

# COAST SALISH PLACE NAMES

## VILLAGE SITES

- A. ʔaxʔadis Place where something is grown or sprouts
- B. sluʔwit Slough for testing thickness of a canoe hull
- C. silsil Threading or inserting something
- D. paqacatcuʔ Brush spread on water
- E. babaqʔab Prairies
- F. dʔidʔalafic A place to turn around or to cross over
- G. tuʔalaxʔ Herring house
- H. saʔcaqat Water at the head of the bay
- I. saxʔticib Place where one wades
- J. sqʔuʔalqʔuʔ Confluence of waters
- K. sqʔuʔalqʔuʔ Confluence of waters

## WATER-RELATED PLACES

- 1. scabalixʔ Elderberry house
- 2. sʔacus Face
- 3. scap Crooked
- 4. bascaʔaʔ Place of rock
- 5. calqʔadiʔ Bitter lake
- 6. sisatʔab A place to go to calm down
- 7. xʔaxʔ Saltwater
- 8. kʔwatəb Place where people are sent
- 9. juqʔad Place for red paint
- 10. cəxəb Place of dripping water
- 11. caʔalqʔuʔ Channel watercourse
- 12. dxʔʔas Green lake
- 13. wiwalqʔ Large, having lots of water
- 14. sbəttədaq Place to spirit journey
- 15. waqʔqəb Place of frogs
- 16. gʔaxʔap Outlet
- 17. ɛaxʔadqʔuʔ Place where one whips the water
- 18. sxʔacəgʔitʔ To lift a canoe
- 19. statat Fathoms
- 20. təpʔəp Hang or throw over
- 21. xaxcuʔ Small lake
- 22. skaʔaʔalqʔuʔ Water for land otter
- 23. caqʔus A trail descends into the water
- 24. bulac Where it emerges by bubbling
- 25. xʔuqʔiqʔayəqs Yellowish, greenish rushes on the point of land
- 26. tuʔawi Trout
- 27. cayadus Place of a supernatural monster "horned snake"
- 28. sluʔwit A marsh with channels where canoes could be pushed through
- 29. caqʔas Place of spearing
- 30. haʔapus Draining creek over flat lands
- 31. ʔaltic Frame for drying fish
- 32. gʔal Capsized
- 33. puppyaləp Little bends at the end
- 34. gʔaxʔaltixʔ Untie the house
- 35. xacitʔ Lake
- 36. cipcip Ducklings (something which emits a squeak or peep)
- 37. spəpʔxad Marshes

Place names are stories; proof of presence, archives of meaning, evidence of ancestry, and a reference for treaties and other legal connections to territory. The place names on this map, written in the Lushootseed language of the Coast Salish people, are drawn from elders who worked with ethnographers in the early twentieth century, from the work of linguists and scholars such as the late Vi taqʔsəhlu Hilbert, and the work of Southern Lushootseed consultants ʔatəlamu (Nancy Jo Bob) and ʔəttəhlu (Tami Hohn).

dxʔstubaʔ NORTH

0 1 miles

- Selected Village Sites
- Water-related Places
- Other Villages
- Other Named Places
- Upland Forests  
Western hemlock, western red cedar, Douglas-fir, red huckleberry, blackcaps, trailing blackberry
- Floodplain Forests  
Red alder, bigleaf maple, black cottonwood, stinging nettle, red elderberry, Oregon ash, bitter cherry, beaked hazelnut
- Prairies  
Garry oak, camas, bracken fern, strawberries, salal, balsam root, service berry. Fire was historically used to maintain these resource-rich habitats.
- Freshwater Wetlands and Bogs  
Wapato, tule, cattail, skunk cabbage, devil's club, cranberry, sphagnum moss, crabbapple.
- Saltwater Wetlands  
Pacific silverleaf and springbank clover
- Tideflats  
Butter clam, geoduck, blue mussel, Olympia oyster, acorn barnacle
- Rivers and Creeks  
Trout, whitefish, salmon, waterfowl
- Lakes and Puget Sound  
Freshwater: trout, whitefish, salmon, sturgeon  
Saltwater: flounder, perch, salmon, herring
- Modern Shoreline

Vital ecosystems ensure the health of our landscape and provide the structures that are key to the sustainability of critical habitats for fish, wildlife, vegetation, and ourselves. Coast Salish people harvested over 300 plants and animals from a diversity of carefully tended habitats. These species continue to be integral to the Coast Salish culture today.

This map is an interpretive photorealistic and hand-painted rendering of the Seattle area in the mid-19th century just prior to non-Native settlement, based on mapping done by the Puget Sound River History Project. Continue to explore Seattle's landscapes through the tours presented on the reverse side of this map.



Waterlines is a project of the Burke Museum. Please visit us to learn more about Seattle's past landscapes: [burkemuseum.org/waterlines](http://burkemuseum.org/waterlines)

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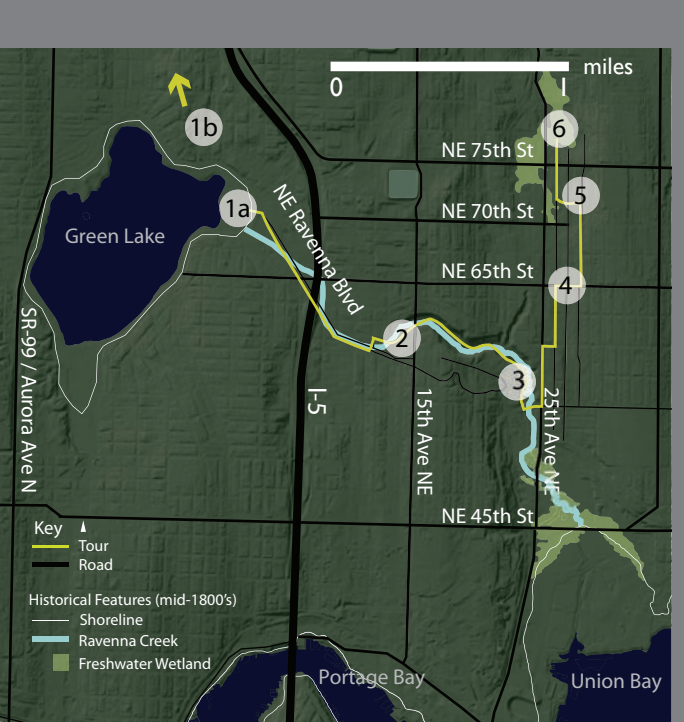
**Seattle Office of Sustainability & Environment**

**King County Protecting Our Waters**

SEATTLE: DISCOVER AND EXPLORE PAST LANDSCAPES

# THE WATERLINES PROJECT



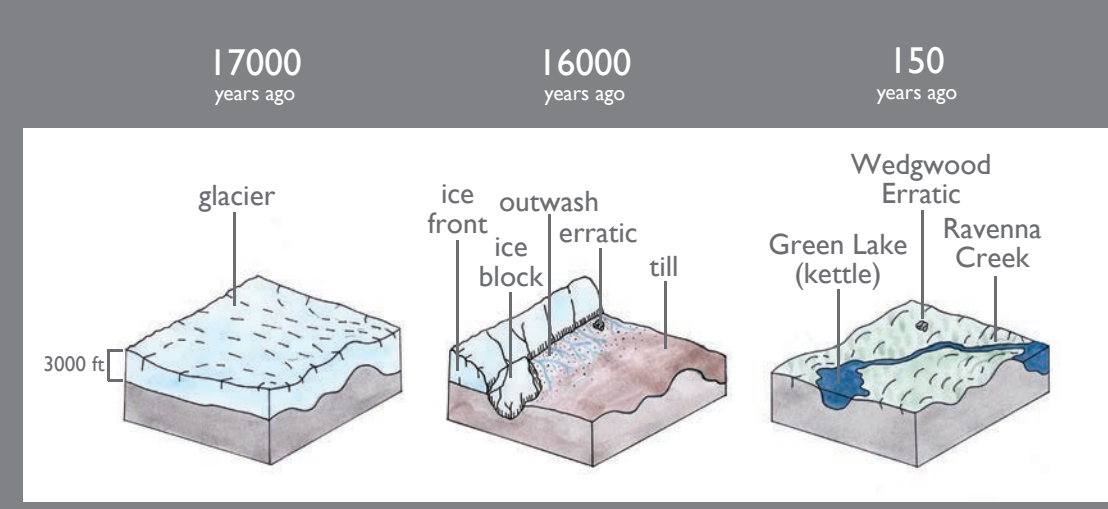


## GLACIAL TOUR

Green Lake, Ravenna

6 Miles  
WALK  
BIKE

Seventeen thousand years ago a 3,000-foot-thick wall of ice encroached from the north. As it spread across the landscape of what is now Seattle, the massive glacier deposited hundreds of feet of sand, clay, gravel, and large boulders. As the ice melted, the moving ice and erosion from glacial streams carved the landscape, leaving behind the region's hill and valley topography, lakes and waterways, and landslide-prone slopes. Coast Salish oral traditions refer to the end of the Ice Age. Today, one of the best ways to appreciate this icy history is to traverse the city's many hills. This tour takes you by many features formed by and during the last time when ice covered Seattle.



During the time the glacier advanced over and then retreated from Seattle, it left behind several distinct layers. A mixture of sediments called till was deposited beneath the ice. Streams of meltwater washing out of the glacier's ice front deposited sand and gravel called outwash. When the ice retreated, occasionally ice blocks were left behind that became kettle lakes such as Green Lake. The retreating glacier also deposited large rocks called erratics, the most famous of which is the Wedgwood erratic.

**1a** Green Lake  
7201 East Green Lake Drive N

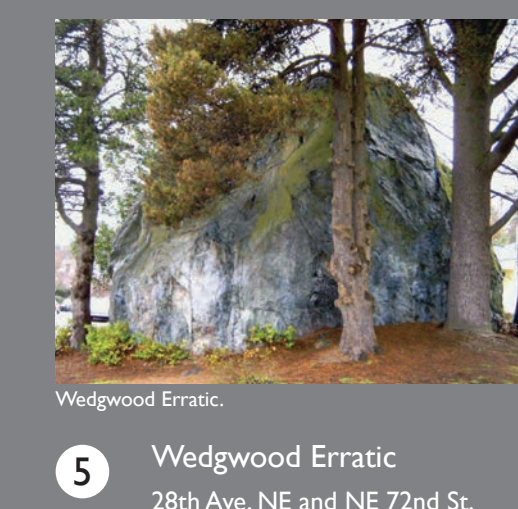
**1b** Licton Springs (optional)  
9536 Ashworth Ave N



**2** Ravenna Creek  
Ravenna Park

**3** Mineral Spring  
Ravenna Park

**4** Roller Coaster Topography  
NE 65th St



**5** Wedgwood Erratic  
28th Ave. NE and NE 72nd St.

**6** Ravenna Peat Area  
Dahl Park



colder/drier extremes  
tundra and open forest  
pine, sagebrush, mountain hemlock, spruce

glacier advances over Seattle

glacier reaches southernmost point and is about 3000 feet above Seattle  
Puget Sound is freshwater for short time as glacier retreats

glacier retreats from Seattle area  
Puget Sound turns saltwater



## A PLACE TO CROSS OVER

Pioneer Square

1 Mile  
WALK  
BIKE

"A place to turn around or to cross over" is the Coast Salish name for present day Pioneer Square, long a center of human settlement. Formerly a wooded peninsula separated from the mainland at low tide by a sand spit, it was surrounded by the sea and a lagoon fed by a stream flowing from the hills to the east. A major Coast Salish village was located on this promontory. It had a strategic location above a small lagoon, with fresh water, easy access to the Duwamish River and estuary, and direct trail access to Lake Washington. Early Euro-American settlers saw similar advantages in the site, as well as the deep water anchorage just offshore in Elliot Bay. These settlers began to fill the lagoon and Duwamish estuary in 1853, shifting Pioneer Square's western shoreline nearly 500 feet west of its pre-1850 boundary. Vestiges of the deep past are still visible during a walk along the historic streets of Pioneer Square.



The shed-style longhouses of this central Coast Salish village are similar, though smaller, than those usually built further south, around Puget Sound, 1866. [Royal British Columbia Museum]

**1** A Place to Cross Over  
1st Ave S and S Washington St

**2** Ballast Island  
Pier 48, north of Main St

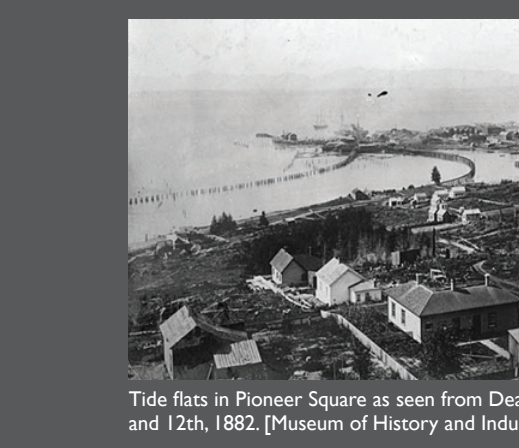


**3** Tidal Stream  
N of present day Washington Street



**4** Lagoon  
Occidental Park

**5** Profanity Hill  
NE of Yesler Way and 3rd Ave S



**7** Fill  
Seattle Waterfront and Downtown

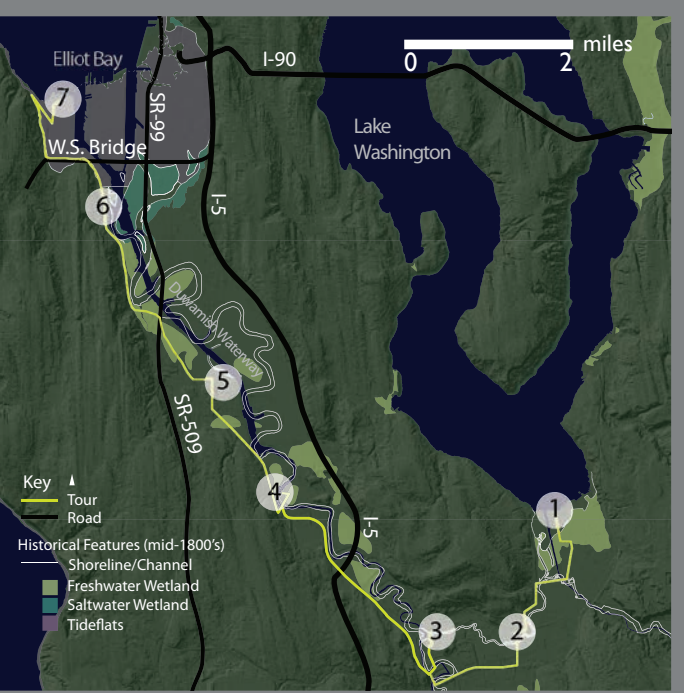
hunting of mastodon and bison

full rebound of land after glacial retreat

climate warming, sea rising, drought and fire

earliest Seattle area archaeological site

Garry oak savannas extend their range

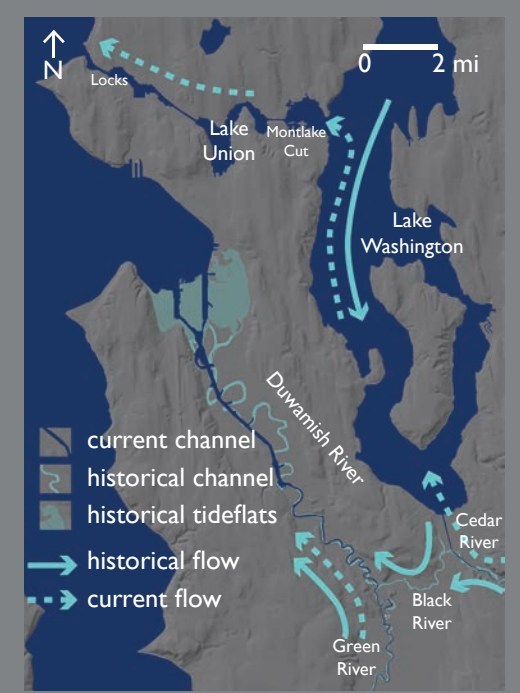


## RIVER TOUR

Duwamish River

17 Miles  
BIKE  
CAR

Tour Seattle's rivers. Although profoundly altered, in recent years the Duwamish River has been undergoing something of an ecological and cultural renewal. The 17 mile river tour goes through one of the few relatively flat areas of Seattle. In August 1916, the Black River, historically the outlet for Lake Washington and the Cedar River watersheds, dried up when the Montlake Cut lowered the level of Lake Washington by 9 feet and diverted the flow through the locks. Around the same time, the Duwamish River was straightened from a 14 mile meandering river to a 5 mile navigable waterway. Engineered changes to Seattle's shoreline destroyed the ecosystems and traditional food sources upon which local Native Americans relied. Nearly all wetlands disappeared in the Duwamish Valley. This land became Seattle's industrial and commercial heartland and an engine of economic growth for the city.



**1** Lake Washington  
W Perimeter Rd and Rainier Ave

**2** Black River  
Hardie Ave SE and Sunset Blvd



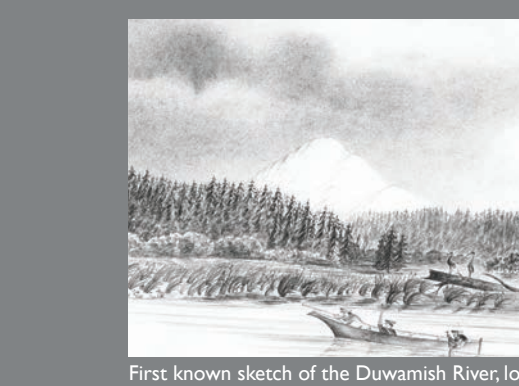
**4** North Wind's Weir  
S 112th St off of Pacific Hwy, Tukwila



**5** Superfund  
Dallas Ave S (oxbow) & 12th Ave S



**6** T-107 Park & Duwamish Longhouse  
4705 W Marginal Way & Duwamish Trail



**7** Tideflats  
2130 Harbor Ave SW

sea level stabilizes, moderate climate (wet winter, dry summer)

salmon re-colonize local rivers

Osceola lahar (mudflow) from Mount Rainier; delta forms at Auburn



## LAKE TOUR

Lake Washington, Lake Union

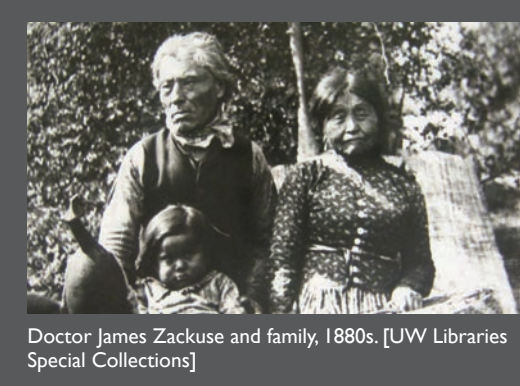
7 Miles  
BIKE  
BOAT

Lakes Union and Washington were created during the last glaciation. In the last 150 years, the lakes have been significantly impacted by the construction of the Lake Washington Ship Canal, along with industrial development and intense urban use. Nonetheless it is still possible to get a sense of the lakes before 1850, especially while traveling the water's edge in a canoe, a boat, or on a bicycle. This tour takes you to places along Lake Union and Lake Washington's Union Bay shore that best evoke its pre-settlement past, as well as significant sites of industrial and naval history.

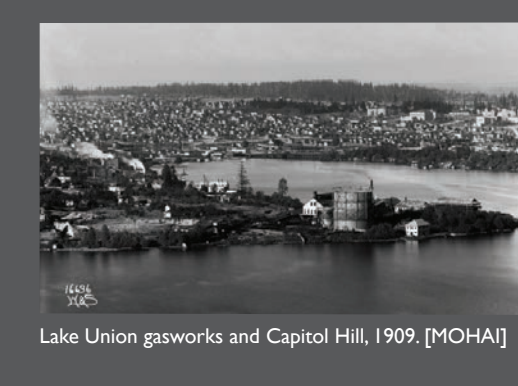
**1** Union Bay  
3501 NE 41st St



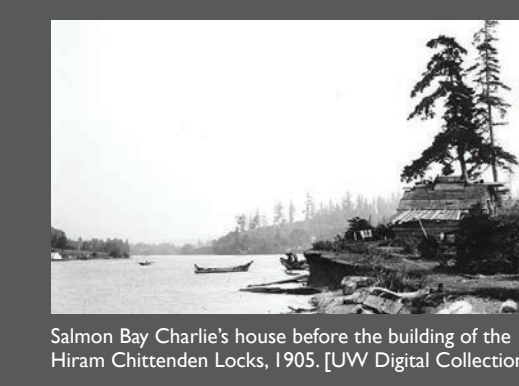
**2** Montlake Cut  
Montlake Blvd NE



**3** Doctor James Zakuse



**4** Industrial Lake Union



**5** Hiram M. Chittenden Locks

1792 Vancouver exploration  
1851 Denny Party settles at Alki  
1855 Treaty of Point Elliott  
1890s informal regrading  
1901-1904 failed Beacon Hill regrade (fill to SODO)  
1903 Olmsted Master Plan  
1906 White River diverted by flood and log jam  
1907 - 1910 Jackson Regrade (fill SODO and Harbor Is)  
1908 - 1911 Denny Regrade 1 (waterfront side)  
1909 Harbor Island  
1911 Dearborn Regrade (fill of SODO and Harbor Is)  
1913-1930s Duwamish River straightened  
1916 Lake Washington drops and Black River disappears  
1917 Lake Washington Ship Canal opens  
1928 - 1931 Denny Hill Regrade 2

earliest shell middens in Seattle  
tools for making cedar canoes and plankhouses in archeological record

modern plant communities are well-established, with active management of resources

Mount Rainier erupts, sediment from lahars advance the delta to Tukwila

Duwamish delta reaches present location

earthquake on the Seattle Fault raises part of the Duwamish Valley 20 feet and spawns a tsunami in Puget Sound

wapato processing near the Black River  
epidemic diseases

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