COAST SALISH PLACE NAMES

VILLAGE SITES

Α.	λaxwadis	Place where something is grown or sprouts
Β.	slu?wił	Slough for testing thickness of a canoe hull
C.	šilšul	Threading or inserting something
D.	padadałču?	Brush spread on water
E	babaq ^w əb	Prairies
F.	d ^z id ^z əlal ⁱ ič	A place to turn around or to cross over
G.	ťu?əlaltx ^w	Herring house
Η.	sa?caqał	Water at the head of the bay
1.	səx ^w tičib	Place where one wades
Jent	sqwu?alqwu?	Confluence of waters
	sdwu?alawu?	Confluence of waters

WATER-RELATED PLACES

	A OF		TEACED
	1.	sćabaltx ^w	Elderberry house
	2.	s?acus	Face A
	3.	sćap	Crooked
in the second se	100	bəsčə'xə?	Place of rock
	5.	čalqwadi?	Bitter lake
	6.	sisałtəb	A place to go to calm down
	7.	Х ^w əlč	Saltwater
	8.	k ^w aatəb	Place where people are sent
	9.	liqtəd	Place for red paint
	10.	cəxəb	Place of dripping water
	11.	ča?alq ^w u?	Channel watercourse
	12.	dx ^w λəš	Green lake
	13.	wiwalq ^w	Large, having lots of water
	14.	sbəłtədaq	Place to spirit journey
	15.	wədidəb	Place of frogs
	16.	gwaxwap	Outlet 2
	17.	čaxwadqwu?	Place where one whips the water
	18.	sxwacəgwił	To lift a canoe
	19.	statał	Fathoms
		łəpłəp	Hang or throw over
and a second		хахси?	Small lake
	22.	ska?axalq~u?	Water for land otter
	23.	čag ^w us	A trail descends into the water
		bulać	Where it emerges by bubbling
た。	25.	x ^w uq ^w iq ^w ayəqs	Yellowish, greenish rushes on the point of land
	26.	tu?awi	Trout
	A CONTRACTOR OF A	ćayahus	Place of a supernatural monster "horned snake"
	28.	slu?wił	A marsh with channels where canoes could be pushed three
	29.	cədas 🥂 🥂	Place of spearing
		hə?apus	Draining creek over flat lands
	ALC: 1992	ťalič	Frame for drying fish
	32.	gwal	Capsized
		pupyaləp	Little bends at the end
H	26 C	g ^w əx̆ ^w altx ^w	Untie the house
and and		xaču?	Lake
the second	36.	čipćip	Ducklings (something which emits a squeak or peep)

37. spapłxad 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 toq^wšəblu Hilbert, and the work of Southern Lushootseed consultants q^wdiələmu (Nancy Jo Bob) and qəftəblu (Tami Hohn).



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

art and design by: MICHAEL A. LEWIS & JORDAN WEST MONEZ





CENTER FOR AMERICAN INDIAN & INDIGENOUS STUDIES

Bill Holm Center for the Study of Northwest Native Art School of Public Health BURKE MUSEUM

SIMPSON CENTER for the HUMANITIES *

W SUPERFUND RESEARCH PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL & OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SCIENCES I SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

UW Medicine











Floodplain Forests er, bigleaf maple, black co



Garry oak, camas, bracken fern, strawberries, s balsam root, service berry. Fire was historically

used to maintain these resource-rich hab



Freshwater Wetlands and Bogs Wapato, tule, cattail, skunk cabbage, devil's club, cranberry, sphagnum moss, crabapple.



Saltwater Wetlands Pacific silverleaf and springbank clover



Tideflats Butter clam, geoduck, blue mussel, Olympia oyste acorn barnacle



Rivers and Creeks Trout, whitefish, salmon, waterfowl



Lakes and Puget Sound Freshwater: trout, whitefish, salmon, sturgeon Saltwater: flounder, perch, salmon, herring



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.

SEATTLE: DISCOVER AND EXPLORE PAST LANDSCAPES

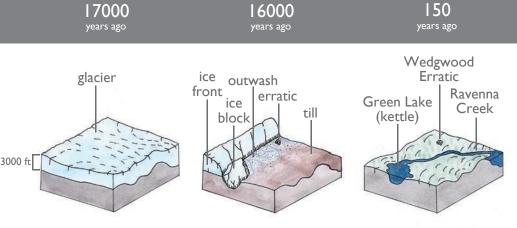
THE

WATERLINES PROJECT

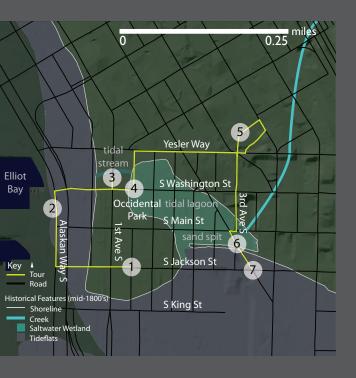


GLACIAL TOUR Green Lake, Ravenna

eventeen 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. he retreating glacier also deposited large rocks called erratics, the most famous of which is the Wedgwood erratic



A PLACE TO CROSS OVER Pioneer Square

"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.

our 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

owered 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

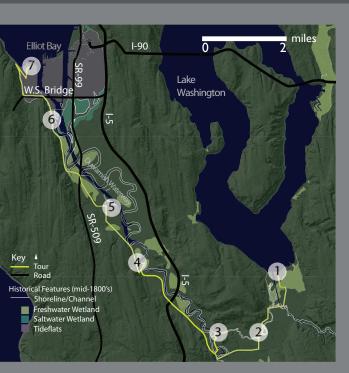
a 14 mile meandering river to a 5 mile navigable waterway. Engineered changes to Seattle's shoreline destroyed the ecosystems and traditional food sources upon which local Native Americans relied. Nearly all wetlands disappeared

in the Duwamish Valley. This land became Seattle's industrial and commercial

heartland and an engine of economic growth for the city.

	. 4	
A.		1
		an an Anna an Anna An Anna an Anna an Anna an Anna Anna

The shed-style longhouses of this central Coast Salish village are similar, thoug further south, around Puget Sound, 1866. [Royal British Columbia Museum]



RIVER ⁻	TOUR
Duwamish	River

17 Miles BIKE CAR

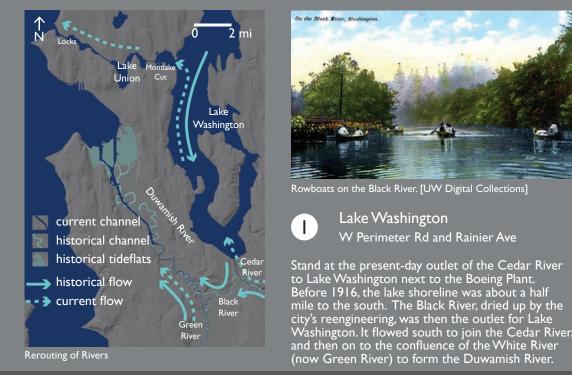
6 Miles

WALK

I Mile WALK

BIKE

BIKE





LAKETOUR

Lake Washington, Lake Union

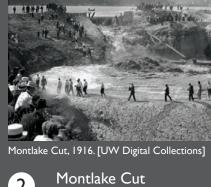
BIKE BOAT

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.



Union Bay 3501 NE 41st St

Union Bay Natural Area was once open water surrounded by a freshwater wetland After the lake was lowered by the city's reengineering, the area was filled with construction debris and garbage. The landfill has since been capped and is now a sanctuary for birds and wildlife. Across the bay, Foster Island, a significant Coast Salish cultural site, can be seen. "Slough for testing thickness of a canoe hull" was an important willage site with at least five longthourses village site with at least five longhouses and a large fishing weir on Ravenna Creek. Remains of that weir were exposed when Lake Washington was lowered in 1916, but were soon destroyed.



People have been crossing this isthmus for centuries, aptly called "To lift a canoe." For a time there was a small log flume here. In 1916, the 'cut' was dug to connect the two lakes for the ship canal, dropping Lake Washington's level by 9 feet to meet the existing level of Lake Union.







wboats on the Black River. [UW Digital Colle

W Perimeter Rd and Rainier Ave

Lake Washington

Montlake Blvd NE

Green Lake 7201 East Green Lake Drive N

een Lake is a kettle lake, formed by a piece of ice left behind from a retreating glacier. Nediment then filled in around the ice. When Sediment then filled in around the ice. When it melted, the depression left behind created the lake. In addition to the salmon run in the lake's outlet, which we now call Ravenna Creek, the lake was known for suckers and perch. In 1911, the lake level was lowered by 7 feet to create parkland.

Licton Springs (optional) 9536 Ashworth Ave N

Though a longer route, this freshwater spring is well worth the additional miles as an alternative start to the tour. A healing place with a long tradition of use, known for its thermal mineral waters and red mud, this one time private spa is now part of a public park. It is one of Seattle's modern place-names derived directly from Lushootseed.

A Place to Cross Over Ist Ave S and S Washington St

At one time, the Coast Salish village located on this little promontory may have had as many as eight longhouses. By the 1840s, the village was abandoned, possibly because of epidemics

2 Ballast Island Pier 48, north of Main St

Ballast Island formed at the end of Washing-ton and Main Streets in the late 1800s, when ships dumped their ballast before taking on cargo. It became a camping spot for Native American workers visiting Seattle or heading to the hop fields because they were excluded from staying in the city. Ballast Island was covered up in the late 1880s.

Black River Hardie Ave SE and Sunset Blvd

Travel south from the lake, through what were once wetlands, past the former confluence of the Black and Cedar Rivers. Follow the now vanished Black River on Hardie Ave SE around an old bend with the former river bank visible and past sites of mer river bank visible and past sites of toric <u>Coast Salish villages</u>

Green River Bicycle Bridge

Pass over the Green River, a few feet upstream of its confluence with what remains of the Black River. The playfields to the south are in what was historically a shallow lake. About 2,200 years ago you would have been in Puget Sound, the river's then-mouth being about ten miles upstream in Tukwila. Volcanic about ten miles upstream in Iukwila. voica mudflows (lahars) from Mt. Rainier chang that, depositing the sediments that now form the Duwamish River valley bottom a shifting the river mouth northward.



Doctor James Zackuse and family, 1880s. [UW Libraries Special Collections]

Zakuse was known as a doctor for his status as a shaman. He and his family were some of a few remaining Coast Salish people living in the Lake region when the University of Washington campus was built beginning in 1894. They later moved to the Lake Sammamish area.



neral Spring, Ravenna Park, 1903. [UW Digital Collection

Ravenna Creek

Ravenna Boulevard follows the historic route of Ravenna Creek, which formerly flowed out of Green Lake through Ravenna Park and across what became University Village to Lake Washington. After Green Lake was lowered, the creek was directed into a sewer pipe, leaving only springs and seeps further downstream as source water.

Indian camp with canoes, Ballast Island at the foot of Washington Street, 1891. [UW Digital Collections]

A small tidal stream ran into the lagoon that

separated the promontory from the rising land to the north and east. This spot was the

first to be filled with sawdust from Yesler's Mill at the foot of Yesler Way. Additional sawdust and other debris was used to fill in

the lagoon over the next 30 years.

N of present day Washington Street

Tidal Stream



Mineral Spring . venna Park

At one time there were around 40 springs in what is now Ravenna Park. In 1911 the City of Seattle bought the park and significantly altered the landscape, and most of the springs disappeared or were capped. Because of the glacially derived soils, aquifers below ground store water which gets forced to the surface.



A Roller Coaster Topography NE 65th St

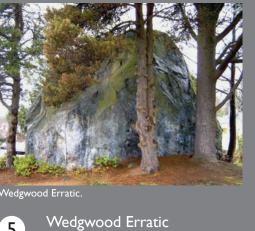
As you go east-west across Seattle, you will notice how you go up and down a series of ridges and valleys. The last glaciation produced the city's roller coaster landscape as it carved a series of north-south parallel ridges and troughs. Traveling north-south ridges and troughs. Iraveling north-south is generally easier as you travel along these gouges, rather than across.



Looking North on Occidental from approximately at Main. Shaded area marks site of former tidal lagoon, 1871. [MOHAI]



The lagoon provided important resources for people living nearby. Flounder were plentiful here. Peat deposits from the lagoon covered by layers of sawdust and debris can still be found underneath Occidental Park.





Profanity Hill

terrain.

Sand spit



North Wind's Weir S I I 2th St off of Pacific Hwy, Tukwila

At North Wind's Weir, a rock outcropping is visible in the bed of the Duwamish River at low tide. This site has been important to Native people throughout the region. This is also the site of a project to create estuarine habitat for salmon, one of several restoration sites along the river.



Lake Union gasworks and Capitol Hill, 1909. [MOHAI]

4 Industrial Lake Union

Industry has long been a significant part of Lake Union and Seattle history. The lake has transitioned through logging, manufacturing, military, and now biotechnology and hi-tech. Identified as a potential park by the Olmsted Brothers, Gas Works Park was designed by Rich Haag. The park is a seminal reclamation Rich Haag. The park is a seminal reclamation project highlighting the industrial past.



Dallas Ave S (oxbow) & I 2th Ave S

Ride a curved street that follows a former oxbow lake. Pass by the former Boeing Plant 2 that "won World War II" by producing bomber This area of the Duwamish River is a Superfun site. polluted from the river's industrial past. site, polluted from the river's industrial past. Its cleanup will restore habitats and revitalize surrounding communities.



Salmon Bay Charlie's house before the building of the Hiram Chittenden Locks, 1905. [UW Digital Collections]



Construction of the locks linked Lake Washington and Lake Union to Puget Sound and the Pacific Ocean. The engineering project had enormous economic, social, and ecologic impacts on the Seattle region. Opening up the inland freshwater lakes resulted in the lowering of Lake Washington and the demise of the Black River.



3 Doctor James Zakuse

8th Ave. NE and NE 72nd St.

When the glacier that covered Seattle retreated around 16,000 years ago, it le retreated around 16,000 years ago, it left behind the rock known as the "Wedgwood Rock." Geologists call these glacially carried boulders "erratics."

NE of Yesler Way and 3rd Ave S

Climbing up this grade will highlight why pedestrians, past and present, have referred to this slope up to First Hill as Profanity Hill. Turn back and consider how difficult it is to navigate Seattle's landscape and realize why early sottlers were account to regrade the early settlers were so eager to regrade the

Jackson St and 3rd Ave S

No longer visible, a sand spit stretched to the west. The sand spit separated the lagoon from the tidelands to the south.



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

Kellogg Island marks the only remaining natural bend in the river. At T-107 Park, artworks by Don Fels explore the site history, which has archaeological evidence of over 1700 years of occupation. Across the street: Duwamish Longhouse & Cultural Center - the first longhouse to be built in Seattle in 110 years.

6 Ravenna Peat Area Dahl Park

Bogs tend to form in shallow, poorly-drained glacially-formed depressions. The tendency for flooding, and the settling peat soil, has impact development around the Ravenna Peat Area, site of Dahl Park and the Picardo P-Patch.

From here you can return to Green Lake and experience the Roller Coaster Topography, or if bicycling, hop on the Burke Gilman Trail downhill, to the south, and connect to the Lake

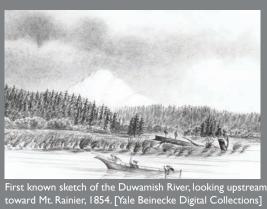




and 12th, 1882. [Museum of History and Industry]

7 Fill Seattle Waterfront and Downtown

Beginning in the 1870s, city engineers dramatically regraded Seattle's steep streets to provide easier access for people and horse-powered transportation.



2130 Harbor Ave SW

End your tour at the "best view of Seattle," from Jack Block Park. Located just out of this sketch on former tidal flats, the park land was created from fill drodged from the Duwamish

7 Tideflats

created from fill dredged from the Duwami River in 1909 along with Harbor Island just to the East. Harbor Island was the largest artificial island in the world at the time. 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 I (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

	20000
	19000
	18000
	17000
	16000
	10000
	15000
	10000
	14000
hunting of mastodon and bison	14000
	13000
	15000
	12000
	12000
	11000
full rebound of land after glacial retreat	
climate warming, sea rising, drought and fire	
earliest Seattle area archaeological site Garry oak savannahs extend their range	10000
	9000
	8000
	7000
	6000

earliest shell middens in Seattle 4000 tools for making cedar canoes and plankhouses in archeological record ties are well-established, with active management of resources 3000 2000

> earthquake on the Seattle Fault raises part of the Duwamish Valley 20 feet and spawns a tsunami in Puget Sound 1000 wapato processing near the Black River epidemic disease

TIMELINE KEY: physical processes flora and fauna people

5000

present