. *Features narrations by Suquamish Tribal members
 - b. This webpage, created by Melinda West, provides video access to several oral history interviews conducted with Suquamish Tribal members in 1990. Tribal narrators include Ida Purser, Ethel Kitsap Sam, Reine Enschede, Eva Meacham, MacKay Family, Pickrell Family, Joan Sunde, Lawrence Webster, Marilyn Wandrey, and Ed Carriere.
8. Suquamish Museum Mobile App.
<https://suquamishmuseum.org/education/mobile-app/> [app]
 - a. *Created by the Suquamish Tribe
 - b. Follow this link to download the Suquamish Museum’s app, which connects educators and learners to Suquamish stories in culturally respectful and engaging ways.
9. Suquamish Tribe Communications. *Seattle Waterfront Park Grand Opening. (2025)*. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?si=O-EuyH1mZKDOQYTf&v=5xOqth5phUg&feature=youtu.be> [video]
 - a. *Features Suquamish Tribal members



- b. This five-minute video shows footage of the 2025 Seattle Waterfront Grand Opening, featuring a speech by Suquamish Chairman Leonard Forsman and song and dance by the Suquamish Canoe Family.
10. Amber Hayward and Zalmai Zahir. (2021). Lushootseed First Language Speaker Series: Lawrence Webster. Puyallup Tribal Language. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wIQ_Bw1WQz8&list=PLUrqJGap7L7zZLT7mUrx6mzreK1o3s7B_&index=5 [video]
 - a. *Features narration by Suquamish Tribal member Lawrence Webster
 - b. This video, produced by the Puyallup Tribal Language program, honors the late Suquamish Tribal member Lawrence Webster, who contributed Suquamish-specific dialect to the Lushootseed Dictionary.
11. Andrew Wright (Director). Kings of Gorst Creek. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GK1VHm_d5e8 [video]
 - a. *Features Suquamish Tribal members
 - b. This 10-minute documentary short examines the Suquamish Tribe's salmon hatchery system at Gorst Creek. Kings of Gorst Creek challenges the persistent narrative that Tribal nations over-harvest or over-exploit marine resources, instead showing the care and reciprocity that characterize Suquamish fisheries management.
12. Archibald Menzies. (1792). Journal of Vancouver's Voyage, April to October, 1792. American Journeys. <https://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-110/> [book]
 - a. Archibald Menzie served as a naturalist during the Vancouver's 1792 expedition. Menzies' journal includes detailed botanical accounts, as well as his observations regarding life aboard the Discovery and encounters with Indigenous people (including the Suquamish) in the region.
13. Barbara Lane. (1974). Identity, Treaty Status and Fisheries of the Suquamish Tribe of the Port Madison Reservation. Law Offices Morisset Schlosser Jozwiak & Somerville. https://19310896-ece0-4ed5-8f54-58cdd61226f9.filesusr.com/ugd/aad22c_64a9a3e08a23443fa0da3d9cf1fe9f45.pdf [report]
 - a. This report by anthropologist Barbara Lane examines the historical record related to Suquamish treaty status and fisheries. Lane wrote this report during U.S. v. Washington (the court case that resulted in the 1974 Boldt Decision).
14. Bill Holm Center for the Study of Northwest Native Art. Chief Seattle Bibliography. Burke Museum. <https://www.burkemuseum.org/collections-and-research/heritage/bill-holm-center> [bibliography]
 - a. It is difficult to overstate the legacy of Chief Seattle and the many ways his life and work have been interpreted by Native and non-Native commentators alike. This bibliography, created by the Bill Holm Center at the Burke Museum, provides a starting point to learn about Chief Seattle's historical and contemporary significance.

15. Calina Lawrence. (2019). Lushootseed is Alive. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qnVTpWV8R10> [video]
 - a. *Written and performed by Suquamish Tribal member Calina Lawrence, this music video is sung entirely in the Lushootseed language.
16. Community Television Agency. (1989). Vecinos: A Bit of History From the Northwest Indians. <https://archive.org/details/2021.84.24> [video]
 - a. *Features Suquamish Tribal members
 - b. This 1989 interview features Suquamish Museum staff Barbara Lawrence, Lawrence Webster, Marilyn Jones, and Candi Bohlman discussing the museum’s film “Come Forth Laughing.”
17. Eater. (2023). The Techniques Behind Harvesting the Best Clams on the West Coast. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hJpE594dOo4> [video]
 - a. *Features Suquamish Tribal members
 - b. This video depicts the importance of shellfish to the Suquamish Tribe, demonstrating how Tribal members have harvested clams and oysters for generations. Watch this video for insight into how clam harvests work, how the Suquamish Tribe manages these resources, and how clam bakes provide an opportunity for people to connect over a delicious meal.
18. Ed Carriere and Dale Croes. Ancient Coast Salish Basketry. Presentation by Ed Carriere and Dale Croes to the Sealaska Heritage Center. <https://www.academia.edu/video/jrwm41> [video]
 - a. *Written in part by Suquamish elder Ed Carriere
 - b. Suquamish elder and basket maker Ed Carriere and archaeologist Dale Croes present their work on Coast Salish basketry, introducing what they call Generationally-Linked Archaeology.
19. Ed Eugene Carriere and Dale R. Croes. (2025). Generationally-Linked Archaeology: “Living-Off-the-Land” For 4,000 Years on the Salish Sea. *Journal of Northwest Anthropology Memoir* 25. <https://www.northwestanthropology.com/storefront/generationally-linked-archaeology-living-off-the-land-for-4000-years-on-the-salish-sea> [book]
 - a. *Written by Suquamish elder Ed Carriere
 - b. This brilliant text, co-created by Suquamish elder Ed Carriere and archaeologist Dale R. Croes, blends Ed’s Indigenous ecological knowledge with Croes’ archaeological tools to illustrate how intergenerational resource use has sustained Coast Salish peoples for millennia. With accessible writing and beautiful photographs, Generationally-Linked Archaeology is an excellent starting point to learn about Suquamish resource use and cultural longevity.
20. Edmond S. Meany. (1907). *Vancouver’s Discovery of Puget Sound*. MacMillan. <https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/research-collections/classics-washington-history/vancouvers-discovery-puget-sound> [book]
 - a. This text draws on George Vancouver’s journals, as well as an extensive set of archival materials, to provide a detailed narrative of the British naval officer’s expedition around the Puget Sound area



- including interactions with the Suquamish people. Selections from Vancouver’s journal are reprinted, as are numerous photographs.
21. Frank Carlson. (1903). Chief Sealth. Master’s Thesis, University of Washington.
<https://ia601900.us.archive.org/19/items/chiefsealth00carl/chiefsealth00carl.pdf> [dissertation/thesis]
 - a. This 1903 master’s thesis by Frank Carlson was written under the guidance of Professor Edmund S. Meany, and provides a partial biography of Chief Seattle. Importantly, the paper references interviews conversations with Suquamish people residing on the Port Madison Reservation who remembered Chief Seattle.
 22. Gemmell, K. (2023). haʔł kʷ (i) adsəslabcəbut/Watch Over Yourself Well: (Re)writing Two-Spirit Coast Salish Bodies through Canoe-Based Practices. <https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/downloads/np193j562> [dissertation/thesis]
 - a. *Written by Suquamish scholar Kyles Gemmell
 - b. This doctoral dissertation by Suquamish scholar Kyles Gemmell engages the 10 Canoe Rules of the annual Tribal Canoe Journeys. Gemmell’s work integrates Coast Salish knowledge, personal experience, and understandings of Two-Spirit, trans, and queer identities to develop community-based methods for research and healing.
 23. Jay Miller. (1999). Lushootseed Culture and the Shamanic Odyssey: An Anchored Radiance. University of Nebraska Press.
<https://www.nebraskapress.unl.edu/nebraska/9780803232006/lushootseed-culture-and-the-shamanic-odyssey/> [book]
 - a. This cultural overview of Lushootseed-speaking Indigenous peoples (including the Suquamish Tribe) provides insight into Native spirituality and ceremony. Drawing on written sources and two decades of fieldwork, author Jay Miller emphasizes Coast Salish innovation and cultural continuity.
 24. Kitsap County. Port Madison Dialogues: An exploration of the history, culture, and current issues facing the Suquamish Tribe.
https://www.kitsap.gov/BOC_p/Pages/Port-Madison-Dialogues.aspx [video]
 - a. *Features Suquamish Tribal members
 - b. This four-part panel discussion series features Suquamish Tribal leaders sharing the history of the Suquamish Tribe, current issues facing the Tribe, and the impacts of the sometimes difficult relationships between Tribal and non-Tribal communities. Three of the four panels were recorded, and address the following topics: Since Time Immemorial: Early History, Tribal Sovereignty and Governance, and Current Issues Facing the Tribe.
 25. Marian W. Smith (editor). (1949). Indians of the Urban Northwest. Columbia University Press.
https://books.google.com/books/about/Indians_of_the_urban_Northwest.html?id=XJDYAAAAMAAJ [book]



- a. This edited volume includes research essays related to Indigenous culture and society in the Pacific Northwest. In particular, see the chapter written by June Collins titled "The Personal Document of a Coast Salish Indian."
26. Matika Wilbur. (2017). Canoe Journey 2017: Catching Songs from Suquamish. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iVQhKt1VxVw> [video]
 - a. *Features Suquamish Tribal members
 - b. As part of Project562—a photography project dedicated to photographing more than 562 federally recognized Tribal nations—Swinomish and Tulalip photographer Matika Wilbur recorded the Suquamish Tribe’s welcome during the 2017 Canoe Journey. Watch this short, 2-minute video to hear from Suquamish Tribal members about the significance of their songs.
27. National Endowment for the Arts. (2023). Ed Eugene Carriere (Suquamish): NEA National Heritage Fellows Tribute Video. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PouV49-M8QI> [video]
 - a. *Features Suquamish elder Ed Carriere
 - b. Suquamish elder Ed Carriere shares how he learned the art of Salish basketry from hundreds of generations of ancestors, and how he passes this cultural heritage on to future generations.
28. Richard W. Blumenthal. (2009). Charles Wilkes and the Exploration of Inland Washington Waters. McFarland. https://books.google.com/books/about/Charles_Wilkes_and_the_Exploration_of_In.html?id=r2nfmAEACAAJ [book]
 - a. This text reproduces the journals and narratives of Charles Wilkes, a nautical surveyor who led a U.S. expedition through inland Washington waters in 1841 and documented his contact with Suquamish people.
29. University of Washington Libraries Special Collections. Princess Angeline photograph and postcard collection, approximately 1870-1958. <https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv41122?q=%22Asahel%20Curtis%22> [archival collection]
 - a. Princess Angeline was the daughter of Chief Seattle who remained in Seattle after her people were relegated to the Port Madison reservation. This collection consists of photos, portraits, and postcards depicting Princess Angeline in a variety of media formats.
30. University of Washington Special Collections. Ernest B. Bertelson Papers, 1940-1951. <https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv53256?q=bertelson> [archival collection]
 - a. Ernest Bertelson was a freelance journalist who often wrote about the Suquamish Tribe and collected artifacts from the beach at Old Man House. In particular, consult Folder 17 in Box 1 titled “The Suquamish.”
31. University of Washington Libraries Special Collections. Clarence Bagley papers, 1864-1931.

<https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv62261?q=BagleyClarence0036.xml/> [archival collection]

- a. Clarence Bagley was an early settler in Washington Territory who went on to serve as a journalist, politician, and historian with notable publications including *Indian Myths of the Northwest* and *The History of Seattle*, as well as a 1931 article about Chief Seattle. Bagley's collection at the University of Washington includes correspondence, legal documents, speeches, reports, materials related to the Washington territorial Indian wars, and more.
32. Washington State Historical Society. Chief Seattle speech narrated by Leonard Forsman. https://www.washingtonhistory.org/research/collection-item/?search_term=suquamish&page_num=8&search_params=search_term%253Dsquamish%2526page_num%253D8&irn=103858 [audio]
- a. *Features Suquamish Chairman Leonard Forsman
 - b. In this audio file, Suquamish Chairman Leonard Forsman narrates an iconic speech attributed to Chief Seattle in 1854. You can also read the text of this speech [here](#). This speech was first published and attributed to Chief Seattle in an 1887 Seattle Sunday Star article by Henry Smith.
33. William Fraser Tolmie. (1963). *Physician and Fur Trader: The Journals of William Fraser Tolmie*. Mitchell Press.
<https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/bcbooks/items/1.0413308> [book]
- a. This 1963 publication re-prints the original journals of William Fraser Tolmie, a physician and fur trader for the Hudson's Bay Company who recorded his observations of life in the Pacific Northwest. The journals cover the years 1830-1943, and include Tolmie's stints at Fort Nisqually, Fort Vancouver, Fort McLoughlin, and Fort Simpson. Tolmie's journals include his observations of Chief Seattle and the Suquamish people.
34. Woodlanders. (2019). *Salish Cedar Canoes*.
<https://www.woodlanders.com/blog/2019/8/24/episode-27-salish-cedar-canoes> [video]
- a. *Features Ed Carriere (Suquamish)
 - b. This episode of *Woodlanders*—an online film series—follows Suquamish elder, canoe skipper, and basket maker Ed Carriere on the annual Tribal Canoe Journey.

3.2 Squaxin Island Tribe

The Squaxin Island Tribe is a federally recognized Tribal nation signatory to the 1854 Treaty of Medicine Creek. Tribal headquarters are located in Kamilche near the city of Olympia. Squaxin Island Tribal members include the Noo-Seh-Chatl of Henderson Inlet, Steh Chass of Budd Inlet, Squi-Aitl of Eld Inlet, Sawamish/T'Peekson of Totten Inlet, Sa-Heh-Wa-Mish of Hammersley Inlet, Squawksin of Case Inlet, and S'Hotle-Ma-Mish of Carr Inlet. Because of the close enduring relationship between the Squaxin Island Tribe and surrounding



waterways, the Tribe is known as the People of the Water. Learn more about the Squaxin Island Tribe's history and culture on the [Tribal website](#).

This section has been reviewed and approved by the Squaxin Island Tribal Council.

Tip: If you're thinking about working on a project related to the Squaxin Island Tribe or their ancestral territory, start by reaching out to the Tribal government at (360)-426-9781. They can direct you to the appropriate Tribal contacts to ensure that your project is aligned with Tribal prerogatives and tells the most complete story possible.

1. Squaxin Island Tribe's History <https://squaxinidland.org/government/info/> [webpage]
 - a. *Created by the Squaxin Island Tribe
 - b. This page, published on the Squaxin Island Tribe's website, provides an overview of the Tribe's history.
2. Squaxin Island Tribe Museum, Library and Research Center. History of the Squaxin Island Tribe. <https://olympiahistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/History-of-the-Squaxin-Island-Tribe-1.pdf> [article/essay]
 - a. *Created by the Squaxin Island Tribe
 - b. Excerpted from a chapter in Native Peoples of the Olympic Peninsula, this three-page essay outlines key aspects of Squaxin Island history.
3. Squaxin Island Tribe. (2018). A People's History of the Seven Inlets: Steh-Chass. <https://squaxinidlandmuseum.org/peoples-history-book/> [book]
 - a. *Published by the Squaxin Island Museum
 - b. Available free online or for sale at the Squaxin Island Museum, A People's History of the Seven Inlets shares the story of the Squaxin Island Tribe's connection to the southern Salish Sea since time immemorial. This rich text addresses Squaxin ancestral foodways, contemporary traditions, expert navigation, Indigenous trade networks, impacts of colonization, treaty rights, and more accompanied by historic and contemporary photos.
4. Archibald Menzies. (1792). Journal of Vancouver's Voyage, April to October, 1792. American Journeys. <https://www.americanjourneys.org/aj-110/> [book]
 - a. Archibald Menzie served as a naturalist during the Vancouver's 1792 expedition. Menzies' journal includes detailed botanical accounts, as well as his observations regarding life aboard the Discovery and encounters with Indigenous people in the region (including the Squaxin Island Tribe).
5. Arthur Ballard. (1927). Some Tales of the Puget Sound Salish. University of Washington Publications in Anthropology. <https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/lctext/id/7468> [book]



- a. Arthur Ballard spent much of his life collecting words and stories from Indigenous peoples in Washington. This text includes stories that he recorded, translated, and transcribed from conversations with members of various Tribal nations, including the Squaxin Island Tribe.
6. Dale R. Croes with Rhonda Foster and Larry Ross. (2013). The q^wu?g^was Archaeological Site and Fish Trap (45TN240), and Tested Homestead (45TN396). [report]
 - a. This extensive final report documents findings from archaeological data recovery excavations at the q^wu?g^was site in the traditional territory of the Squaxin Island Tribe.
7. Ed Echtle. Cultural History of the Olympia Oyster. City of Olympia. <https://olympiahistory.org/cultural-history-of-the-olympia-oyster-by-ed-echtle/> [article/essay]
 - a. This article discusses the cultural history of the Olympia oyster, beginning with its place in the diet of Squaxin Island ancestors.
8. Eugene S. Hunn. (1993). Squaxin Island Indian Shellfish Use: Report. <https://faculty.washington.edu/hunn/vitae/Hunn%201993%20Squaxin%20shellfish%20testimony.pdf> [report]
 - a. Anthropologist Eugene Hunn submitted this report in 1994 during what became known as the Rafeedie Decision recognizing Tribal shellfish harvesting rights. The report discusses Squaxin Island shellfish use at the time of treaty signing in 1854.
 - b. Also check out [this 1999 chapter](#) in *Ethnoecology: Knowledge, Resources, Rights* in which Hunn reflects on his role as an expert witness in the court case. The chapter includes a useful table with Lushootseed names for various shellfish species.
9. Ezra Meeker. (1905). Pioneer Reminiscences of Puget Sound. https://books.google.com/books?id=vE_r7ClywigC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false [book]
 - a. Ezra Meeker was an American pioneer who traveled the Oregon Trail. *Pioneer Reminiscences of Puget Sound*, along with Meeker's other publications, recounts Meeker's interpretations of Native (including Squaxin Island ancestors) and non-Native life in Washington Territory and Washington State. You can learn more about Ezra Meeker on [this HistoryLink webpage](#).
10. George E. Blankenship. (1923). *Lights and Shades of Pioneer Life on Puget Sound by a Native Son*. Transcribed by Roger Easton for the Olympia Historical Society & Bigelow Museum. <https://olympiahistory.org/lights-and-shades-of-pioneer-life/> [book]
 - a. This transcription of George Blankenship's 1923 publication covers the author's perspectives on settlers and Indigenous peoples (including Squaxin Island) in Washington. Like many twentieth-century anthropological accounts, the text contains biased and harmful language regarding Indigenous peoples, though some useful information can be gleaned from the text. Note that although



Blankenship refers to himself as “a native son,” he does not have Indigenous ancestry.

11. George Gibbs. (1978). *Indian Tribes of Washington Territory*. Galleon Press. https://books.google.com/books/about/Indian_tribes_of_Washington_Territory.html?id=fTlzAAAAMAAJ&hl=en [book]
 - a. This 1978 publication of George Gibbs’ nineteenth-century work in Washington Territory includes the author’s research and perspectives on Tribes in the region, including the Squaxin Island Tribe.
12. George Vancouver. (1801). *A Voyage of Discover to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World...* Available through the University of British Columbia’s Open Library platform. <https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/bcbooks/items/1.0367756>: [book]
 - a. This 1801 printing of George Vancouver’s expedition records the British explorer’s travels, including a significant section on his time in the Pacific Northwest and the South Puget Sound.
13. Marian W. Smith (editor). (1949). *Indians of the Urban Northwest*. Columbia University Press. https://books.google.com/books/about/Indians_of_the_urban_Northwest.html?id=XJDYAAAAMAAJ [book]
 - a. This edited volume includes research essays related to Indigenous culture and society in the Pacific Northwest. In particular, see the chapter written by Erna Gunther titled “The Shaker Religion of the Northwest.”
14. Mark Peters, Calvin Peters, Josephine Peters, and James Krise. (1993). *Squaxin Island Lives*, an oral history project by Carrie Bratlie. University of Washington Digital Collections. <https://digitalcollections.lib.washington.edu/digital/collection/tacomacomm/id/114/rec/7> [audio]
 - a. *Narrated by Squaxin Island Tribal members
 - b. This digital record contains materials from an oral history project conducted with four Squaxin Island Tribal members in 1993. In addition to a research essay by oral historian Carrie Bratlie, the record contains audio recordings and transcriptions of interviews conducted with Tribal members Mark Peters, Calvin Peters, Josephine Peters, and James Krise. Learn more about Squaxin Island Lives in [this article](#) by former Maritime Washington intern Vanessa Chin.
15. Myron Eells, Edited by G.P. Castile. (1985). *The Indians of Puget Sound: The Notebooks of Myron Eells*. University of Washington Press. https://searchit.libraries.wsu.edu/discovery/fulldisplay?docid=alma99209788930101842&context=L&vid=01ALLIANCE_WSU:WSU&lang=en&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&tab=default_tab&query=sub,exact,Skokomish%20Indians%20&offset=0 [book]
 - a. American missionary Myron Eells compiled travel narratives, photographs, and other interpretations of Indigenous life from his travels during the late nineteenth century. Eells’ published notebooks



- offer insight into various aspects of Indigenous life, including his observations on foodways, ceremony, architecture, and more. The Eells notebooks include references to Squaxin Island.
16. Olympia Historical Society & Bigelow House Museum. Olympia Oyster History: A Walking Tour. https://cms7files.revize.com/olympia/Document_center/Community/Arts,%20Cultures%20&%20Heritage/Self-guided%20tours/Oyster-History-Tour.pdf [walking tour]
 - a. This walking tour guides visitors to Olympia through a tour of sites relevant to oysters in the city. The tour includes stopping at the location of a Squaxin village, a place where Native harvesters sold oysters to settlers, and other locations that illustrate the role Indigenous people played in shaping Olympia's oyster scene.
 17. Robin Fisher. (1992). Vancouver's Voyage: Charting the Northwest Coast, 1791-1795. University of Washington Press. https://www.amazon.com/Vancouver-s-Voyage-Charting-Northwest-1791-1795/dp/0295971916#detailBullets_feature_div [book]
 - a. This 1992 book traces British naval officer George Vancouver's expedition of the Northwest American coast, including his observations on Indigenous places and peoples. Vancouver's 1792 expedition included the South Puget Sound, where ancestors of today's Squaxin Island Tribe lived, fished, and gathered.
 18. Robert H. Ruby and John A. Brown. (1996). John Slocum and the Indian Shaker Church. University of Oklahoma Press. https://www.google.com/books/edition/John_Slocum_and_the_Indian_Shaker_Church/xXMYxDU-FfUC?hl=en&gbpv=0 [book]
 - a. John Slocum founded the Indian Shaker Church in the 1880s Sa-Heh-Wa-Mish (Hammersley Inlet). This book details the founding of the Shaker Church and its trajectory in subsequent years.
 19. Salmon Defense. (2019). Festival of the Steh Chass 2018. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Waeq_VujUg [video]
 - a. This 4-minute video shows highlights from the 2018 Festival of the Steh Chass hosted on Squaxin Island territory by Salmon Defense, the Deschutes Estuary Restoration Team, and the Tulalip, Puyallup, Nisqually, and Squaxin Island Tribal nations.
 20. SuAnn M. Reddick and Cary C. Collins. (2005). "Medicine Creek to Fox Island: Cadastral Scams and Contested Domains. Oregon Historical Quarterly 106.3. https://www.ohs.org/oregon-historical-quarterly/back-issues/upload/Reddick-MedicineCreekFox-OHQ-106_3_Fall-2005.pdf [article/essay]
 - a. This article provides context for the 1854 Treaty of Medicine Creek (to which the Squaxin Island Tribe is a signatory), incorporating Indigenous testimonies and oral traditions into the authors' analysis of the treaty's negotiation and aftermath.
 21. SuAnn M. Reddick and Cary C. Collins. (2013). Medicine Creek Remediated: Isaac Stevens and the Puyallup, Nisqually, and Muckleshoot Land Settlement at Fox Island, August 4, 1856. Pacific Northwest Quarterly.



- <https://www.jstor.org/stable/24631631?socuid=6d29199a-7a28-48c1-a7d4-16723e704331> [article/essay]
- a. This article examines Fox Island council proceedings following the 1854 Medicine Creek Treaty (to which the Squaxin Island Tribe is a signatory), tracing how Governor Isaac Stevens justified the subsequent modification of the already-ratified treaty.
22. Washington Pioneer Project. (1938). *Told By the Pioneers: Reminiscences of Pioneer Life in Washington* volume 2.
<https://www.sos.wa.gov/library/research-collections/classics-washington-history/told-pioneers-volume-2> [book]
- a. This volume contains interviews with early settlers in what is now Washington State, organized largely by county. Of particular relevance to the Squaxin Island Tribe is the section titled “Early Days in Mason County” by Frank Mossman.
23. Washington State University Libraries’ Manuscripts, Archives, and Special Collections. Dale R. Croes Papers.
<https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv453260> [archival collection]
- a. Archaeologist Dale R. Croes has worked extensively with Tribal nations in Washington, including working with the Squaxin Island Tribe at the q^wu?g^was archaeological site near Mud Bay. This archival collection includes correspondence, grant proposals, course materials, surveys, photographs, maps, newspaper clippings, and more related to Croes’ work.
24. Wayne Suttles (editor). (1990). *Handbook of North American Indians Vol. 7, Northwest Coast*. Smithsonian Institution.
<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/products/handbook-north-american-indians-v-7-northwest-coast> [book]
- a. This text provides background information on the Indigenous peoples of the coastal northwest, including discussions on language, environment, history, art, and the Indian Shaker Church, which was founded by John Slocum (Squaxin Island).
25. Western Washington University Center for Pacific Northwest Studies. Northwest Ethnohistory Collection, 1790-1999.
<https://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:80444/xv99881> [archival collection]
- a. The Northwest Ethnohistory collection includes oral histories, manuscripts, correspondence, maps, bibliographies, publications and photographs relating to various Native American tribes in the Pacific Northwest. Federally recognized Tribes within the Maritime Washington National Heritage area that are documented in the collection include Lummi, Makah, Muckleshoot, Nisqually, Nooksack, Puyallup, Quileute, Quinault, Squaxin, Swinomish, and Suquamish. The records contain information on art, ethnic identity, fishing, whaling, ceremonies, government, and much more. See the contents of Series X for content specific to the Squaxin Island Tribe.