K-12 RESOURCE TOUR OF THE SALISH SEA
A Companion Project Associated with the 2014 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE AND MAP

This resource guide was compiled for the convenience of K-12 educators as a way to initiate classroom learning about the Salish Sea ecosystem and the Coast Salish peoples. Many, many additional resources are available. Please explore further as this list is not comprehensive. The compilation is intended as a kick-start for classroom exploration of the Salish Sea and the indigenous peoples whose traditional homelands lie along its shores. For the most part, resources focus on peoples and places within the Salish Sea watershed as per the map shown. It is hoped that these resources prove useful in classrooms and lead to further study of the region; however, educators are encouraged to review all materials themselves before use in classrooms.

NB: Most resource descriptions have been adapted from publication jackets, website posts on sites like goodreads.com and amazon.com or library synopses, particularly those from the National Film Board of Canada and WWU’s Children’s Literature Interdisciplinary Collection (CLIC). Resources whose titles are bookended by star symbols (*) are considered exceptional and highly recommended. As indicated in the Table of Contents, the Books, Books, Books! Section is divided into 2 fiction and 2 non-fiction categories. The following 3 subcategories are offered in most other sections:

Coast Salish Peoples, Science (Ecosystem/Sea Life), and Coast Salish Peoples and Science

Coast Salish Peoples (10)

• “Central Coast Salish” by Michael Kew and Bruce Granville Miller. *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, January 24, 2014 [MS, SS] www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/salish-central-coast This article provides some information about the Central Coast Salish, including their social system, religious activity, population, and contemporary life.

• “Coast Salish Peoples” *Newspapers in Education and Hibulb Cultural Center* [MS, SS] www.hibulbculturalcenter.org/assets/pdf/HCC_Coast_Salish_Peoples_Special_Section.pdf This article provides some general information about the Coast Salish.


• “The Paradox of Boundaries in Coast Salish Territories” by Brian Thom. *Culture Geographies*, April 2009 [SS] http://cgj.sagepub.com/content/16/2/179.abstract This article grapples with the seeming paradox in the notion of representing cartographic boundaries for an indigenous community whose core social relationships are embedded in a moral ethos of borderless kin networks.


• “’Salish Sea’ Deemed the ‘Name of the Year’” by Christopher Dunagan. *Kitsap Sun*, January 12, 2010 [MS, SS] www.kitsapsun.com/news/2010/jan/12/salish-sea-becomes-name-of-the-year/#axzz2yj20Es3x The name “Salish Sea” has been chosen over “Twitter” as the American Name Society’s “Name of the Year” in 2010.


• “Northern Georgia Strait Coast Salish” by Dorothy Kennedy and Randy Bouchard. *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, January 24, 2014 [MS, SS] www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/salish-northern-georgia-strait-coast This article provides some information about the Northern Georgia Strait Coast Salish, including their descendants and natural resources.


Science (Ecosystem/Sea Life) (13)

• “Can-Am Leaders Launch Salmon Recovery Effort” by Ashley Ahearn. OPB, August 21, 2013 [SS]
Leaders on salmon research and recovery from the US and Canada came together in Seattle to announce a new project.

• “The ‘Discovery’ of the Salish Sea” by Bert Webber. Crosscut, June 20, 2011 [MS, SS]
http://crosscut.com/2011/06/20/puget-sound/21010/The-discovery-Salish-Sea
As marine scientists learned about the integrated marine life of Puget Sound, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and the Strait of Georgia, they realized the need for a common name. This key advocate recounts the tale of the naming of the Salish Sea.

• “Foundation Proposes Salish Sea Trail on Inland Waters” by Gale Fiege. HeraldNet, June 11, 2013 [SS]
www.heraldnet.com/article/20130611/NEWS01/706119934
A new nonprofit group is making strides to establish a coastal trail along the inland marine waters of Washington and British Columbia.

• “Infectious Diseases of Fishes in the Salish Sea” by Paul Hershberger, Linda Rhodes, Gael Kurath, and James Winton. American Fisheries Society, January 29, 2014 [SS]
Fish in the Salish Sea serve as hosts for many pathogens. This article reviews some of the better-documented infectious diseases that likely contribute to significant losses among free-ranging fish in the Salish Sea and discusses the environmental and ecological factors that may affect population-level impacts of disease.

• “Kinder Morgan and Tanker Traffic in the Salish Sea” by the Rainforest Conservation Foundation and the Georgia Strait Alliance. Friends of Ecological Reserves, November 5, 2013 [SS]
http://ecoreserves.bc.ca/2013/11/05/kinder-morgan-and-tanker-traffic-in-the-salish-sea
This article gives a backgrounder on Kinder Morgan and discusses the increase in tanker traffic in the Salish Sea.

• “Number of Threatened or Endangered Species in Salish Sea Almost Doubles in 2 Years” San Juan Islander, October 26, 2011 [MS, SS]
A study unveiled on October 26, 2011, shows the number of species, in the Salish Sea which are threatened, endangered, or candidates for listing, has nearly doubled in the last two years. When last tallied in 2008 there were 64 species.

• “Salish Sea Expeditions’ Floating Classroom Aims to Take the Scary out of Science” by Jean Guerrero. The Seattle Times, June 6, 2009 [MS, SS]
http://seattletimes.com/html/education/2009307264_sciencefeature06m.html
Salish Sea Expeditions, a local nonprofit, tries to make learning science fun, rather than intimidating, by bringing fifth- through 12th-graders aboard its floating classroom — on its research vessel that sails the Puget Sound.

• “Salish Sea News: Star Light, Star Bright” by Tina Kelly. Seaside Magazine, February 27, 2014 [MS]
http://seasidemagazine.ca/salish-sea-news-star-light-star-bright
This article gives uncommon information about starfish.

• “Salish Sea pH is Dropping as Carbon Dioxide Levels Rise” The Islands’ Sounder, December 7, 2013 [SS]
California mussels from the Salish Sea have undergone a serious transformation over the past millennium, indicates a recent scientific study funded by The SeaDoc Society.

• “Salmon Research Project to Focus on Salish Sea” by Mark Hume. The Globe and Mail, October 17, 2013 [MS, SS]
www.theglobeandmail.com/news/british-columbia/salmon-research-project-to-focus-on-salish-sea/article14921492
Government and private groups on both sides of the border are joining forces to try to find out what is affecting salmon survival in the waters off the coasts of British Columbia and Washington State.

• “Scientists Take Aim at Mystery of Declining Salish Sea Salmon” by Gabriel Spitzer. KPLU 88.5, August 21, 2013 [MS, SS]
www.kplu.org/post/scientists-take-aim-mystery-declining-salish-sea-salmon
Survival rates for salmon and steelhead in Puget Sound have plunged since the 1970s, and a big new international study is aiming to figure out why.

• "Tankers and Tar Sands Oil Threaten the Salish Sea" By Chris Genovali and Misty MacDuffee. San Juan Islander [MS, SS]
Kinder Morgan wants to triple the amount of crude oil being shipped from Vancouver’s Burrard Inlet through the Georgia Strait, Fraser estuary, Gulf Islands, San Juan Islands, Haro Strait and Juan de Fuca Strait.
Coast Salish Peoples and Science (2)


**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!** Listings categorized and in alphabetical order by title and author; publisher and [ES, MS, SS] as appropriate.

**Key:** ES = Appropriate for Elementary School Use; MS = Appropriate for Middle School Use; SS = Appropriate for Secondary School Use

**Picture Books / Myths, Legends and Folk Tales** (35+)


Introduces the numbers one through twenty against a background of photographs and brief text describing animal and plant life found in the Pacific Northwest.


A retelling of the Salish Indian legend of how the "wonder-child" Yoo-lah-teen slays the ogres to save the children and later seeks his vision and determines his path through life.

*Ah Mo: Indian Legends from the Northwest* compiled by Arthur Griffin; edited by Trenholme J. Griffin; illus. by Margaret Chodos-Irvine. Blaine, WA: Hancock House, 1990. [ES, MS]

These never-before-published legends were collected by pioneer merchant and attorney Judge Arthur E. Griffin, beginning in 1884. They have been passed down through five generations of the Griffin family, and have now been edited for publication by the great-grandson of the judge. There is also a sequel call *More Ah Mo* that was published in 1993.


This is the fourth is the *Legends of the Sechelt People* published by Harbour Publishing. Other titles in this popular series are *Mayuk the Grizzly Bear* and *How the Robin got its Red Breast*. Donna Joe also wrote the third book in the series, *Salmon Boy*.


Dizzy the dolphin can soar, dive, even clear a full gainer reversed with a spin, just not stand still. Join him and his underwater friends, as he searches for a way to calm his hyperactive behavior. Includes sea lions, seagulls, sardines and other creatures that live off the coast of Washington state.


Based on a popular Northwest Coast Native tale, this book recounts the story of Eagle Boy, an orphan. He grows up to love eagles, despite the fact that his tribe distrusts eagles, so he is ridiculed and outcast. One year, Eagle Boy is saved from starvation by the eagles he loves and, using their assistance, saves his starving tribe. The gorgeous illustrations and tales of adventures and bald eagles will thrill children, while also instructing them about individualism and humanity, as well as Northwest Coast Native life.
The First Beaver written and illus. by Caroll Simpson. Surrey, BC: Heritage House, 2008. [ES]
This colorful book tells the legend of how the beaver came to be. The pictures reveal many traditional and historical aspects of the daily lives of Pacific First Nations people. Included in each illustration is a different clan crest. An appendix gives a physical description of each crest and the significance of each to First Nations people. It is suitable for individuals, story time, and thematic units about First Nations and art.

Frogs have been stolen, an earthquake rumbles, a village is in peril. To restore calm to her land, a girl must delve beneath the surface of a lake, deep into a spirit world. What she finds will thrill readers and introduce them to a classic hero's journey as the girl learns what she must do to save both the frogs and her own people.

When a chief's spoiled young daughter sets out to collect berries, she sees no reason to sing bear songs like her friends do–why should she honor the creatures of the forest? This traditional Native American tale from the Pacific Northwest offers a compelling lesson of tolerance and respect for the natural world when she is captured by the Bear People after insulting them.

Golden Eye is a young man of the Coast Salish Nation living on Salt Spring Island in BC. This series of books take place 'many thousand years ago' and tells the continuing story of Golden Eye who has the gift of spirit powers (which gives him the ability to befriend animals) and calls upon the spirit of his grandfather (who empowers him to transform into animals). Although a work of fiction, it has the quality of a myth that explains the lifestyle and beliefs of the Salish people.

After years of constant warfare, an Indian chieftain and the young people of his tribe take a daring unarmed trip into their enemies' territory seeking peace. Inspired by the legendary Indian carvers on the northwest coast of Canada. The black and white drawings by the Canadian author are captivating. Houston (2005) played an important role in the recognition of Inuit art and introduced printmaking to the Inuit.

Artist Alex Walton depicts a landscape familiar to residents of the West Coast in Gulf Islands Alphabet. Expanses of ocean, towering trees and thick undergrowth are realistically featured in the watercolor-filled pages. The text consists of 26 alliterative phrases describing different aspects of island life and a useful geography lesson.

Five Salish stories retold by Salish Native Studies teacher, Ellen White are in the first volume. Young readers discover one of life’s lessons from each journey into natural and supernatural world of the Northwest Coast. The sequel features four more freshly written and translated English versions of traditional Salish legends adapted for children.

Based on an award-winning 1992 short film of the same name, Zeman-Spaleny and Zeman weave together a wondrous tale of folklore and social responsibility. In homage to the film, the book’s illustrations are framed to suggest strips of film. Even the cover opens with the reader sitting down in a darkened theatre, while the end fades into darkness…Just as the suns light is returned to the people by the Lord of the Sky in this tale. The picture book reminds us that there is hope found in the hearts and passion of children and in their choices.
The Lost Island by E. Pauline Johnson; illus. by Atanas Matsoureff. New York, NY: Jump at the Sun, 2005. Taken from Johnson’s Legends of Vancouver (1911), this haunting tale-within-a-tale by one of Canada’s national treasures is worthy of retelling. In the picture book, a young man is addressed by an elder who laments that the younger generation has lost the ways of their ancestors. The boys "old tillicum" then offers the legend of a great Indian medicine-man who foresaw his people adopt the ways of "Pale-faces" and wanted to find strength to share with his people to "endure the white man’s rule". It may need a preamble to explain the narrative framework to young students but can be the focal point to discuss the story of ancestors, the author’s story (which is equally remarkable), and the necessity for storytelling.

Mouse Woman and the Mischief-Makers by Christie Harris; illustrations by Douglas Tait. Vancouver, BC: Raincoast Books, 2004. [ES, MS] Devoted to maintaining order in the world, Mouse Woman is a spirit being from Haida legend that protects young people. In this collection of seven stories, she thwarts a greedy hunter, helps a young princess, and frees young princes as she keeps life in balance. The author collected and retold these stories gathered in the 19th century by anthropologists. Although not Haida herself, Harris was "instantly at home with the cadences and repetitions of tales told round the fire at winter feasts in the villages. But she only dared touch and reinterpret the native stories after she had immersed herself so deeply in the culture that she could crawl respectfully into their skins and speak with integrity from the First Nations point of view".

Mouse Woman and the Vanished Princesses by Christie Harris; drawings by Douglas Tait. Vancouver, BC: Raincoast Books, 2005. [ES, MS] Mouse Woman and the Vanished Princesses is the second of Christie Harris Mouse Woman collections to be re-published and a third book in the series is forthcoming. In these tales, Mouse Woman encounters Super-Snails, Wolf Man, The Magic Plume, and Prince-of-Bears, all the while using her wit and sometimes a little trickery to keep people out of trouble. These short tales make wonderful classroom read-alouds.


The Prince and the Salmon People by Claire Rudolf Murphy; illus. by Duane Pasco. Spokane, WA: Eastern Washington University Press, 2003. [ES, MS] When the salmon stop coming to his village, a Tsimshian prince travels to the world of the Spring Salmon People and discovers the vital connection between human and animal worlds. Different versions of this legend have been told for centuries by many Northwest Coast Indian tribes. Though they may differ in detail, all versions express the belief that animals have spirits and can move freely between animal and human realms, choosing to feed humans when approached with proper respect and ceremony.

Raven: A Trickster Tale from the Pacific Northwest retold and illus. by Gerald McDermott. San Diego, CA: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1993. [ES] Raven, the trickster, wants to give people the gift of light. But can he find out where Sky Chief keeps it? And if he does, will he be able to escape without being discovered? His dream seems impossible, but if anyone can find a way to bring light to the world, wise and clever Raven can!

S is for Spirit Bear: A British Columbia Alphabet by G. Gregory Roberts and illus. by Bob Doucet. Chelsea, MI: Sleeping Bear Press, 2006. [ES, MS] This A to Z pictorial showcases the history, geography, famous people, and provincial symbols of BC. Children will be awed to learn of legendary creatures reportedly sighted in British Columbia, such as the serpent-like lake demon called Ogopogo, the big-footed beast known as Sasquatch, and the Spirit Bear. The lovely artwork captures the essence of the richly varied regions and islands of BC, and poetry introduces topics like the Capilano Bridge, ferries, and spirit bear, followed by detailed text so that students learn about each.
Salish Myths and Legends: One People’s Stories edited by M. Terry Thompson and Steven M. Egesdal. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2008 [SS]
This large anthology contains a selection of 48 traditional and historical oral accounts and stories collected from the First Nations of the Pacific Northwest and Plateau regions of the west coast of Canada and the US. It represents speakers from 23 of the 24 Salishan languages. The accounts have been translated by leading scholars working in close collaboration with Salish storytellers and have been placed in context with engaging and informative introductory commentary. The material is well-organized into twelve sections and contains several detailed maps as well as tables on the Salish language family and a pronunciation guide along with an extensive compilation of references and suggested titles for further reading.

Salmon Boy is one tale in the "First Nations Legends" series and this particular story explains what happened to a young boy who leaves his village to go swimming only to be captured and taken prisoner by a giant chum salmon. The text is simple enough to be read independently or could easily be converted into a script to be performed as a class play. The last page of the book contains a brief history of the Sechelt people for those unfamiliar with this division of the Coast Salish. The illustrations could also be used as excellent models for those students studying the art of the Pacific Northwest indigenous people.

One fall day, Kate goes for a walk in the woods with her father, a fish biologist, to the river where he works in the Pacific rain forest (or the “salmon forest,” as he calls it). Together they watch sockeye salmon returning to the river to spawn, and witness a bear scooping up a salmon. Next, Kate and her dad run into a Native boy named Brett and his family fishing at a pool in the river. From her adventures, Kate discovers how the forest and the salmon need each other and why the forest is called the salmon forest. Renowned environmentalist David Suzuki and popular children’s author, Sarah Ellis, provide charming and informative text while Sheena Lott’s watercolors magically evoke the spirit and mystery of the West Coast rain forest.

This picture book is a fictionalized version of a real incident in the childhood of Kwakwa'ka'wakw elder, Alfred Scow. His family sailed from Gilford Island to isolated Kingcome Inlet to attend a forbidden potlatch. He was forbidden to attend to avoid apprehension if raided by the authorities; nonetheless Alfred sneaked inside to watch and recognized the secret masked dance. The episode happened over seventy years ago, and Alfred couldn't remember many of the details and only recognized the many implications of the event only as an adult. The co-authors created fictional conversations and situations colored by authentic details from Alfred’s childhood to tell the entire story from a child’s point of view, eight-year-old Watl'kina.

Shin-chi’s Canoe concerns a young boy’s first experience going to an American Indian residential school, a government-sponsored and church-run school established in the late 1800s to colonize and civilize Native children. It follows Campbell’s first book Shi-shi-etko which tells the story of his older sister. Alone or paired, each book provides an excellent and understandable resource for children to learn about the resilience of Native children in this particular era of social injustice. They portray the injustice of residential schooling in Canada and the US with sensitivity. Pair both with Sweetgrass Basket (Carvell, 2006) for older students.

There are 20 stories in this beautiful book that are perfectly suited for reading aloud. They come from many Native American traditions—including Salish, Pueblo, Apache, Blackfoot, and Mohawk—and each is only a few pages long. The stories deal with the origins of things as they are, with love, war, loss, and peace. It is also richly illustrated with some full-page paintings.

After a violent sea storm, a Haida prince falls from his canoe and washes ashore to a supernatural realm of strange and colossal killer whale people who welcome him and eventually return him to his village. Drawn from Haida literary tradition, the powerful illustrations make stunning use of northwest coast Native American motifs to create a compelling atmosphere of mystery and displacement. Winner of the 1996 American Book Award, the 1995 Best Children's Book of the Pacific Northwest and the 1996 Washington State Governor's Award.


In true Native American trickster-tale fashion, the naive and gullible don't always win. When Mama Crow finds some seal meat on the beach, mischievous Raven sneaks a rock into her basket and steals the meat for himself. But Crow discovers the trick and sends her hungry babies to Raven's house to be fed!


The book arouses interest in the Northwest Coast and its history and environment in young students. Each page of this brightly illustrated book attempts to elicit curiosity. The tides of change not only relate to the Pacific Ocean itself but also to the changes of human and animal lives along the coast. At times, man is at odds or in harmony with nature. These are very difficult concepts to convey in 3-line captions at the bottom of the page but the author does well suggesting more than what is presented in each illustration.

**Yetsa's Sweater** by Sylvia Olsen; illus. by Joan Larson. Winlaw, BC: Sonó Nis Press, 2006 [ES]

Yetsa loves helping her grandmother prepare new fleece and turn it into spinning wool for the special Cowichan sweaters she knits all winter. The author takes you through the artful traditional process of sweater-making while also revealing the warm relationship shared by grandmother and granddaughter. Each sweater is unique, and its design tells a story. In Yetsa's Sweater, that story is one of love, welcome and pride in a job well done. Illustrations lovingly depict cultural traditions in vibrant pastel tones. Sylvia Olsen also tells the non-fiction tale of Cowichan sweaters in her 2010 book Working with Wool: A Coast Salish Legacy and the Cowichan Sweater. It draws on her experience, academic research, and four-decade friendships with Coast Salish women who have each knitted hundreds of sweaters.


The story is about a Native American Tlingit tribe, their belief in the monster that inhabited the waters (Sea-Wolf) and their experience with a French trading ship. Intricate cut-paper illustrations incorporating Pacific Northwest motifs accompany this original story of Tlingit princess Kchokeen, who is rescued from drowning by a guardian spirit that later enables her to summon a great wave and save her people.

**When the Rains Came and Other Legends of the Salish People** as told to Dolby Turner; illus. by D. Johnnie Seletz. Victoria, BC: Orca Book Publishers, 1992. [HS]

Author Dolby Turner retells stories that were shared with her by the people of the Khenipsen band. She began a lifelong friendship with them when she spent her teenage years at Green Point on Cowichan Bay, Vancouver Island. It took many years to write this book as she awaited permission and approval by the elders. They did so because they recognized their stories might be lost otherwise. The author writes with love and respect of "The Legend of Kis-ack and the Stonehead People," "The Legend of Red Eye and White Eye," "The Legend of See-la-tha and the Monster of Octopus Point." Archival photos from the author's collection and illustrations by the great-grandson of one of the elders add to the book's value.


Rhyming text describes some of the young animals--from a gray wolf pup and a horned puffin to a cougar kit and a small brown bat--as they settle down to sleep. Rhythmic and soothing four-line stanzas describe the animals' habitats and sleeping patterns, gently teaching children the importance of a good night's sleep.
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<tr>
<td>Adrift in Time</td>
<td>John Wilson</td>
<td>Ronsdale Press</td>
<td>[MS, SS]</td>
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<td>Adrift in Time offers one family’s story of settling, and outgrowing, their homestead on the Gulf Islands. It is a pleasant blend of history and fiction, and a fine starting point to discovering the history of the Islands. In the novel, 15-year old Ian is accidentally cast adrift on the Salish Sea. As daylight fades Ian feels cold, tired and hungry. While trying to stay awake in the darkness, ghosts of his ancestors visit—keeping him alert by telling their stories and prompting Ian to reflect on the differences and similarities of their lives and his. The history of the region is shared as well, touching on events like fighting between natives and Europeans, prohibition-era smuggling, and the arrest, imprisonment, and removal of Japanese-Canadians during World War II.</td>
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<td>Counting on Hope</td>
<td>Sylvia Olsen</td>
<td>Sono Nis Press</td>
<td>[MS]</td>
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<td>Hope and Letia are young women living with their families on an island off the coast of BC in the mid-nineteenth century. The girls share many similarities but their biggest difference turns out to be a source of great tension since Hope is from England and Letia is of the Lamalcha First Nation. Nonetheless they secretly develop a friendship and exchange precious keepsakes prior to momentous change that helps sustain each of them during tragic events which follow. The novel powerfully describes this period of cultural collision and colonization in BC history. An author’s note at the end outlines the accuracy and fictionalization of events.</td>
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<td>Equinox</td>
<td>Monte Killingsworth</td>
<td>Henry Holt</td>
<td>[MS]</td>
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<td>Autumn and her parents live on a small island in the state of Washington. The slow, natural pace of her island home has always meant a great deal to Autumn, so when her father tells her that they must move to the commercial mainland, Autumn is devastated. Autumn sets out to prove to her parents how important it is for them to stay. In the course of creating an illustrated journal that highlights the wonderful things about the island, Autumn uncovers a secret about her mother that turns her world upside-down.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eye of the Changer: A Northwest Indian Tale</td>
<td>Muriel Ringstad</td>
<td>Alaska Northwest Pub. Co.</td>
<td>[MS]</td>
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<td>A blind twelve-year-old Salish Indian boy named Wahnu living in the Puget Sound region is inspired to overcome his disability by a legend of his people known as the &quot;Eye of the Changer.&quot; He ventures among the elements and the spirits seeking a solution to a great problem.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flight of the Fisherbird</td>
<td>Nora Martin</td>
<td>Bloomsbury Children's Books</td>
<td>[MS]</td>
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<td>In 1889 in the islands off the coast of Washington State, thirteen-year-old Clementine pulls a nearly drowned Chinese man out of the sea. Tong Ling had been trying to find a new life in America but instead finds himself at the mercy of heartless smugglers. Clementine and her friend Jed plan to save Tong Ling by sneaking him to a nearby town where he can escape to Alaska. But is her beloved uncle involved in the attempted murder as well as other treacherous deeds? This intriguing novel, punctuated by Clementine’s heartfelt poems at the outset of each chapter, explores not only the beautiful San Juan Islands and their fascinating history, but also the complexities of good and evil in every human heart. An ALA Best Trade Book for Social Studies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ghost Canoe</td>
<td>Will Hobbs</td>
<td>Morrow Junior Books</td>
<td>[MS, SS]</td>
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<td>After a sailing ship breaks up on the rocks off Washington’s storm-tossed Cape Flattery, Nathan McAllister, the 14-year-old son of the lighthouse keeper, refuses to believe the authorities who say there were no survivors. Unexplained footprints on a desolate beach, a theft at the trading post, and glimpses of a wild &quot;hairy man&quot; convince Nathan that someone is hiding in the remote sea caves along the coast. With his new friend, Lighthouse George, a fisherman from the famed Makah whaling tribe, Nathan paddles the fierce waters of the Pacific--fishing, hunting seals, searching for clues. Alone in the forest, Nathan discovers a ghostly canoe and a skeleton that may unlock the mystery of ancient treasure, betrayal…and murder. Winner of the 2000-2001 Georgia’s Picture Storybook Award and Georgia’s Children’s Book Award.</td>
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Draper eloquently marries historical fiction with a heroine that you simply cannot help but be engaged by. The novel highlights the life of Nell, the twelve year old daughter of a lighthouse keeper on the western coast of Vancouver Island at the turn of the century. *Graveyard of the Sea* is gently informative providing much in the way of history about lighthouses, the beginning of the telegraph lines on Vancouver Island and Native culture at the time. The story of Nell and her father and grandfather captivate the reader and make the history come alive. Although the tragedy of the Valencia shipwreck is told, the book is not morose and would work well as a classroom novel study. A set of discussion points is provided for teachers to expand on.

**Hannah & the Spindle Whorl** by Carol Anne Shaw. Vancouver, BC: Ronsdale Press, 2010 [ES, MS]
Hannah lives on a houseboat with her father on BC's Cowichan Bay. One day, she follows a mysterious raven to a forest cave and finds a spindle whorl. It is brought to the attention of an archeologist who soon explores the cave with a team of researchers. When Hannah next visits the cave, she is transported to another time and finds herself in the Coast Salish village of Tlupalas. She becomes fast friends with Yisella and Hannah quickly adapts to this new time and place. She learns a great deal about Coast Salish culture, community and lifestyle—and so do the readers. The two friends are separated when white settlers come to the village, and Hannah is transported back to her own time. The book also deals with the issue of grief after losing a parent.

**Initiation** by Virginia Frances Schwartz. Markham, ON: Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 2003 [MS]
The setting for this story is the West Coast of North America during the fifteenth century. In the center of the story are twins marked for greatness - Nana and Nanolatch - the son and daughter of the chief of the Kwakiutl, a tribe whose traditions are based on harvesting salmon, especially during great treks upriver in spawning season. The story begins with the fishing territories of the Kwakiutl being invaded by a neighboring tribe - the Salish who do not return sacred salmon bones to the ocean where they belong according to Kwakiutl customs. Only by restoring "The Way" and the tribe's intimate connection with the spirits—not war—will they survive. Readers learn how important "the Way" is, how revered and respected he environment is, and—above all else—how nature must never be abused or taken for granted.

Kate's scrapbook of letters to her best friend back home chronicles her family's move to Seattle, Washington in the Pacific Northwest and her family's adventures as they travel throughout the west coast. They cruise the fjords of Alaska, camp at Yosemite, explore a Hawaiian island, and tour Hollywood. For young readers.

**Murphy and Mousetrap** by Sylvia Olsen. Victoria, BC: Orca Book Publishers, 2005 [ES, MS]
Murphy is a nine-year-old rock hound who lives in the city with his mother and a white cat named Mousetrap. Life is good; however, Mom announces that they are moving to an Indian reserve. Murphy belongs to a First Nation, but doesn’t look like his cousins since he has light skin like his father. Murphy is miserable when the other boys make him play soccer and place him as goalie. Though the boys are cruel, Murphy survives his new world--but what about Mousetrap? Will his cat survive this wild new world of stray cats and mud? Students will enjoy learning about how both settle in to their new lives on the Indian reservation.

*No Time to Say Goodbye* is a fictional account of five children sent to aboriginal boarding school, based on the recollections of a number of Tsartlip First Nations people. These unforgettable children are taken by government agents from Tsartlip Day School to live at Kuper Island Residential School. Kuper Island is one of the small Gulf Islands located between Vancouver Island and the British Columbia mainland. The five are isolated on the small island and life becomes regimented by the strict school routine. They experience the pain of homesickness and confusion while trying to adjust to a world completely different from their own. Sometimes sad, sometimes funny, *No Time to Say Goodbye* is a story that readers of all ages will remember.
**Pilgrims of Blind Island, San Juan Archipelago** written and illus. by James L. Davis. Monroe, WA: Bollenbaugh Hill Books, 1986. [ES, MS]

In this adventure trilogy, a band of mice on a schooner jump overboard at Blind Island, a little-known 2-acre island near Shaw Island in the San Juans. Forced to flee their home in Wales, they settle on the island and, over the next two centuries, their descendants have various adventures. Author Davis, who retired from the Snohomish School District, often sailed to Blind Island with his family, camping on their boat or on the 2-acre island which was clearly overrun with mice. "I wondered where these mice came from," he said. "During the night, you could hardly sleep." In his trilogy, now a valuable collector's item, he sets their tale entirely in rhyme and provides more than 40 illustrations. Buy it if you find it!


A beautiful story that captures a day in the life of a boy and his dog in paradise. One delightful summer morning a boy awakens and calls his dog Scout, coaxing the slumbering animal into all the excitement that lies ahead on yet another magnificent day. Rainbow Bay, on an island in the Pacific Northwest, is an enchanting place where berries are sweet and fat, ladybugs snooze on leaves, and a boy and his dog can imagine they're heroes wrestling pirates for the riches of the sea.

**Reading the Bones: A Peggy Henderson Adventure** by Gina McMurchy-Barber. Toronto, ON: Sandcastle, 2008 [MS]

The book tells the story of Peggy, aged 12, who moves to stay with her unsympathetic aunt in Crescent Beach, BC, while her widowed mother searches for a job in the East. When an ancient skeleton turns up in Aunt Margaret's backyard, Peggy becomes involved with the detective work that ensues, a challenge that takes her mind off her loneliness. The author presents a fictionalized version of the life-story. The close match-up between this fictionalized account of a Coast Salish man whose bones have surfaced thousands of years after his death (told in italics) and the deductions of a contemporary archaeologist is interesting.

**Sea Change** by Diane Tullson. Vancouver, BC: Orca Soundings, 2010. [MS, SS]

This novel opens with Lucas flying in a helicopter to his father’s remote west coast fishing camp for a few days bonding and fishing. When he is left at the camp in the company of a truculent young female named Sumi, trouble begins. She knows how to fish and at least Lucas gets fed but Lucas is negligent leaving a cartridge in the chamber of a rifle…and forgets to tell Sumi about it. She fires the gun into her foot by accident and he must journey by fishing boat in heavy seas and thick fog to get her the medical attention.


Eleven-year-old Poppy Ray longs to be a veterinarian, but she's never had a pet. This summer, she's going to spend a month with her uncle Sanjay, veterinarian and owner of the Furry Friends Animal Clinic on an island off the Washington coast. Poppy is in for big surprises. She learns that there's more to caring for animals than she realized. With help from a boy named Hawk, a chunk of seaglass, and a touch of intuition, Poppy gains a deeper understanding of the pain and joy of working with animals. This is the story of a resourceful, determined girl who can't wait to grow up, but begins to realize just how much she has left to discover.


A young boy living in a Quileute Indian village on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington State during the 1940s wants to leave the Indian reservation to be an auto mechanic but lacks the motivation to pass the eighth grade. Miss Green, the new school teacher, tries to get him interested in school and eventually succumbs to the charisma of her Model A Ford as well as the spell of a pair of sea otters, mother and child, whose relationship provides a supporting plot. The author's note to the reader explicitly states her purpose as describing "the conflict of generations between American Indians of the 20th century."


When Aaron, an 11-year old fifth grader on vacation, and Robert, a Quileute Indian boy who is preparing for his spirit quest, decide to camp out on a deserted beach, they find themselves in for the night of their lives.” Sharpe brings to a stark, realistic climax the clashes between ancient and modern, Indian and white, natural and manmade. . . . The book's bold, original subject matter shines brilliantly."—Publisher’s Weekly.
**Tarragon Island** by Nikki Tate. Victoria, B.C.: Sono Nis Press, 1999. [MS]
Set on one of BC's Gulf Islands, this award-winning novel for young adults provides a glimpse of family life and island culture. The book will have special appeal for young writers since each chapter begins with a quote about writing and the novel focuses on Heather, a twelve-year-old aspiring author. Heather's development as an author is deftly woven throughout. We learn about her beginning as a four-year-old poet who develops a love of literature with the support of her family but later suffers publisher's rejection and writer's block. Her melodramatic story plots and polished newspaper articles are featured as well as excerpts from her journal.

*Time of the Thunderbird* is the sequel to Diane Silvey's 1997 book, *Spirit Quest*, about the adventures of twins Tala and Kaya. In the newer book, all children are missing in a small coastal village in BC, having been stolen by an evil, power-hungry monster. Tala and Kaya must rescue them from the Upper Reaches of the Shamanistic World. Along the way, the twins meet a series of mythical creatures that both help and hinder them. Silvey's story reads as a parable for the history of residential schools in BC. The books are an enjoyable blend of myth, realism and the fantastic.

**Voices on the Bay** by Ginny Russell. Victoria, B.C. Beach Holme Publishers, 1993. [ES, MS]
Dave gets more excitement than he bargained for on his summer holidays to British Columbia's Gulf Islands while visiting his grandparents. He meets THAA, WEN, an elderly member of the Saanich Native Band and Rick, a new friend from Mayne Island. Together they discover an old Native campsite and THAA, WEN tells stories of the raiding parties that swept down the west coast long before the first white man arrived. Adventure begins when Dave is caught up in a search for the truth about what happened long ago at the ancient site. A Canadian Children's Book Centre Choice as a best book for kids and teens.

This is a classic collection of 25 British Columbia short stories, beginning with Bill Reid and Robert Bringhurst's ribald creation myth "How Raven Stole the Light" and closing with Eden Robinson's brilliant, contemporary story about a native girl's struggle to survive in "Queen of the North". In between, the stellar stories range across geography, peoples, and styles of storytelling, and include the voices of some of the country's strongest writers. From living a "simplified life" on one of the Gulf Islands, to swimming at English Bay in Vancouver, to the shadowy rain forests of the Queen Charlotte's are some of the settings. These stories urge us to look again at roads and waters we think we know and to discover others yet unseen.

Set in the central B.C. coast prior to European contact with First Nations, the narrative is rich detail of maritime life. The reader meets Atlin, the 12-year old son of a Hotsath chief. He has been taught the skills to one day replace his father as the primary whale hunter for his village such as hunting, fasting, wilderness survival, and facing life-threatening situations alone. He must find his "tumanos", or spirit guide, in order to speak to the whales. The daily life of a First Nations group relying on the ocean resources for their existence is shared in accurate detail. A strong theme is the high regard in which the people hold the whale, never taking the resource for granted and treating each whale as a gift.

Rosanne Parry, author of *Heart of a Shepherd*, shines a light on Native American tribes of the Pacific Northwest in the 1920s, a time of critical cultural upheaval. Set on the Makah Indian Reservation on the Olympic Peninsula, the story takes a look at traditional whaling practices of the Makah that continue today, and how the loss of this ceremonial hunt threatened the livelihood of the tribe. Pearl, the central character, has always dreamed of hunting whales, just like her father; however, Pearl’s father was lost on the last hunt, and the whales hide from the great steam-powered ships carrying harpoon cannons, which harvest not one but dozens of whales from the ocean. With the whales gone, Pearl’s people, the Makah, struggle to survive as Pearl searches for ways to preserve their stories and skills.
Youth/Young Adult Non-Fiction - Regional History/Culture (35)

This book contains text and photographs that examine the artistic heritage of the Indian tribes inhabiting the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada.

This game involves a woven basket, four carved beaver teeth (dice), and a bundle of "counting bones." The game is simple, fast-paced, and fun: depending on the fall of the teeth, players win counting bones; the player with the most bones at the end wins. The color-illustrated booklet contains a native legend about the origin of the beaver, historical background information about the Indian tribes of the Pacific Northwest, a list of related reading suggestions, and a history of the Beaver Tooth game.

Coast Salish Essays by Wayne Suttles [compiled and edited with the assistance of Ralph Maud]
Vancouver, BC: Talonbooks, 1987 [SS]
The author has devoted much of his professional life to research on Native peoples of the Pacific Northwest, especially the Coast Salish of the Georgia Strait-Puget Sound Basin. He is well known for his contribution to the "ecological" approach to Northwest Coast culture. These essays have had a lasting impact on the study of the Northwest Coast, provoking argument and suggesting problems for research and hypotheses to test in both social anthropology and archeology. Some essays also deal with Native knowledge, belief and art, with Native responses to the European invasion, and with the prehistory of Northwestern North America. All are updated with references to more recent works and the author’s own reconsideration of some issues.

Coast Salish: Their Art and Culture by Reg Ashwell and David Hancock. Seattle, WA: Hancock House, Rev Ed edition, 2006. [ES, MS]
The Coast Salish is the largest tribal group in the Pacific Northwest and renowned for their centuries-old basketry and weaving skills. Their artistic expression is also evident in the beautiful masks they carve. Used in ceremonial dances and story-telling, masks continue to be an essential part of their culture. Believing in the essential oneness of man with nature, the Coast Salish traditionally lived in harmony with the environment that supplied their basic needs until the arrival of early explorers and fur traders who altered tribal life forever. 96 pages.

This is an encyclopedia is a great resource. "It touches every facet of British Columbia from the formation of the Coast Mountains to the evolution of aboriginal art to the development of the Ballard fuel cell." All major subject areas including history, geography, the economy, politics, climate, the arts, science and sports are covered. Even with the huge number of articles (4000+), each one is very well covered, often with accompanying pictures and/or illustrations. It also contains some excellent quality photographs, illustrations, tables, charts and a CD-ROM that provides a link to the encyclopedia online for updates, technical support, contact information, sample articles, and a quiz.

Great learning tool. A delightful change from fiction if you regularly read aloud to your class. It traces the lives of explorers from childhood through to their adult accomplishments. The book reads like a diary, cleverly disguising the fact that students are actually learning history. Each story contains journal quotes, pictures of present day places, explanations of the origins of native names, and facts about the rivers. The selections also tell of the harrowing hardships and minor calamities that each person faces. In addition, there is a list of websites and recommended places to visit. You never know what to expect: It might be an interesting fact sheet about rivers, or a brief legend. The text also contains a number of time-lines.

Far West: The Story of British Columbia has glossy pages with many-colored and sepia pictures along with maps to accompany the text. Topics covered are: first peoples, the arrival of the traders, the gold rush, joining Canada, resources and the economy, growth and war, hard times and boom times, and modern times. There is a four-page time line and a very detailed six-page index for easy referral to topics. Far West is like an encyclopedia but lighter in content.

First Fish, First People: Salmon Tales of the North Pacific Rim edited by Judith Roche and Meg McHutchison. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press, 1998. [SS]

First Fish, First People brings together writers from two continents and four countries whose traditional cultures are based on Pacific wild salmon: Ainu from Japan; Ulchi and Nvkh from Siberia; Okanagan and Coast Salish from Canada; and Makah, Warm Springs, and Spokane from the United States remember the blessedness and mourn the loss of the wild salmon while alerting us to current environmental dangers and conditions. The text is enhanced by traditional designs from each nation and photographs, both contemporary and historical, as well as personal family pictures from the writers. Together, words and images offer a prayer that our precious remaining wild salmon will increase and flourish.

The Gale Encyclopedia of Native American Tribes edited by Sharon Malinowski and Anna Sheets with Jeffrey Lehman and Melissa Walsh Doig. Detroit, MI: Gale, 1998. [SS]

Covering almost 400 North American tribes, each essay contains information on both the historical and contemporary issues for the tribe. All entries begin with an introduction about the tribal roots, historic and current location, population data, and language family. This is followed by segments covering the history, religious beliefs, language, buildings, means of subsistence, clothing, healing practices, customs, oral literature, and current tribal issues. Several black-and-white illustrations and bibliographies for further research are included as well as a cumulative index of tribes, relevant non-native peoples, historic dates and battles, treaties, legislation, associations, and religious groups. Exceptional scope, clarity, and content.


This is what a travel book should be. While it details some of the past history of the area, such as visits from Captain Cook, Captain George Vancouver, and John Winthrop, among others less well known, it also describes Indian life, past and present, and the explorations of the author, an avid traveler. The flora and fauna are lovingly described, too.


Neel, a member of the Fort Rupert, BC Kwagiulth Nation, is a photographer, writer, and visual artist whose work has been exhibited and collected internationally. He introduces the canoe nations of the Northwest coast—among them, the Tlingit, Tsimshian, Haisla, Nuu-chah-nulth, and Coast Salish; provides a map that shows the extent of their territory; describes traditional canoes and explains details of their construction and their significance. He then visits canoe builders who talk about their work. Full-page color photos.


This volume from a series on North American Indians provides background information on the native peoples of the Northwest Coastal environment: their languages and early history. It also contains sections on mythology, art, and the Indian Shaker Church.


With more than 50 illustrations, this book describes the daily lives, culture, beliefs, social structure, and environment of some Native American peoples who lived on the Northwest coast of North America before Europeans arrived. Each book in the Native Americans series examines tribes of a particular region this way.
Island Kids by Tara Saracuse. Victoria, BC: Brindle & Glass Pub., 2010. [ES, MS]
Unlike history that has either been fictionalized or told from an adult’s perspective, the Courageous Kids series brings history to kids in their own words. This is a history of British Columbia’s island children, told in their voices, from their perspectives. Composed of twenty-two stories, Island Kids is a snapshot of a period and place in time. Topics range from quintessentially coastal experiences to stories that deal with serious issues, such as BC’s history of residential schools, but all remain true to the experience of each child. At the end of each chapter is a section called “What do we know for sure?” that gives greater depth and context.

The Pacific Northwest is known for its coffee shops, fresh seafood, and cool, rainy weather perfect for stews and other delicious meals. Orr focuses on ingredients readily found in Washington and Oregon, including marionberries, salmon, and kale, and describes the health-conscious sensibilities of the people living in those areas. While the audience is meant to be children in the Kids Can Cook series, some of the recipes are for sophisticated palates. This title ambitiously fits 28 recipes into 7 sections: drinks, appetizers, soups and salads, main dishes, side dishes, desserts, and holiday fare. Parents will perhaps enjoy the meals most of all.

This book provides a transnational history of the modern Pacific salmon crisis and provides insight on the ecological effects of imposing cultural and political borders on salmon fishing in the Pacific Northwest. The book is particularly instructive as salmon conservation practices increasingly approximate those of the pre-contact Native past. The Nature of Borders reorients borderlands studies toward the Canada-U.S. border and also provides a new view of how borders influenced fishing practices and related management efforts over time. Winner of the Western History Association’s Hal K. Rothman Award for best book in environmental history and the North American Society for Oceanic History’s John Lyman Book Award.

Northwest Coastal Region: Coast Salish People (Native Americans of North America) by Mary Null Boule; Vashon, WA: Merryant Pub., 2000 [ES, MS]
A look at the culture and history of the Coast Salish people of the Pacific Northwest, with information on village and family life, religion, hunting and fishing practices, and native arts. It is one title in the Native Americans of North America series.

Museum curator and noted illustrator, Bud Mintz, recaptures the rich, lost culture of Northwest Coast Indians in 33 meticulously-researched, ready-to-color line drawings. Depicts traditional lifestyles, costumes of the Nootka, Chinook, Kwakiutl, and other tribes from late 18th- to early 20th centuries. Full captions. Introduction. 4 illustrations in color on covers. Inexpensive at $3.95 and makes learning creative and fun for students.

This edited collection of 23 essays deals with a variety of topics related to the role of place in shaping human societies and how the natural environment is reshaped by social systems. The book is divided into six sections: "This Place," "First Peoples," "Rivers," "Agriculture," "Forests," and "Mining." Each section, containing 3-5 essays, has an introduction by the editors with a short synopsis of the topic and the associated essays. A broad variety of topics are covered from multiple points of view and a variety of scholarly approaches, including salmon in the Columbia Basin, the urban imprint on the Pacific Northwest, the natural history of the Puget Sound Basin, cultural perceptions of the irrigated landscape, and mining, the environment, and historical change. Many include good maps and graphics.

Orcas Island by The Orcas Island Historical Society and Museum. Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2006. [ES, MS, SS]
Presents a selection of vintage images culled from the archives of the Orcas Island Historical Society and Museum and a short history of Orcas Island. Orcas Island, the largest of the 172 islands in San Juan County, lies in the Salish Sea north of Puget Sound.
The Pacific Northwest Coast by Sandra Garrett. Vero Beach, FL: Rourke Publications, 1994. [MS]
This book explores how Native Americans, as well as European and Asian settlers, have influenced the Pacific Northwest's lifestyle and foods.

This book describes the Pacific Northwest's search for a regional identity from the first Indian-European contacts through the late twentieth century, identifying those individuals and groups "who at least struggled to give meaning to the Northwest experience." It places particular emphasis on nineteenth-century writers and other celebrated individuals in the arts.

Capture the spirit of tribal traditions with this colorful collection of animal tales and mask projects. Delight in animal stories and myths from the first North Americans, who lived in the northwestern U.S., western Canada, and Alaska. You'll find creation stories, tales of transformation, an animal husband tale and more. Alongside these fascinating narratives and brilliant wildlife photos are easy-to-recreate projects for making fabulous-looking animal masks. In the mythology of early North Americans, each animal had an inner spirit that was joined to those who wore their masks. Enter into their world, climb with the mountain goat, swim with the salmon, scamper with the moose, and fly with the raven....

The People of Cascadia: Pacific Northwest Native American History by Heidi Bohan, 2009. [ES, MS]
For students and adults who want to learn about the culture of the people who have lived in the Pacific Northwest for at least 500 generations before the first European schooners arrived in the late 1700's. To access curriculum that goes along with this book visit: www.peopleofcascadia.com/default.html

This 128-page book takes an in-depth look at the Indians of the Pacific Northwest coast of Canada and Alaska. This book is a photographic study of the mythology, legends, rituals, and daily tribal life along the Pacific coast and focuses on each clan's tracing of its ancestry back to a common animal totem. Together, Norman Bancroft-Hunt's perceptive text and Werner Forman's beautiful photographs provide a unique picture of the way of life, artifacts and beliefs of these fascinating peoples.

As the title suggests, this collection of articles chronicles routine west coast activities, like hunting and fishing, and the unusual, such as the handling of the great smallpox epidemic of 1862. Covering a considerable variety of topics, the stories show how rich life was on the B.C. coast. Kalpalin - an Aboriginal Metropolis, by Dick Hammond, contains an interesting history of the Sechelt Indians of the Coast Salish linguistic family who lived on the shores of Pender Harbour. These unusual people had an elaborate civilization which was totally destroyed by contact with the white man. Their treatment at the hands of missionaries' intent on saving their souls is truly disturbing. The work shows the richness and diversity of the region's history; and, without such books these stories and the people chronicled would be lost forever.

This richly illustrated book recounts the stories behind the magnificent totem poles and traditional houses on display in the Grand Hall at the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Raven's Village gives insight into the traditional lifestyle of the six cultural groups represented in the exhibition - the Coast Salish, Nuu-Chah-Nulth, Central Coast, Nuxalk, Haida and Tsimshian. The book also describes the reconstructed archaeological dig at the far end of the Grand Hall. The dig represents over 5,000 years of Native habitation, and illustrates many strong cultural traditions that continue to find expression in the modern world.
Salish (Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Series) by Christine Webster; edited by Heather Kissock; Calgary, AB: Weigl Educational Publishers, 2010 [ES]

There are five books in the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada Series. Each book has nine two-page chapters with high interest visual information and easy to read text. The first section on People introduces the people, their traditional lands and their language. The Homes, Clothing, Hunting and Gathering and Tools sections feature colorful photos and descriptions of traditional life both past and present. Moving From Place to Place explains seasonal migrations. Music and Dance and Art are also highlighted as an important part of First Nations culture. Native stories and art activities are included as well as a glossary and index. Some chapters have sidebar "Netlinks" that provide internet links for further investigation and more in-depth study.

The Spindle Whorl: A Northwest Coast Indian Art Activity Book by Nan McNutt; Illus. by Roger Fernandes and Susan Point. Sasquatch Books (dist. in Canada by Raincoast Books). [ES, MS]
The Northwest Coast Indians incorporated many design elements into their functional crafts. This activity book is one in a series that introduce students age 9-14 to their art and skills. The Spindle Whorl features the art and culture of the Coast Salish Indians of the Northwest and includes an illustrated story, activities and puzzles, and a parent/teacher guide. Other titles by McNutt include The Bentwood Box, The Button Blanket, The Cedar Plank Mask and The Twine Basket.

75 visually powerful contemporary masks produced by 23 Northwest Coast artists are beautifully reproduced in spectacular color in this informative book. Grouped by function, the masks present dynamic depictions of nature, creatures, humans, and supernatural beings. Explanations of iconography and usage, written by the artists themselves, accompany each reproduction. The introduction, written by the curator of the Northwest Coast collection at the Inuit Gallery of Vancouver, includes discussions of the ceremonial use of masks as well as a history of the Northwest Coast artifact exhibits and eventual acceptance as fine art.

The author’s analysis includes major Native studies and contemporary Native rights issues, and addresses environmentalism, animal rights activism, anti-treaty conservatism, and the public’s expectations about what it means to be "Indian." These thoughtful critiques are intertwined with the author’s personal reflections, family stories, and information from indigenous, anthropological, and historical sources to provide a bridge between cultures. This work, by an Indigenous scholar who also has hereditary rights to particular kinds of information and who shares the traditions of her own family and community, makes a powerful contribution to Northwest Coast Indigenous and environmental history.

Stone, Bone, Antler & Shell is an updated version of the book published in 1973 and long out of print. It apparently has been completely redesigned and rewritten, describing the various cultural artifacts discovered on the Northwest coast of America. Before the white man, peoples including the Tlingit, Haida, southern and northern Kwakiutl, the Salish, and the Makah developed a highly complex and beautiful culture. Through pictures and drawings, Stewart describes their artifacts and their importance to this culture. With over a thousand illustrations and fifty photos, it is clear and easy to read and understand, useful to the novice or professional. It belongs in libraries in the region and research collections.

Met by native Salish people, tall sailing ships came to the Pacific Northwest beginning in the mid-1700s bringing Spanish, British, Russian, and American explorers, as well as settlers and entrepreneurs to the Puget Sound region. Over the next two centuries, during boom and bust periods, these majestic vessels continued to ply the waters of Puget Sound. Today the proud tall ships operate in a training and education rather than commercial context.
Cowichan origins as told by stories transmitted from generation to generation ‘since time immemorial’. The oral history is intertwined with Cowichan knowledge of the landscape, reflecting a long-standing relationship between the people and the land, their claims to the land, and the frustrating struggles of the Cowichan to make those claims recognized by white settlers and by non-native governments at home and abroad.

Long ago, the Native American tribes living in our Pacific Northwest didn’t have books for passing down their people’s history to future generations. Like other tribes, they used story, ceremony and dance for this purpose. But they had another special way to communicate--the totem pole. This entertaining book in the popular "All Aboard Reading" series shows beginning readers how the giant wooden poles were carved, and how their designs told a story. The full color illustrations are done in the style of Native American totem art and are reminiscent of primitive wood block prints.

Youth/Young Adult Non-Fiction – Biodiversity/Marine Science/Geology (20)

Our seashores are alive with creatures wild and weird, big and small. An amazing array of intertidal marine life can be found on many sandy beaches, rocky shorelines and mud shores in the Pacific Northwest. This 96-page guide features 145 species of marine creatures with over 200 full-color photographs. Great for use with students when doing an on-site beach study of all seashore creatures during low tide. The author has published over a dozen books, including The Beachcomber’s Guide to Seashore Life in the Pacific Northwest.

“By the sea, by the sea, by the beautiful sea / You and me, you and me, oh how happy we’ll be.” Harbo, a marine biologist based in the Pacific Northwest, offers this guide to the most common seashells and shellfish found in this region for children. Color photos illustrate this pocket-sized resource… with a quiz.

Geology of the Pacific Northwest: Investigate How the Earth was Formed with 15 Projects by Cynthia Light Brown; illus. by Eric Baker. White River Junction, VT: Nomad Press, 2011. Learn how geology and physical geography are intertwined and explore the wonders of the Pacific Northwest. Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Alaska, western Montana, and northern California are a unique part of the United States known for its explosive volcanoes and earthquakes. The region has everything from glaciers and tundra to mighty rivers and the only temperate rainforest in the United States.

Responding to the call of educators for easy-to-read nonfiction for younger students, Lerner created the Pull Ahead Books series. With questions built into each text, this innovative series engages new readers. A map activity, animal-body diagram, short glossary, and Hunt-and-Find (pre-index skills) section are included. Supports the national science education standards Unifying Concepts and Processes: Systems, Order, and Organization; Unifying Concepts and Processes: Form and Function; Science as Inquiry; and Life Science.

King of Fish is an authoritative book that accurately portrays the prehistoric evolution and most recent thousand-year decline of many salmon species as a result of human-caused environmental change. Recommended for mature students, teachers of earth sciences, and the environmentally- concerned public. The author, a UW professor of geology, presents lucid and thorough accounts of the many factors affecting salmon’s survival. Strong recommendations for reversing the preceding 150 years of both habitat degradation and misapplied regulatory efforts are offered.
Explores how the waters, mountains, and forests of the Pacific Northwest have provided food and shelter for groups such as the Tlingit, the Haida, and the Kwakiutl for thousands of years.

**Natural Areas of the San Juan Islands** by Terry Domico; cartography by Eleana Pawl; Friday Harbor, WA: Turtleback Books, 2007 [MS, SS]
This field guide contains a wealth of information about the San Juan Archipelago and the Salish Sea bioregion of northwestern Washington State and southern BC. For all outdoor explorers who want to get to know these amazingly diverse island environments. 60 of the best natural areas in the region are profiled, complete with access maps and photos. The author is involved in regional ecological assessment work for the conservation and enhancement of critical native plant and wildlife habitats as part of a San Juan Islands Natural Areas Project. To learn more, see [www.wrightstuffhere.com/natural/project.html](http://www.wrightstuffhere.com/natural/project.html).

Urgent and up to date, this text in the *Environmental Issues, Global Perspectives* series begins with a detailed, readable overview of the fundamental biology and ecology of particular ocean environments, as well as the role of humans in polluting and conserving in land, air, and water. In-depth discussions of seven case studies from around the world are offered. Each considers the challenges and possible solutions. The warnings range from the depletion of fish to the dangers posed by waste streams. This book will arm passionate teen conservationists with the facts about the profound global impact of human consumption of natural resources. Charts, diagrams, and photos, as well as detailed bibliographies and websites included.

A wonderful introduction to animals that are a part of the Pacific Northwest ecosystem, discussing how they depend on one another and their environment for survival. The book offers 14 double page-spread vignettes of woodland, meadow, and sea. A single sentence on each spread interprets the action. Of greatest interest is the art: Kells, who brings expertise in natural history to her first children’s book, depicts the animals with precise drawings that readers will enjoy.

Whether you've seen the animal itself or come across tracks, droppings, or other clues left behind, this guide will help kids identify mammals of California, Oregon, and Washington. Includes tracks and prints, skulls, dental formulas, a chart of animal silhouettes, scat (droppings), and a key to other signs, such as chew marks, burrows and dens. Illustrated with detailed line drawings. Includes range maps and a bibliography.

Naturalist Susan Vernon explores the fascinating world of wildlife in the San Juan Archipelago of Washington State, one of the earth’s richest biological realms. From rocky shores and tall grass prairies, to forests draped with mosses and lichens and resonating to the drumbeat of pileated woodpeckers, she encounters the first wildflowers of spring, watches a bald eagle’s first flight, surveys rare island marble butterflies, and wonders at whales playing in the moonlight...a compelling journey through an island year.

This underwater journey spotlights unusual and interesting creatures--clown fish, elephant seals, sea anemones, and more. Large, outstanding color photos taken by staff of the Royal BC Museum tell their stories. Remarkable oddities of ocean life like lingcod, hagfish, war bonnets, red Irish lord, and three-spined sticklebacks are featured. The author sets the geographic scene by describing wind currents, temperatures, and terrain and then discusses the strange habits of such familiar creatures as the octopus, sea anemone, jellyfish, slug, and sea urchin. Family life, eating habits, and preservation techniques of the creatures are explored. The photos, inserts, and varied bold print styles make this an attractive book for students.

Endorsed by the National Science Teachers Association, this colorful book examines the anatomy, habitat, behavior, life cycle, and legends of salmon. The acclaimed *Nature Watch* series explores the life cycle of animals and plants through full-color photos and clear text. Includes glossary, index, and diagrams.


For centuries, a salmon's thousand mile journey from freshwater streambeds to the salty ocean has been an essential part of the balance of nature. Pollution, dams, commercial fishing, and other factors have greatly endangered the survival of this important fish. With detailed black-and-white illustrations and vivid color photographs, this is an accessible introduction to ecology and environmental responsibility.


All interested in sharks of the Pacific Northwest should have this identification guide to sharks on hand. Well-written text outlines specific species, behavior, biology, ecology, and so on—everything vital to understanding and appreciating these amazing animals. Illustrations throughout are clear and beautifully photographed or drawn.


Killer whales are fascinating animals and the most spectacular of all whales to watch. Most of those seen along the northwest coast are residents that feed exclusively on fish. Less frequently, smaller migratory groups of transients are seen that feed on seals, sea lions, and porpoises. They differ from residents in behavior and social organization. This book gives a comprehensive summary of what is known about them and has photos showing distinguishing characteristics of 219 transients.


A beautifully illustrated book that focuses on marine/estuary environments. The text describes the environments and the flora and fauna of each area which are divided into 7 chapters and stretch around the US from the North Atlantic coast to the Pacific Northwest and Alaska as well as Hawaii and American Samoa. Illustrations are color photos of life under water. Adjacent terrestrial environments and the plants and animals living above the water’s surface are presented in vivid detail.


The US Pacific Coast (CA, OR, WA) is home to many wonderful and diverse animals—especially the marine mammals. California sea lions, whales that migrate from the Bering Sea to Baja California each year, and puffins are a few of the animals focused on in this book that is well-illustrated with photos. It is part of the "Regional Wild America" series.

**West Coast Birds** by Chris C. Fisher. Edmonton, AB: Lone Pine, 1996. [ES, MS, SS]

The West Coast, with its abundant forests, valleys, and beaches, teems with a rich variety of bird life. With this colorful, informative, large-print book, you can identify common birds found in the area. The guide describes the songs and distinctive behaviors of birds in the region, as well as key visual features. Amateur birders of the area will find this an essential reference.

**Whales and Other Marine Mammals of Washington and Oregon** by Tamara Eder and illus. by Ian Sheldon. Auburn, WA: Lone Pine Publishing, [ES, MS, SS]

Whether you venture out on the high seas or observe nature from the shore, students will enjoy this full-color guide to the whales, dolphins, seals, sea-lions and other aquatic mammals that populate the coastal waters of the Pacific Northwest. Designed to enhance whale-watching experiences, in particular, the book includes a Quick Reference Guide, tips for spotting whales and illustrated dive sequences. There is also information on myths surrounding whales, the history of human interaction with whales, and contemporary concerns regarding these giant cetaceans.
CURRICULA - LESSON PLANS, ACTIVITY BOOKS, AND TEACHER’S GUIDES (30)

Key:  ES = Appropriate for Elementary School Use; MS = Appropriate for Middle School Use; SS = Appropriate for Secondary School Use

Coast Salish Peoples (14)

- *Aboriginal Education, School District No. 72 CAMPBELL RIVER: Catalogue* [ES, MS, SS]
  [www.sd72.bc.ca/Programs/aboriginaleducation/Documents/Aboriginal%20Education%20Catalogue.pdf](http://www.sd72.bc.ca/Programs/aboriginaleducation/Documents/Aboriginal%20Education%20Catalogue.pdf)
  These publications are committed to the preservation and promotion of aboriginal culture, language and heritage.

- Coast Salish: Connecting Art, Environment, and Tradition [ES, MS, SS]
  [http://dev.glenbow.org/media/coast_full_package.pdf](http://dev.glenbow.org/media/coast_full_package.pdf) This educator’s package presents the traditional way of life of the Coast Salish people. The information encourages students to examine artifacts from the Glenbow Museum’s collection and connects them to other cultures, communities and environments from within Canada.

- Coast Salish Connections [ES, SS]
  [http://bcheritage.ca/salish/edu/index.htm](http://bcheritage.ca/salish/edu/index.htm)
  This website contains a variety of lesson plans from basic information on the Coast Salish Peoples for grade 4, to more complex questions for grades 10 and 12, as well as other resources.

- Coast Salish Curriculum [ES]
  The Renton History Museum currently offers curriculum targeting 4th grade students. The curriculum is a five-part lesson plan exploring the material and social lives, traditions, and beliefs of the Coast Salish/Duwamish Native Americans before the arrival of European descendants. It includes a cultural education kit with replicas of Coast Salish objects.

- Coast Salish History Box [ES, MS]
  [www.washingtonhistory.org/education/historyboxes](http://www.washingtonhistory.org/education/historyboxes)
  From British Columbia to the mouth of the Columbia, many of Washington’s tribes share the same language. Learn about the culture and lifeways of native peoples from artworks, weavings, and raw materials.

- Coastal Salish Canoes and Paddles [ES, MS]
  Students will learn about the different kinds of canoes and paddles and their uses.

- Connections to the Environment [ES]
  [www.glenbow.org/media/coast_lp_grade_1-3.pdf](http://www.glenbow.org/media/coast_lp_grade_1-3.pdf)
  These lesson plans will help students understand the traditions of the Coast Salish people.

- Hibulb Cultural Center and Natural History Preserve [ES, MS, SS]
  [www.hibulbculturalcenter.org/Education/For-Teachers/default.aspx](http://www.hibulbculturalcenter.org/Education/For-Teachers/default.aspx)
  For information or inquiries regarding tours, activities, and curriculum please call or email the education team at the Hibulb Cultural Center and Natural History Preserve: 360.716.2640/lejones@tulaliptribes-nsn.gov.

- Indigenous Food Relationships: Sociological Impacts on the Coast Salish People [SS]
  [http://serc.carleton.edu/bioregion/examples/58974.html](http://serc.carleton.edu/bioregion/examples/58974.html)
  A unit designed to gain awareness of the sustainable and reciprocal relationship that existed between indigenous people and plants in local communities such as the Coast Salish region prior to the effects of assimilation and colonization.

- Lesson Plan on Tribal Sovereignty [MS]
  Focuses on geographic features, early exploration and Salish Sea First Nations.

- Northwest Native Traditions and Contemporary Life [ES, MS, SS]
  This curriculum guide provides lessons plans for pre and post Tacoma Art Museum visits, but other resources as well, such as vocabulary terms and maps.

- S’abadeb, The Gifts, Pacific Coast Salish Art & Artists [ES, MS, SS]
  This Educator Resource Guide is designed as a resource to help teachers of grades 3–12 facilitate discussions and plan activities around the arts and culture of Coast Salish First Peoples.
• *Since Time Immemorial* [ES, MS, SS] [www.indian-ed.org](http://www.indian-ed.org)
  This site is the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction in Washington State’s Native American curriculum. It houses resources, materials, lessons, and entire units to support the teaching of tribal sovereignty, tribal history, and current tribal issues within the context of OSPI recommended units for Washington and US history in the elementary and middle school levels and US history and Contemporary World Issues in the high school level. Each unit is aligned with National Common Core State Standards, state standards and builds toward the successful completion of a Content-Based Assessment, or CBA.

• *The State We’re In, Washington* [SS] [http://moodle.esd113.org/course/view.php?id=17](http://moodle.esd113.org/course/view.php?id=17)
  This is an online and printed educational publication developed by the League of Women Voters of Washington Education Fund. Among facts about local and state governments, it contains information and curriculum about tribal governments.

**Science (12)**

• *Department of Ecology: State of Washington* [ES, MS, SS] [www.ecy.wa.gov/services/ee/classroomeducators.html](http://www.ecy.wa.gov/services/ee/classroomeducators.html)
  The Department of Ecology provides science-based, interdisciplinary environmental education curricula and award-winning materials. These quality environmental education resources teach problem solving and critical thinking for students. Ecology also has exceptional databases and research links. Included are curriculum guides, Tools for Teachers, and workshops. Also found on the website are documents relating to climate change and environmental education.

• Harbor WildWatch Teacher Resources [ES, MS, SS] [www.harborwildwatch.org/resources/teachers-resources](http://www.harborwildwatch.org/resources/teachers-resources)
  Harbor WildWatch offers a wide variety of free or low-cost programs and resources to k-12 teachers in South Puget Sound. These classroom workshops and field opportunities are meant to supplement current science curriculum.

• *Metro Vancouver’s K-12 School and Youth Leadership Programs* [ES, MS, SS] [www.metrovancouver.org/region/teachers/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.metrovancouver.org/region/teachers/Pages/default.aspx)
  This website provides educators with a vast range of resources, field trips, and teacher workshops in the Greater Vancouver Regional District. These engaging and curriculum-connected programs inspire students to get to know, value and care about the place they live. Topics range from watershed education to environmental sustainability with relation to the Salish Sea as well as other areas, such as forests.

• NOAA Teacher in the Lab: Conservation Genetics of Marine Species [SS] [www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/education/foreducators/conservation_genetics.cfm](http://www.nwfsc.noaa.gov/education/foreducators/conservation_genetics.cfm)
  This 3-week program brings school teachers into the genetics laboratory at the Mukilteo Field Station and introduces them to conservation genetic research as it applies to marine species in the Salish Sea ecosystem.

• Ocean Discovery [ES, MS, SS] [www.oceandiscovery.ca/teachers/school-programs](http://www.oceandiscovery.ca/teachers/school-programs)
  This Canadian aquarium offers a range of environmental education programs focused on the Salish Sea ecosystem. All incorporate school curricula and are directly linked to grade-specific BC Ministry of Education Prescribed Learning Outcomes.

• Ocean Inquiry Project [MS, SS] [www.oceaninquiry.org/resources/#classroom](http://www.oceaninquiry.org/resources/#classroom)
  This webpage contains resources such as classroom and poster presentations for oceanography and Puget Sound education.

  This resource is useful for both students and teachers studying biodiversity and interdependency of life on the Pacific Coast. It consists of a collection of inspiring songs on CD, and a handbook of lesson ideas that stand alone or accompany the music.

  This activity book contains facts about the animals of Salish Sea, as well as several activities, such as coloring pages.

• Salish Sea Expeditions [MS, SS] [http://salish.org](http://salish.org)
  Students in grades 5-12 can conduct real scientific research on the waters of the Salish Sea and within their local watersheds. The Sound (boat-based) program includes 3-5 days of oceanographic research aboard a 61-foot research sailing vessel, and instruction in both navigation and science curriculum. The Source (land-based) program includes multiple research learning experiences at nearby watersheds, with a focus on storm water runoff that helps students understand connections between human activities, and environmental problems and their solutions.
**Salish Sea Geography and Tides – A Web Search** [ES] [www.padillabay.gov/lessons/lesson-WebSearch.html]
This lesson plan helps students understand tides in the Salish Sea, and how they compare with tides on the coast.

**Seattle Aquarium Teacher Resources and Workshops** [ES, MS, SS] [www.seattleaquarium.org/teacher-resources]
The Seattle Aquarium provides information about setting up field trips, as well as resources and workshops to better equip teachers to educate their students.

**Whale Museum** [ES, MS] [http://whalemuseum.org/pages/educator-resources]
This museum contains several educator resources including specialized tours, a classroom orca adoption, an interactive program, and chapters from the San Juan Nature Institute Teachers’ Guide to marine mammals of the Salish Sea.

### Coast Salish Peoples and Science (4)

- **Burke Museum Educator Loan-Kits (“Burke Boxes”)** [ES, MS, SS] [www.burkemuseum.org/education/boxes_browse]
  Burke Boxes are portable boxes of scientific specimens and cultural artifacts for all ages, designed to supplement the classroom study of various topics in cultural and natural history:
  - Native People and the Environment of Washington
  - Native Peoples of Puget Sound
  - Native Peoples of the Northwest Coast
  - Coast Salish Canoes
  - Marine Invertebrates
  - Whales
  - Fish

- **Foss Waterway Seaport** [ES, MS, SS] [www.fosswaterwayseaport.org/education-programs]
  Foss Waterway Seaport’s educational programs allows educators to choose from a variety of unique activities that bring history alive and help students, educators and families discover a connection with all marine life in our waterways.

- **Garden of the Salish Sea Curriculum Pilot** [ES, MS] [http://restorationfund.org/salishseacurriculum]
  This resource provides unique opportunities to educate students and our communities about the value of protecting shellfish, marine resources and water quality. Students will be engaged and inspired by interacting with shellfish through hands-on activities, experiments, artwork and field experience.

- **School District 78 Native Education Resource List** [ES, MS, SS] [www.sd78.bc.ca/_PDF/NativeEdResource.pdf]
  This online resource guide contains hundreds of books, lesson plans, films, and other resources to supplement any First Nations education. Disclaimer: not all of these resources focus on the Coast Salish.

### FILM/VIDEO AND AUDIO PRODUCTIONS (20)

**Coast Salish Peoples (8)**

- **Aboriginal Films** by Cowichan Intercultural Aboriginal Festival of Film and Art Society (Multiple Times). [ES, MS, SS] [http://aboriginalfilms.com]
  Several DVDs on a variety of topics about Coast Salish are available for purchase on this site.

- **By the Salish Sea** by Serge Gregory. [Vaskino Films] 2012 (11 Mins). [ES, MS, SS] [http://vaskino.com/By-the-Salish-Sea.htm]
  A Salish native’s dream quest is disturbed by the arrival of a tall ship.

- **Celebrating the Official Naming of the Salish Sea** by ProvinceofBC. [Youtube] 2010 (3 Mins). [ES, MS, SS]
  [www.youtube.com/watch?v=rzHpymlkw4Q]
  B.C., Washington State and Coast Salish Nations celebrated the naming of the waterway that stretches from the south end of Puget Sound in Washington State to Desolation Sound at the north end of the Strait of Georgia in B.C., including the Juan de Fuca Strait.

- **Native Americans: People of the Northwest Coast** by ccarnell09. [Youtube] 2013 (27 Mins). [MS, SS]
  [www.youtube.com/watch?v=beKxx_2UtMA]
  The Northwest Coast is the home of many tribes: the Coast Salish, Tsimshian, Kwakiutl, Tlingit and many others; this video depicts the day-today life of the typical Gitksan clan.


• **The Story of the Coast Salish Knitters** by Christine Welsh. *National Film Board of Canada*, 2000 (52 Mins). [MS, SS] [www2.nfb.ca/boutique/XXNFBibeCCtpItmDspRte.jsp?formatid=33968&lr_ecode=collection&minisite=10002&respid=22372&helios_prod_hukkVLS3X1YF37YQ81B6JtnN3:S&helios_prod_pses=ZGAE2388B954F767EB15D2A9306930B071091DBB8DD21CE31C4097ED8F0725879A80DE4B7578096F185A66388A4122FCE26E8AC4601635AE20808C1A287206](http://www2.nfb.ca/boutique/XXNFBibeCCtpItmDspRte.jsp?formatid=33968&lr_ecode=collection&minisite=10002&respid=22372&helios_prod_hukkVLS3X1YF37YQ81B6JtnN3:S&helios_prod_pses=ZGAE2388B954F767EB15D2A9306930B071091DBB8DD21CE31C4097ED8F0725879A80DE4B7578096F185A66388A4122FCE26E8AC4601635AE20808C1A287206) Combining rare archival footage with the voices of three generations of woolworkers, The Story of the Coast Salish Knitters tells the tale of unsung heroines--resourceful women who knit to put food on the table and keep their families alive.

• **Traditional Native American Foods of Puget Sound** by Burke Museum. 2012 (4 Mins). [SS] [www.burkemuseum.org/salish_bounty](http://www.burkemuseum.org/salish_bounty) Dr. Robert Kopperl, affiliate curator and archaeologist at the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture in Seattle helped gather data on 10,000 years of Coast Salish diets and foods. Along with archaeologist Dr. Peter Lape, he summarizes the history of Coast Salish diets and foods.

**Science (7)**


• **Green Infrastructure Solutions: A Salish Sea Case Study Evaluating the Role of Wetlands in Protecting Communities from Increasing Storm Impacts** by Roger Fuller and Eric Grossman. *Climate Adaptation Knowledge Exchange*, 2013 (15 Mins). [SS] [www.cakex.org/virtual-library/green-infrastructure-solutions-salish-sea-case-study-evaluating-role-wetlands-protection](http://www.cakex.org/virtual-library/green-infrastructure-solutions-salish-sea-case-study-evaluating-role-wetlands-protection) In Puget Sound Roger Fuller and Eric Grossman evaluated the changes in ecosystem and community vulnerability that may result from climate change, including changes in high and low flows, sea levels, storm dynamics, sediment recruitment and salinity intrusion, as well as the vulnerability of built infrastructure.

• **Ode to the Salish Sea** by Paolo Pietropaolo. 2010 (8 Mins). [ES, MS, SS] [www.paolopietropaolo.com/ode-to-the-salish-sea](http://www.paolopietropaolo.com/ode-to-the-salish-sea) This is an audio documentary honoring the body of water that runs from south of Seattle to north of Vancouver and out to the Pacific Ocean.

• **Salish Sea Life Videos** by Salish Sea Life. *YouTube* (Multiple Times). [ES, MS, SS] [www.youtube.com/user/SalishSeaLife/videos](http://www.youtube.com/user/SalishSeaLife/videos) This channel has posted several videos about the animals of the Salish Sea.

• **SeaDoc Society Videos** by SeaDoc Society. *YouTube* (Multiple Times). [SS] [www.youtube.com/user/seadocsociety/videos](http://www.youtube.com/user/seadocsociety/videos) This is the SeaDoc Society's official YouTube channel and contains general information about the Salish Sea, as well as specific information found in lectures.

• **Shadow of the Salmon** by Salmon Defense. *Vimeo*, 2009 (44 Mins). [MS] [http://vimeo.com/4177449](http://vimeo.com/4177449) This is the story of a young man from Lakota Nation who comes to the Pacific Northwest to visit his Coastal Salish relatives. During his visit, he experiences many things, and learns much about salmon and the Northwest environment. He witnesses the annual Canoe Journey and helps respond to an oil spill in the river.

### Coast Salish Peoples and Science (5)

• Music Video: #NoPipelines #NoTankers in the Salish Sea by BC Eco News. *Youtube*, 2013 (3 Mins). [MS, SS] [www.youtube.com/watch?v=OVAQT9a2cZ8](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OVAQT9a2cZ8) This music video depicts moments from the “Save the Salish Sea Festival” in 2012.


• Reflections on the Water: Conversations about the Salish Sea by Liam Moriarty. *KPLU 88.5*, 2010-2011 (Multiple Times). [SS] [http://salishreflections.wordpress.com](http://salishreflections.wordpress.com) In this series, Liam Moriarty, KPLU’s full-time Environment Reporter, travels all across the Salish Sea, talking with people who have deep connections there: scientists, fishermen, artists, tribal members, waterfront property owners, aquaculturists and a lot more. His interviews are posted in the form of audio files on the website, along with some videos.

• Salish Sea Celebration by Pacific Northwest Underwater Photographic Society. 2014 (Multiple Times). [ES, MS, SS] [http://pnwups.com/salish-sea.html](http://pnwups.com/salish-sea.html) Set for Saturday, October 4, 2014, at Town Hall in downtown Seattle, this video and photo festival will help educate and inspire the non-diving public with the beauty and diversity below the waterlines as well as honoring the First Nations people for whom the Salish Sea was named.

• The Unknown Sea: A Voyage on the Salish by Deep Green Wilderness. 2014 (Trailer: 2 Mins) [SS] [www.deepgreenwilderness.com/the-unknown-sea.html](http://www.deepgreenwilderness.com/the-unknown-sea.html) This expedition investigates the historical, political and ecological factors that went into the recognition of our newest inland sea. The film creates a sense of place highlighting some of the most iconic species and seascapes of the Salish Sea ecosystem. The Unknown Sea: A Voyage on the Salish explores the natural and cultural history of the area through interviews of people deeply connected with the Salish Sea.

### ONLINE MAPS (10)

### Coast Salish Peoples (5)

• Coast Salish Villages of Puget Sound [http://coastsalishmap.org/start_page.htm](http://coastsalishmap.org/start_page.htm) A map of known permanent village sites (c.1800) of the Coast Salish people who still live in the Puget Sound region.


• *First Nations Across North America Map* [www.firstnationsseeker.ca](http://www.firstnationsseeker.ca) A map of the North American Indigenous People with links to websites. Please look for the “Salish” Section.

• First Peoples’ Language Map of British Columbia [http://maps.fphlc.ca/fphlccmap/?zoom=10&lat=49.010000&lon=-123.790000](http://maps.fphlc.ca/fphlccmap/?zoom=10&lat=49.010000&lon=-123.790000) An interactive map of the languages of the First Nations peoples in British Columbia.

Science (2)

- **NOAA Nautical Chart On-Line Viewer** [www.charts.noaa.gov/OnLineViewer/PacificCoastViewerTable.shtml](http://www.charts.noaa.gov/OnLineViewer/PacificCoastViewerTable.shtml)
  Click on any link labeled between 18400 and 18485 to access nautical charts of the Salish Sea.

  Beautiful 3D Salish Sea chart made of layers of carved birch wood to create a bathymetric chart. Towns, rivers, islands, inlets and some depths are also noted.

Coast Salish Peoples and Science (3)

- **Human Population Map** [www.seadoc society.org/images/population-map-700.jpg](http://www.seadoc society.org/images/population-map-700.jpg)
  This map displays human population distribution across the Salish Sea coast.

- **Islands in the Salish Sea: A Community Atlas**
  [http://books.google.com/books/about/Islands_in_the_Salish_Sea.html?id=3Elfjan3OQMC](http://books.google.com/books/about/Islands_in_the_Salish_Sea.html?id=3Elfjan3OQMC)
  Gorgeous, fascinating and unconventional, the maps in this collection show aspects of the Gulf Islands, the 'Islands in the Salish Sea', that are most beloved by the residents, from heritage orchards, fishing spots and patches of endangered wild orchids to ancient First Nations' sites and bird colonies. The community on each island decided what elements should be depicted, and local artists then created each of the magnificent and wildly different maps. Some of the pages can be previewed by clicking on the link.

- **Salish Sea Census Dot Map** [www.zazzle.com/salish_sea_census_dotmap_poster-228550013582631910](http://www.zazzle.com/salish_sea_census_dotmap_poster-228550013582631910)
  Made using detailed information from the 2010 US and 2011 Canadian censuses, this map plots 8,002,344 people as 0.09mm dots to build a unique view of the patterns of human settlement around the Salish Sea in the Pacific Northwest.

POSTERS & PHOTOGRAPHIC PRIMARY SOURCES (15)

Key: **ES** = Appropriate for Elementary School Use; **MS** = Appropriate for Middle School Use; **SS** = Appropriate for Secondary School Use

Coast Salish Peoples (7)

- **Basket Maker** [ES, MS, SS] [http://memory.loc.gov/award/iencurt/cp09/cp09018v.jpg](http://memory.loc.gov/award/iencurt/cp09/cp09018v.jpg)
  This picture depicts an elderly Coast Salish woman weaving a basket.

- **Coast Salish Canoe in Port Townsend Bay, ca. 1900** [ES, MS, SS]
  [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/S?ammem/aipn:@FIELD(SUBJ+@od1(+coast+salish+indians++transportation+))](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/S?ammem/aipn:@FIELD(SUBJ+@od1(+coast+salish+indians++transportation+)))
  The Coast Salish style canoe with its split prow evolved for use on Puget Sound and nearby waters. Both the prow and the stern curved upwards to create an efficient and beautiful craft.

- **Coast Salish Spinning and Weaving** [MS]
  This poster gives a brief overview of spinning and weaving as well as evidence of the Coast Salish Wool Dog.

- **Four Generations** [ES, MS, SS]
  [www.loc.gov/pictures/item/97512130](http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/97512130)
  Four Coast Salish Indians: standing are William Mason and Chief Taxolah; seated are Harry Mason and an unidentified elderly woman.

- **Salish Indians (Female)** [ES, MS, SS]
  [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/AMALL:@field(NUMBER+@band(codhawp+10031074))](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/AMALL:@field(NUMBER+@band(codhawp+10031074)))
  A profile head and shoulders portrait of an elderly Native American (Coast Salish) woman. She is wrapped in a blanket and wears a pony tail bound by string. Her head may have been misshapen through traditional methods.

- **Salish Indians (Male)** [ES, MS, SS]
  [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/AMALL:@field(NUMBER+@band(codhawp+10031073))](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/AMALL:@field(NUMBER+@band(codhawp+10031073)))
  A head and shoulders portrait of an unidentified, elderly, Native American (Coast Salish) man. He has a blanket wrapped over his shirt, a mustache, and short hair of light and dark color.
• Salish Indians, Totem Poles, ca. 1900-1920? [ES, MS, SS]
  http://cdm15330.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/ref/collection/p15330coll22/id/20591
  A white woman in a dark dress and hat is sitting on a wooden wall and is flanked by three Native American (Coastal Salish) totem poles. Two of the poles consist of stylized birds over animals; the third (near) pole has human and animal representations.

Science (8)

• Decline of Salmon and Steelhead Marine Survival in the Salish Sea [ES, MS, SS]
  This poster displays the marine survival rates of several different types of salmon from 1974 to 2010.

• Fishes of the Salish Sea [ES, MS, SS]
  In this poster, from University of Washington's School of Aquatic and Fishery Sciences department, there are about 100 species of fish depicted along with the Seattle skyline, a pencil, a paintbrush, a slice of pizza, the Edgewater Hotel, the Kalakala ferry, and Professor Trevor Kincaid.

• Genetic Inventory of Marine Organisms of the Salish Sea [SS]
  The goal of these researchers is to conduct a genetic inventory of marine organisms of the Salish Sea in order to identify stocks, i.e., genetically distinctive groups of a species that may have unique evolutionary and/or adaptive backgrounds. Stocks may respond differently to environmental or man-made changes whether sudden or gradual. A multi-species inventory will identify any concordant zoogeographic boundaries and centers of diversity.

• A Genetic Survey of English Sole Populations in the Salish Sea
  Evaluates if genetically distinctive groups of English Sole can be recognized in the Salish Sea. Charts and a map of the project are provided.

• Great Blue Herons of the Salish Sea [MS, SS]
  The Heron Working Group is dedicated to the cooperative scientific study, conservation and stewardship of the great blue heron and is working together to collect and share technical information and develop guidance for the protection and perpetuation of this unique population.

• Marine Mammals of the Salish Sea [MS, SS]
  www.ukogorter.com/merchandise/p7lsm_img_2/fullsize/marine-mammals-salish-sea-poster_fs.jpg
  This poster provides some interesting information on marine mammals of the Salish Sea.

• The Salish Sea: In Danger [ES, MS, SS]
  This poster encourages taking a look at the interconnectedness of the Salish Sea and how increased traffic and a major spill could devastate the environment and economy of the Salish Sea.

• Water Quality Parameters in the Salish Sea [MS, SS]
  This poster compares the interaction between temperature, the amount of dissolved oxygen, and salinity.

SALISH SEA INTERNET RESOURCES (20)

Key: ES = Appropriate for Elementary School Use; MS = Appropriate for Middle School Use; SS = Appropriate for Secondary School Use

Coast Salish Peoples (12)

• Artist Joe Jack [ES, MS, SS]
  www.joejack.com/homepage.html
  Joe Jack’s traditional artwork provides a small glimpse into the historical traditions, culture, and belief systems of the Coast Salish people, and the enduring rich legacy of his Coast Salish Indian Ancestors.

• Central Coast Salish [MS, SS]
  www.stoningtongallery.com/region.php?regionId=5
  The information on this page is about the Coast Salish in general, not just the Central Coast Salish.
• **Coast Salish Art** [ES, MS, SS] [www.burkemuseum.org/coastsalishart](http://www.burkemuseum.org/coastsalishart)
  These pages provide an introduction to the art of the First Peoples of western Washington and southwestern British Columbia who speak the Coast Salish languages.

• **The Coast Salish People - the First Tribes to Kayak in the San Juan Islands** [MS, SS] [www.sea-quest-kayak.com/information-kayaking/coast-salish-tribes](http://www.sea-quest-kayak.com/information-kayaking/coast-salish-tribes)
  This site lists several facts about the Coast Salish peoples.

• **First Nations: Land Rights and Environmentalism in British Columbia** [MS, SS] [www.firstnations.eu/development/coast_salish.htm](http://www.firstnations.eu/development/coast_salish.htm)
  This site provides background information on the Coast Salish in BC.

• **The First Ones** [MS, SS] [www.nps.gov/sajh/historyculture/the-first-ones.htm](http://www.nps.gov/sajh/historyculture/the-first-ones.htm)
  This is the National Park Service’s official page of information on the Coast Salish.

• **Interior of a Coast Salish Longhouse, 1864** [SS] [http://qmackie.com/2013/12/29/interior-of-a-coast-salish-longhouse-1864](http://qmackie.com/2013/12/29/interior-of-a-coast-salish-longhouse-1864)
  This post discusses the different parts of the interior of a Coast Salish longhouse painted by Edward Mallott Richardson.

• **Puget Salish People of Washington** [SS] [www.northwestheritageresources.org/Essays/Puget_Salish_essay.pdf](http://www.northwestheritageresources.org/Essays/Puget_Salish_essay.pdf)
  This essay provides some general information about the Coast Salish People.

• **Salish Straits (Coast Salish)** [SS] [http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/salish/CoastSalish.pdf](http://dice.missouri.edu/docs/salish/CoastSalish.pdf)
  This website contains information about Canada’s Coast Salish peoples.

• **Story of the Moon** [ES] [www.snoqualmienation.com/content/story-moon](http://www.snoqualmienation.com/content/story-moon)
  An abbreviated form of the “Moon the Transformer” story as told by Snoqualmie Charlie as recorded by A.C. Ballard

• **Susan Point** [ES, MS, SS] [http://susanpoint.com](http://susanpoint.com)
  Susan Point is a descendant of the Musqueam people and a Coast Salish artist. Her work is influenced by her Coast Salish heritage and can be used to demonstrate traditional Coast Salish artwork.

• **Victoria, BC: The Coast Salish** [ES] [www.bcpcc.com/Outreach/SS4-5/coastsalish.htm](http://www.bcpcc.com/Outreach/SS4-5/coastsalish.htm)
  This interactive webpage allows students to click on several Coast Salish objects to learn more about them.

**Science (4)**

• **Invertebrates of the Salish Sea** [SS] [www.wallawalla.edu/academics/departments/biology/rosario/inverts](http://www.wallawalla.edu/academics/departments/biology/rosario/inverts)
  This page serves as an entrance to a fascinating look at many of the marine invertebrates found in and near the Salish Sea.

  This chapter will provide an introduction to marine mammals found in the inland marine waters of Washington State and British Columbia, also known as the Salish Sea.

• **My Salish Sea: Marinepedia** [ES, MS, SS] [http://mysalishsea.ca/about-my-salish-sea](http://mysalishsea.ca/about-my-salish-sea)
  This website provides a few interesting facts about the Salish Sea.

• **The Salish Sea** [ES, MS] [http://www.admiralscove.org/salishsea.htm](http://www.admiralscove.org/salishsea.htm)
  This site lists several facts about the Salish Sea.

**Coast Salish Peoples and Science (4)**

• **Coast Salish Gathering** [SS] [www.coastsalishgathering.com](http://www.coastsalishgathering.com)
  This coalition of Washington and BC tribes advocate a shared political position on the health of the Salish Sea ecosystem and consider environmental impacts upon human health and aboriginal and treaty rights to harvest natural resources.
A RESOURCE TOUR OF THE SALISH SEA

- **Kwiáht, Center for the Historical Ecology of the Salish Sea** [MS, SS] [www.kwiaht.org/salishsea.htm](http://www.kwiaht.org/salishsea.htm)
  This page contains some facts about the Salish Sea and the San Juan Islands.

- **Mary Ekstrand: Salish Sea Author** [ES, MS, SS] [http://maryekstrand.com](http://maryekstrand.com)
  Mary Ekstrand has written several posts about the Coast Salish peoples’ history. Be sure to visit the “For Kids” tab.

- **Salish Sea Center** [SS] [www.wwu.edu/salishsea/index.shtml](http://www.wwu.edu/salishsea/index.shtml)
  The Salish Sea Center is dedicated to a more complete understanding of the Salish Sea — its science, cultures, natural resources, resource management and environmental quality.

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**TRANSBORDER GOVERNANCE, RESEARCH & WATCHDOG ORGANIZATIONS** (30) [All are SS]

### Coast Salish Peoples (11)

- **A Functional Analysis of Northwest Coast Spindle Whorls** [www.jdlh.palo-alto.ca.us/doc/spindles96/spindles96.pdf](http://www.jdlh.palo-alto.ca.us/doc/spindles96/spindles96.pdf)
  This study is a descriptive, functional analysis of 100 spindle whorls from the Gulf of Georgia region. Using a paradigmatic classification system to sort shape combinations, whorls are compared within and between material types in order to determine possible functional motives for shape modification.

- **Aboriginal Tourism BC** [www.aboriginalbc.com](http://www.aboriginalbc.com)
  The Aboriginal Tourism Association of British Columbia is a non-profit, membership-based organization that is committed to growing and promoting a sustainable, culturally rich Aboriginal tourism industry.

- **Coast Salish Senses of Place: Dwelling, Meaning, Power, Property, and Territory in the Coast Salish World** [https://viuspace.viu.ca/bitstream/handle/10613/32/phd_mar_05_final_small_viu.pdf?sequence=1](https://viuspace.viu.ca/bitstream/handle/10613/32/phd_mar_05_final_small_viu.pdf?sequence=1)
  This study addresses the question of the nature of indigenous people’s connection to the land, and the implications of this for articulating these connections in legal arenas where questions of Aboriginal title and land claims are at issue.

- **Cultural Politics and Transboundary Resource Governance in the Salish Sea** [http://emmanorman.net/publications_24_1503774296.pdf](http://emmanorman.net/publications_24_1503774296.pdf)
  This paper explores the cultural politics of water governance through the analysis of a new governing body created by indigenous leaders in the Pacific Northwest of North America – The Coast Salish Aboriginal Council. This paper investigates how the administrative structures and physical boundaries of water governance are both socially constructed and politically mobilised.

  It is known that the Coast Salish Indians of Vancouver Island used 122 species of plants. Means of collection, preparation, and utilization of these plants are outlined.

  Social scientists recognize a complex and iterative relationship between the built environment and social identities. Here, we explore the extent to which household and settlement remains may be used as archaeological correlates of collective identities among the Stó:lō-Coast Salish peoples of the Fraser River Valley.

  This paper explores the cultural politics of water governance through the analysis of a new governing body created by indigenous leaders in the Pacific Northwest of North America – The Coast Salish Aboriginal Council.

  Through a critical analysis of archives semi-structured interviews with participants from a variety of different groups, this case study adopts a performative approach to consider the ways in which the naming of places is implicated in the rescaling of public conceptions of “place” through the performative enactment of spatial identities, using the Salish Sea as an example.
• *Must See Indian Country*  [http://mustseeindiancountry.com](http://mustseeindiancountry.com)
  This Travel Guide to Washington State’s Indian Country will help you become more acquainted with the Native Americans who have lived, for thousands of years, on the land that is today known as Washington State.

• The Paradox of Boundaries in Coast Salish Territories  [http://cgj.sagepub.com/content/16/2/179.abstract](http://cgj.sagepub.com/content/16/2/179.abstract)
  This article grapples with the seeming paradox in the notion of representing cartographic boundaries for an indigenous community whose core social relationships are embedded in a moral ethos of borderless kin networks.

  The death rituals of a culture define the interaction between the world of the living and the land of the dead. This thesis examines how the Coast Salish depict this connection through an analysis of both archaeological and historical evidence and Coast Salish oral histories and interviews.

### Science (15)

• Health of the Salish Sea Ecosystem Report  [www2.epa.gov/salish-sea](http://www2.epa.gov/salish-sea)
  The Health of the Salish Sea Report - a joint initiative between the EPA and Environment Canada - describes trends that help us identify priorities for future action across the entire Salish Sea.

• Islands Trust Fund  [www.islandstrustfund.bc.ca](http://www.islandstrustfund.bc.ca)
  The Islands Trust Fund is the conservation land trust for Canada's islands in the Salish Sea. They empower property owners to protect private land with innovative programs.

• Marine Mammal Monitoring  [www.salishsea.ca/m3/gallery.html](http://www.salishsea.ca/m3/gallery.html)
  The Marine Mammal Monitoring Program promotes stewardship of marine mammals, birds and critical habitat by providing a comprehensive outreach, education and monitoring program for recreational and commercial eco tourists. They have a few resource documents available on their website, including a poster and an annual report.

• Puget Sound Starts Here  [www.pugetsoundstartshere.org/about-us](http://www.pugetsoundstartshere.org/about-us)
  This organization is a partnership of cities, counties, state and federal agencies, nonprofit groups, and local organizations dedicated to improving water quality and aquatic habitat in the Puget Sound region. Its website contains articles, photos, videos and other resources pertaining to Puget Sound.

  This paper views the causes and effects of rising sea levels in the Salish Sea.

  This workshop convened scientists, managers, and industry professionals to focus on recent and on-going research and recovery efforts of rockfish and their habitats in the Salish Sea to enable further collaboration.

• Salish Sea Keepers  [www.salishseakeepers.com/#root](http://www.salishseakeepers.com/#root)
  The goal of this organization is to build awareness about environmental issues related to the health of the Salish Sea and to motivate citizens and visitors to adopt thinking and practices that help conserve this rich and necessary marine habitat by creating educational initiatives with partners that demonstrate the purpose and benefits of environmental stewardship.

• Salish Sea Marine Sanctuary  [http://salishsea.org](http://salishsea.org)
  This is a partnership of the people and governments of Coast Salish First Nations, British Columbia and Washington State coming together in unprecedented unified action to cooperatively designate, design and implement the Salish Sea Marine Sanctuary Coastal Trail.
• Salish Sea Marine Survival Project and Steelhead Research Planning [www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/salmon_steelhead/recovery_planning_and_implementation/pudget_sound/steelhead_recovery_workshop_2013/schmidt_survival.html](http://www.westcoast.fisheries.noaa.gov/protected_species/salmon_steelhead/recovery_planning_and_implementation/pudget_sound/steelhead_recovery_workshop_2013/schmidt_survival.html) Working with a multi-disciplinary group of scientists from over 20 federal and state agencies, tribes, and academia, with managers, and with funders from the public and private sectors, Long Live the Kings and the Pacific Salmon Foundation are facilitating the development of a joint United States and Canada research program, utilizing intellectual and capital resources from both countries to evaluate the causes of weak juvenile salmon and steelhead survival in the Salish Sea marine environment. Graphs and charts are provided in this presentation as a visual aid.

• Salish Sea Model: Puget Sound Georgia Basin [http://pugetsound.pnnl.gov](http://pugetsound.pnnl.gov) This work is a collaborative effort between Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, the Washington State Department of Ecology, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. They are developing a predictive modeling tool for use by their community engaged in water-quality management and habitat restoration efforts, including simulation of tidal circulation, nutrients loading, transport and biogeochemical processes.

• Save the Salish Sea [https://wildernesscommittee.org/salish-sea](https://wildernesscommittee.org/salish-sea) A group committed to blocking an oil sands pipeline that could threaten the Salish Sea. See video on the homepage.

• SeaDoc Society [www.seadocsociety.org](http://www.seadocsociety.org) The SeaDoc Society, founded in 1999, conducts and sponsors scientific research in the inland waters of the Pacific Northwest, also known as the Salish Sea.

• The Salish Sea Research Center will be Open by July 1 (2013) on Lummi Indian Reservation [www.nativenewsnetwork.com/the-salish-sea-research-center-will-be-open-by-july-1-on-lummi-indian-reservation.html](http://www.nativenewsnetwork.com/the-salish-sea-research-center-will-be-open-by-july-1-on-lummi-indian-reservation.html) Northwest Indian College will open a new $2.2 million building on its main Lummi Reservation campus that will take science research capabilities at the college to new heights. With the new building, students and faculty will be able to conduct environmental research that supports healthy, clean, and vibrant environments that sustain tribal people.


**Coast Salish Peoples and Science (4)**


• Oil Spill Truths [http://oilspilltruths.com](http://oilspilltruths.com) This page contains ten facts compiled by the Coastal First Nations Great Bear Initiative as part of an effort to oppose the Northern Gateway pipeline and oil tankers in the Salish Sea.
• USGS Will Collaborate with Coast Salish Indigenous Peoples to Measure Water Quality in the Salish Sea
http://soundwaves.usgs.gov/2008/05 In a new partnership between the Coast Salish and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), members of western Washington Tribes and British Columbia First Nations will measure water quality in Puget Sound, the Strait of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca during their annual summer canoe voyage, the Tribal Journey.

TRIBAL WEBSITES OF COAST SALISH GROUPS (37)

First Nation Tribes/Groups in British Columbia (17)

Database: www.absoluteastronomy.com/topics/List_of_First_Nations_governments_in_British_Columbia

• Becher Bay Klallam (Scia’new)
No official website exists for this First Nations tribe. It shares close ties with the three other Klallam tribes; it only differs a little in dialect. It is located on southern Vancouver Island in southwestern British Columbia, Canada.

• Hul’qumi’num Treaty Group www.hulquminum.bc.ca/news
The Hul’qumi’num Treaty Group was founded in 1993 to jointly negotiate a comprehensive treaty with British Columbia and Canada in the BC Treaty Process. They represent six First Nations: Chemainus (Stz’uminus) First Nation, Cowichan Tribes, Halalt First Nation, Lake Cowichan First Nation, Lyackson First Nation, and Penelakut Tribe. Hul’qumi’num is the shared language that connects them, as do their common traditional territory, culture, and history. Please see “Hul’qumi’num people’ tab for more information on the tribes. Some links for the Hul’qumi’num people provided by the website do not work. Please use these instead: Penelakut- www.penelakut.ca, Chemainus- www.stzuminus.com, Halalt- www.halalt.org.

• K’ómoks www.comoxband.ca/index.php
The K’ómoks had a rich and bountiful relationship with Land of Plenty which stretched from what is known today as Kelsey Bay south to Hornby and Denman Island and included the watershed and estuary of the Puntledge River. Following contact with Europeans, northern groups started a southerly move into the K’ómoks’ territory, displacing them southward to their relatives the Puntledge. The K’ómoks have endured hardship and loss of land, resources and cultural connection due to colonial policy and practices. Modern leaders are striving to reclaim cultural expression and relationship the "the land of plenty". Their website contains their history, tradition, commercial success, celebrations, events, and their treaty.

• Laich-Kwil-Tach Treaty Society www.lkts.ca
The Laich-Kwil-Tach Treaty Society includes three local First Nation Bands: Campbell River Band (Wei Wai Kum First Nation); Cape Mudge Band (Wei Wai Kai First Nation) and; Kwiaah First Nation. Their territories include the Campbell River, Strathcona, Comox and Mainland areas. Their mission is to support treaty negotiations toward achieving a fair and just treaty that secures the future and better quality of life for all generations of member nations. Official websites: Kwiaah-http://kwiaah.com, Wei Wai Kai-www.wewaikai.com, Wei Wai Kum-www.crband.ca/index.php.

• Lekwugen http://esquimaltnation.ca and http://songheesnation.ca
The city of Esquimalt is the land of the Lekwungen People, known today as the Esquimalt and Songhees Nations. They have hunted and gathered there for thousands of years. When Captain James Douglas anchored off of Clover Point in 1842, he saw the result of the Lekwungen People’s careful land management, such as controlled burning and food cultivation. These practices were part of the land and part of Lekwungen culture. The Esquimalt website contains information about their nation, lands, water, and Resources, as well as its community plan and economic development. The Songhees website is currently under construction, but they do have some news updates on their home page.

• Musqueam www.musqueam.bc.ca
The Musqueam people have been present in what is now Greater Vancouver for several thousands of years. Current Musqueam values and teachings are based on their traditional culture. Their people still practice their tradition and culture in their “bighouse.” Eventually, with colonization and the introduction and influence of the Indian Act, which was administered by the Indian Agent, their traditional and customary system of authority quickly became secondary without the awareness of native leadership. This imposed a different way of life upon the Musqueam people. This website contains their story, their governance, administration, social sector, and lands, planning, and resources.
• **Naut'sa Mawt Tribal Council [www.nautsamawt.org]**
  Naut'sa Mawt Tribal Council is a resource for their member Nations, dedicated to improving the quality of life on and off reserve for their members and committed to the strength of First Nations communities surrounding the Salish Sea. Their membership includes the First Nations of Halalt, Homalco, Klahoose, Malahat, Nanoose, Sliammon, Snuneymuxw, Stz'uminus, Tsawwassen, Tselil-Waututh and T'Sou-ke. Please see the “Connect” tab for more information on the tribes.

• **Pacheedaht [www.portrenfrew.com/pacheedaht1.htm]**
  The Pacheedaht are located on the Gordon River Reservation in Port Renfrew. Their traditional lands extended from Point-No-Point to Bonilla Point and from the mouth of the San Juan River to Todd Mountain. Between 1850 and 1854, Governor James Douglas negotiated treaties with them, in order to obtain land for settlement which declared it to "be the entire property of the white people forever", in exchange for small compensation payments and the establishment of reserves on less useful land. Today's Pacheedaht are involved with regaining their ancestral lands and rights, and preserving their history and culture for their future generations. The website includes facts about their history, language, social organization, traditions, and more.

• **Qualicum [http://www.fourdir.com/qualicum.htm]**
  The Qualicum were a sedentary hunter tribe that relied heavily on fishing. They were located along the east coast of Vancouver Island at Hwahwatl, Puntlatsh, and Saamen, near their present location of Qualicum, and were closely related to the other Coast Salish tribes. The website has a little more information, including a timeline and a few links to related sites.

• **Sechelt [www.secheltnation.ca]**
  The Sechelt First Nation, located on BC’s West Coast, is proud of their heritage and community values. Their natural resources in the territory have sustained their people and way of life for centuries. They thrive on a communal lifestyle that respects the wisdom of their elders. In 1986 they became an independent self-governing body, a unique third order of the government of Canada. The Sechelt Indian Government District holds jurisdiction over its lands and exercises the authority to provide services and education for its residents. The website includes information about them and their departments, including education. Please visit [www.secheltnation.ca/departments/education/index.php](http://www.secheltnation.ca/departments/education/index.php) to find lesson plans and more.

• **Sencot’en Alliance [www.bcuc.com/Documents/Proceedings/2005/DOC_8152_C39-1_Sencoten%20Alliance-RL.pdf]**
  No official website exists for this group, but this document provides some information. The Sencot’en Alliance is made up of four groups, the Pauquachi, the Semiahmoo, the Tsartlip, and the Tsawout. The Sencot’en Alliance First Nations speak a distinct language, Sencot’en, and retain their distinctive traditions and cultural practices within the whole of their traditional territory. This territory includes generally south to the lower end of Puget Sound, across southern Vancouver Island, and on the lower Fraser River and on all adjacent land territories. These tribes signed the Douglas Treaties of 1850-1854. The Sencot’en people have a strong traditional attachment to their territory, its resources, and all aspects of the environment.

• **Squamish [www.squamish.net]**
  The Squamish Nation has existed and prospered within their traditional territory since time immemorial. Their language is the Squamish language. Their society is, and always has been, organized and sophisticated, with complex laws and rules governing all forms of social relations, economic rights and relations with other First Nations. They have never ceded or surrendered title to their lands, rights to their resources or the power to make decisions within their territory. Their website contains information about them and their government.

• **Sts’Ailes [www.stsailes.com]**
  The Sts’Ailes people are located on Indian Reserve lands at Chehalis, on the lower Harrison River. They are applying a more local-controlled focus to decision making as well as implementing a community and staff informed governance structure. The website includes information about them, their members, their businesses, and more.

• **Stó:lō [www.sfu.museum/time/en/panoramas/beach/culture; www.stolonation.bc.ca and www.stolotribalcouncil.ca]**
  The Stó:lō are the original inhabitants of the Fraser Valley, including all of the Fraser River watershed and the surrounding areas. Today they still live there but control less territory. They have a rich cultural heritage connected to all aspects of their daily lives, both in the past and present. They are divided into 3 groups, the “Stó:lō Nation”, the “Stó:lō Tribal Council”, and other Stó:lō that are not organized into tribal councils. The first website provides some of their history, panoramas of locations, two games, a glossary, articles, audio, videos, and educator resources. Two links lead to those tribal council sites.
• **Tlowitsis** [http://tlowitsis.com](http://tlowitsis.com)
The Tlowitsis Nation territories span the coastal area of Northern Vancouver Island, Johnstone Strait and adjacent mainland inlets. Until the 1960s they occupied numerous sites throughout these lands. Kalugwis, located on Turnour Island, was their primary winter residence. However, due to the government shutting down their school and hospital ship, the Tlwoitsis spread throughout Vancouver Island and southern British Columbia. They are currently experiencing an exciting period of revitalization as their dispersed population reconnects with each other and their shared identity as a people. The website only contains a brief history of the Tlwoitsis, most of which is has already been mentioned here.

• **Tseycum** [www.tseycum.ca](http://www.tseycum.ca)
Tseycum is one of the four Saanich villages of Southern Vancouver Island; they are at the center of Patricia Bay on the Saanich Peninsula. They were previously nomadic and camped at various places on the Saanich Peninsula and the Gulf Islands in order to benefit from the various habitat and wildlife at these different locations. Their people were also known for their social activities with other tribes, often visiting bands on the mainland for cultural and social purposes. The website includes their chief and council, their administration, their current projects, some photos, and their history.

• **T'Sou-ke** [www.tsoukenation.com](http://www.tsoukenation.com)
The T'Sou-ke reserves are located around the Sooke Basin on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The reserves were allotted by the Joint Reserve Commission in 1877. Exposure to Europeans through the Hudson's Bay Company saw the name changed first to Soke and then Sooke. That English name is now common and is used for many things including the name of their neighboring town, the river and basin, the main road. Their website contains their governance, their community, and more.

**Federally Recognized Tribes in Washington State (20)**
**Database:** [www.goia.wa.gov/tribal-directory/tribaldirectory.pdf](http://www.goia.wa.gov/tribal-directory/tribaldirectory.pdf)

• **Jamestown S'Klallam** [www.jamestowntribe.org](http://www.jamestowntribe.org)
The Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe evolved from several constituent communities of the S'Klallam Tribe. After 1870, white settlers in Washington Territory began to put pressure upon the Bureau of Indian Affairs to move all treaty Indians to reservations. By 1874, a band of S'Klallam under Lord James Balch raised enough money to buy a 210-acre tract near Dungeness, and thus began the Jamestown S'Klallam community. Since 1988, the Tribe had been involved in a National Self-Governance Demonstration Project which allows the Tribe more autonomy and control over Bureau of Indian Affairs funding. The website provides their history, programs, enterprises, tribal documents, facts, and announcements.

• **Lower Elwha Klallam** [www.elwha.org/home.html](http://www.elwha.org/home.html)
The Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe is a sovereign Indian Nation, with its own constitution and government. They reside in the Lower Elwha River Valley and adjacent bluffs on the north coast of the Olympic Peninsula just west of Port Angeles, Washington. The Tribe's current landbase was initially acquired by the United States in trust for the Tribe in 1935-36 and these lands were proclaimed as the Lower Elwha Reservation in 1968. Today tribal lands include about a thousand acres of land on and near the Elwha River. The website contains announcements and news, their culture and history, their tribal programs, and more.

• **Lummi** [www.lummi-nsn.org/website/index2.html](http://www.lummi-nsn.org/website/index2.html)
The Whatcom County-based Lummi Nation is a nationally recognized leader in tribal self-governance and education. For thousands of years, the Lummi were an independent and self-sufficient people. Their mission is to sustain that way of life. They invest in their tribal economic development and training their people to use modern technologies while staying attentive to tribal values. Their site contains information on the tribal council, community events, culture, and more.

• **Makah** [www.makah.com](http://www.makah.com)
The Makah Tribe’s territory is bordered by the Strait of Juan de Fuca, the Pacific Ocean, the Lye River, and the lands they shared with the Quileute. They utilized the land and water to a great extent. On January 31, 1855, they signed a treaty with the US, ceding 300,000 acres of land in order to keep their rights. They resisted assimilation and today they still continue their culture. Their website displays their history, a map of their territory, their businesses, their whaling industry, and more.
• **Muckleshoot** [www.muckleshoot.nsn.us/default.aspx]
  The Muckleshoot Tribe lives on the Muckleshoot reservation, which was created after a brief conflict with settlers to appease the Native American tribes. For a time, they were forced to sell parts of their reservation due to encroachment by white settlers, as well as handle the United States restricting access to their resources. In spite of these obstacles, they persevered. They maintained a cohesive community and government structure, preserved their culture, and built their own community hall. This website contains information about their government, their services, their community, and more.

• **Nisqually** [www.nisqually-nsn.gov]
  Located on the Nisqually River in rural Thurston County, the Nisqually Reservation, as it has become known today, was established by the Medicine Creek Treaty of December 26, 1854. The Nisqually have always been a fishing people; the salmon has not only been the mainstay of their diet, but also the foundation of their culture. Their vision is to keep native people and culture alive and strong so that they can contribute a better and future life, and make the world a better place to live. This website contains information about their history, government, programs, economy, new and events, and some links.

• **Nooksack** [www.nooksacktribe.org]
  The primary Nooksack area was the Nooksack River watershed from near its mouth to its headwaters surrounding Mt. Baker, plus most of the Sumas River drainage south of the present international boundary. They used surrounding lands as well. After the signing of the *Point Elliott Treaty of 1855*, they were expected to move to the Lummi reservation but few did, leaving many with land on their original territory. However, this made them unrecognized as a Tribe until 1973. Today, a major focus of Nooksack Tribal programs is land and resources with a special emphasis on fishing. On this site, you can find information about them, the tribal election process, the council, some events, their newsletter, and more.

• **Port Gamble S’Klallam** [www.pgst.nsn.us]
  S’Klallam people that lived in the area now known as Port Gamble were persuaded to move across the bay to Point Julia and later successfully petitioned the US government to purchase the territory and create the Port Gamble S’Klallam Reservation. Over the years, their community and culture have maintained a great deal of continuity, enabling the Tribe to adapt to the changing world. Communal sharing of the land has helped preserve essential social and cultural traditions. Their site contains information about the land and people, government, enterprises, economic development and more.

• **Puyallup** [www.puyallup-tribe.com]
  The Puyallup Indians have lived along the shores of Puget Sound for thousands of years. They lived in villages from the foothills of Mount Tacoma, along the rivers and creeks to the shores of Puget Sound. Their leaders signed the Medicine Creek Treaty, which created the Puyallup reservation. Despite obstacles, the tribe has gained control over their affairs and territory. The website contains information about their government, their history, upcoming events, and more.

• **Samish** [www.samishtribe.nsn.us]
  The Samish Tribe’s traditional territory stretches over a wide seven-county region of Northwest Washington. This area, which ranges from the Cascades westerly along the hills, woodlands, and river deltas, arriving at the far western shores of the San Juan Islands, provides a backdrop for their history and cultural traditions that remain strong today. The site contains information about their community, language, tribal government, programs, employment, and membership.

• **Sammamish**
  No official website exists for this Indian tribe. However, this link provides some information. The Sammamish lived at the mouth of the Sammamish River at the northeast end of Lake Washington. They were among the first peoples to contact the Hudson’s Bay Company in 1832. Today, the Sammamish reside on the Tulalip Reservation.

• **Sauk-Suiattle** [www.sauk-suiattle.com]
  The Sauk-Suiattle people lived in the region of Sauk Prairie near the present-day town of Darrington, WA. Due to claims to their lands by early non-Indian settlers under the US Homestead Act, the Suak-Suiattle became a landless people but
continued to live in scattered groups close to their traditional homelands. Nonetheless they maintained tribal governance, social structure, identity, and hope for the future. The surviving descendants reside in the Sauk-Suiattle Indian Reservation. Their website is home to social welfare services available to the Sauk-Suiattle, such as housing and food programs.

- **Skokomish** [www.skokomish.org/frame.htm](http://www.skokomish.org/frame.htm)
The Skokomish Tribe is primarily composed of Twana Indians, a Salishan people whose aboriginal territory encompassed the Hood Canal drainage basin in western Washington State. Twana descendants live on the Skokomish Reservation, and all have become known as the Skokomish Tribe. Today, many of their members continue to work within the region’s fishing and logging industries. They also celebrate traditional ceremonies and practice basketry, carving and dance projects. Their website contains information on their culture and history, tribal directory, employment opportunities and more.

- **Snoqualmie** [www.snoqualmienation.com](http://www.snoqualmienation.com)
The Snoqualmie Tribe is from the Puget Sound region of Washington State where they have lived since time immemorial. Today, many of their members live in the communities of Snoqualmie, North Bend, Fall City, Carnation, Issaquah, Mercer Island and Monroe. The Tribe was a signatory of the Point Elliott Treaty with the Washington territory in 1855. At that time, their people were one of the largest tribes in the Puget Sound region. Their website has information about them, their tribal programs, their community services, and their enterprises.

- **Squaxin Island** [http://squaxinisland.org](http://squaxinisland.org)
The Squaxin Island Tribe is made up of smaller tribes that lived on the various inlets surrounding Squaxin Island. These smaller tribes were all moved to the Squaxin Island reservation. Over the course of several years, the island’s inhabitants moved to other places. Today, there are no more year-round residents on the island, but tribal members still feel a connection to their past, and some travel there for fishing, hunting, shellfish gathering, camping, and other activities.

- **Stillaguamish** [www.stillaguamish.com](http://www.stillaguamish.com)
The Stillaguamish Tribe is composed of descendants of the 1855 Stoluck-wa-mish River Tribe. They resided on the main branch of the Stillaguamish River, as well as the north and south forks. No separate reservation was established for them. Some moved to the Tulalip Reservation, but the majority remained along the Stillaguamish River. Today, the Stillaguamish Tribe, a sovereign, federally recognized native tribe, is committed to serving their members, preserving their culture, and continuing the stewardship of their native lands. Their website contains links about them and to their departments, news, services, galleries, businesses, and more.

- **Suquamish** [www.suquamish.nsn.us](http://www.suquamish.nsn.us)
The Suquamish are a Puget Salish speaking people that lived along the Kitsap Peninsula, including Bainbridge and Blake Islands. They gave up title to their lands for acknowledgement and protection of their fishing and hunting rights, health care, education and a reservation at Port Madison. They continue to live on the Port Madison Indian Reservation. They presently are experiencing a cultural resurgence. Their website contains their history and culture, employment opportunities, departments, museum, and the Suquamish Foundation.

- **Swinomish** [www.swinomish-nsn.gov](http://www.swinomish-nsn.gov)
The Swinomish Tribe today consists of the Aboriginal Swinomish, Lower Skagit, Kikiallus and Aboriginal Samish Tribes which originally lived in the Skagit and Samish River Valleys, the coastal areas surrounding Skagit, Padilla and Fidalgo Bays and Saratoga Passage, and numerous islands, including Fidalgo, Camano, Whidbey and the San Juan Islands. They now all live on The Swinomish Reservation located on the southeastern end of Fidalgo Island. Their ancestors are committed to protecting their way of life. Their website contains information about them, their government, their resources, their enterprises, and their community.

- **Tulalip Tribes** [www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov](http://www.tulaliptribes-nsn.gov)
The Tulalip Tribes consist of 13 tribes located on the Tulalip Reservation in the mid-Puget Sound area bordered on the east by Interstate 5 and the city of Marysville, Washington; on the south by the Snohomish River; on the north by the Fire Trail Road (140th); and on the west by the waters of Puget Sound. Their website contains information on who they are, and their government, operations, and community.
• Upper Skagit

No official website exists for this Indian tribe. Before European colonization, they occupied the lands along the Skagit River, as well as lands on the Baker and Suak Rivers. Today, they live on three small parcels of land that make up the Upper Skagit Indian Reservation.