

Loss of Traditional Territory

The creation of dams and reservoirs along the Snake River resulted in the inundation of many traditional places. Maintaining the knowledge of these locations is essential for the preservation and continuation of the traditional lifestyle. Tribal members continue their traditional activities at non-inundated places and the harvesting of salmon, game animals, and native plant food, and the ability to visit legendary and sacred sites is still an integral part of life.

- Pack out your trash
- Report violations



Traditional fishing from a platform near Fishhook Park

Continue your exploration of Confederated Colville Tribes History!

Visit our Colville Tribal Museum at 512 Mead Way, Coulee Dam, Washington. For current hours please call (509) 633-0751 or (509) 634-2693.

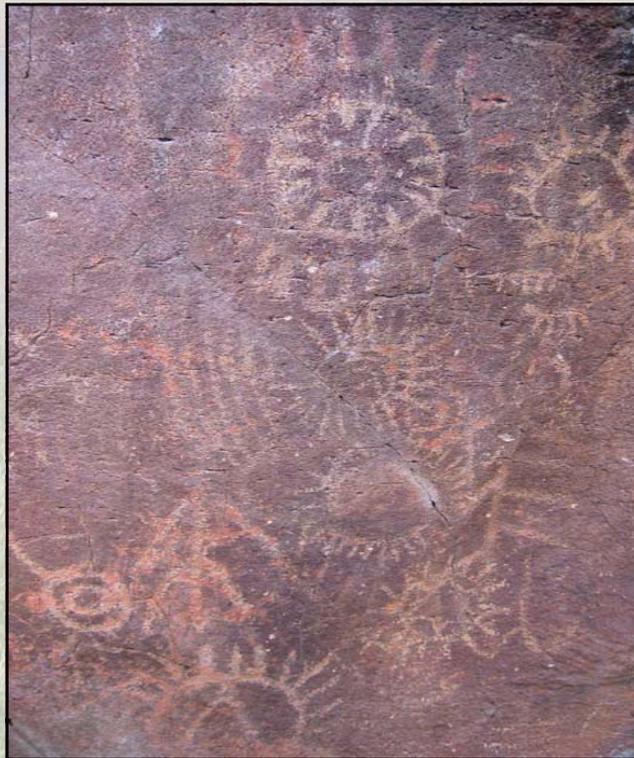
Visit our website at www.colvilletribes.com

The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) works cooperatively with federal and tribal agencies to protect and preserve our heritage for future generations.



Cultural Landscapes ~ People of the Land

Palouse Falls a fishing location & legendary feature formed by Beaver.



Rock images along the Snake River

Help Protect & Preserve TCPs!

Protection of these sites is important to all tribal members. As you visit and enjoy the Snake River, remember the following:

- Do not remove artifacts
- Do not climb on or de-face rock images

The Colville Reservation

The Colville Reservation, established in 1872, consists of 1.4 million acres in eastern Washington along the Columbia River. The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation include twelve tribes: Colville, Nespelem, San Poil, Lakes, Okanogan, Chelan, Entiat, Methow, Wenatchi, Moses-Columbia, Chief Joseph Band of Nez Perce, and Palus. The Palus and Chief Joseph Band of Nez Perce claim territory along the Snake River and are closely related through language and culture. The Palus describe themselves as the *Naha'ámpoo*, "the river people" and the Nez Perce call themselves *Nimipu* meaning "the real people".



Digging camas using a traditional root digging stick



Huckleberries being gathered in late summer

Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs)

There are places along the Snake River that are important to these groups and continue to play a role in maintaining the culture of their descendants. These locations are called Traditional Cultural Properties (TCPs). TCPs can be sacred places, plant gathering areas, locations associated with legends, archaeological sites, villages, camp sites, rock images, trails, hunting and fishing grounds, and places with Indian names.

TCPs can also be features on the landscape (basalt boulders, mountains, cliff formations, rivers or lakes) that provide "road signs" to guide people through their environment. A legend may be attached to a particular landmark feature that explains how it came into being, relates important history, contains moral and spiritual teachings, or explains the significance of the area as a good resource gathering/hunting/fishing location.

Some important locations along the Snake River include:
Penawawa - *Pinawa'wi* "coming out of bushy area to fish"
Almota - *Alamo'tin* "soaring flame"
Wawawai - *Wawáwi* "place of mosquitoes"
Asotin - *Hasóostin* "place of many lamprey"
Alpowa - *Alpo'wa* "total area of fishing"

The area around the Palouse River and Falls is of particular significance to the Palus tribe. This is the homeland of the Palus and the site of an important legend. This legend explains the origin of Palouse Falls and Canyon. Palouse Falls, called *Ipeluut tikem* was formed when Beaver tore the canyon by fleeing down the Palouse River to get away from four giant brothers. The giant brothers wanted to take the oil from Beaver's tail to put in their hair to make it sleek and shiny. The giant brothers chased Beaver down the Palouse River and in an effort to get away Beaver made sharp turns along the way, tearing out canyons with his claws. You can still see Beaver's claw marks on the canyon walls today. The giant brothers finally killed Beaver on the Palouse River where it joins the Snake and Beaver's heart is the big round rock on the west side (now under water). The name *Palus* means "big rock in river" the Palus name comes from this rock feature.



Lamprey fishing on the Snake River using a traditional dip net and dug-out canoe