

bá·yak The Talking Raven

A Quileute Newsletter



Quileute and Quinault's treaty rights on trial

Makah is challenging the scope of Quileute and Quinault's treaty fishing in the Pacific Ocean.

Under *U.S. v. Washington*, or the Boldt Decision (so named for its judge), Makah has requested in Subproceeding 09-1 a determination of Quileute and Quinault's usual and accustomed (U&A) ocean fishing areas, specifically asking the federal court to determine Quileute's and Quinault's western ocean boundary, and Quileute's northern boundary. Most readers are familiar with the Boldt Decision, which was handed down in federal district court in Tacoma in 1974, and later affirmed by both the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (covering several western states) and the U.S. Supreme Court. What may be less familiar is why cases still bear that name and why we have current cases under it. This is because Judge Boldt in his wisdom kept the option to hear more about treaty fishing rights under very particular conditions, listed in a Paragraph 25 at the end of the case (and amended in 1993). When treaty tribes want to invoke a case per Paragraph 25, they first work on settlement and call for a Meet and Confer. If parties cannot agree on a solution to the problem, then a tribe or tribes can file a subproceeding, which is numbered by

the year filed and sequentially under that year. So the Makah Request for Determination of the Quileute and Quinault Ocean U&A was filed in December of 2009 and became 09-1.

What led to this case is disagreement between Quinault and Quileute with Makah over the distribution of the treaty share for the Pacific whiting (hake) fishery. Until Quileute and Quinault expressed an interest in the fishery (starting about a decade prior to the lawsuit being filed), Makah had enjoyed a monopoly in the treaty share off the Washington Coast. Whiting is a migratory species, traveling south to north. It is expensive to engage in this fishery and requires sizeable vessels, which to date neither Quinault nor Quileute have. Makah fishers, as with all treaty tribes, are entitled to 50% of the harvestable fish that pass through their treaty area.

The issue the tribes faced in figuring out the distribution of whiting among Quileute, Quinault, and Makah was how to allocate the resource when all three tribes had a right to 50% of the harvestable whiting passing through their respective areas. Most of the Pacific Coast fisheries are migratory, and many of them involve fish that migrate north to south—the opposite direc-

tion as whiting. To remedy this situation, the treaty tribes often develop agreements on how to share the resource. In the case of whiting, we were unable to reach such an agreement rapidly enough to avoid the filing of the Makah lawsuit. Hoh was not trying to fish for whiting and was not named as a party. While whiting was certainly a major factor in the controversy, the Makah also claimed that Quinault and Quileute harmed their black cod, salmon, and halibut fisheries by fishing for those species in areas in the ocean where Makah believed that Quinault and Quileute did not have treaty fishing rights. Makah claimed that Quileute and Quinault only fished 5-10 miles west at treaty times, so that Quileute and Quinault did not have treaty fishing rights further west than 5-10 miles west. Makah also claimed that Quileute did not have treaty fishing rights further north than Norwegian Memorial.

Makah recently printed in "The Whale Tale" that Quileute and Quinault had not been willing to meet sufficiently to avert the lawsuit. We disagree with that statement. Quileute and Quinault were willing to meet, but were unwilling to accept a drastically unfair whiting fishing plan where Makah would be assigned

the vast majority of the treaty share, which is what Makah was demanding.

What is at stake for Quileute and Quinault?

The Treaty of Olympia Tribes have been fishing under federal regulations, negotiated with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), our federal trustee. Evidence was presented to NOAA before the first regulations were published defining this "western boundary" in the 1980s. The western fishing boundary extends 40 nautical miles for us and roughly 62 nautical miles for Quinault. The northern border for us was established at Sand Point after Makah and Quileute submitted a joint proposal that Quileute's northern boundary be located there in the 1970s. Makah's lawsuit seeks to bring us in towards the coast by tens of miles, although just how far in is a question for the judge to decide, after weighing the evidence.

Which brings us to the court case filed December 4, 2009, in the United States District Court, Western District, Seattle, Subproceeding 09-01. Judge Ricardo S. Martinez was assigned to preside over the matter. Early on, he ruled that only Makah, Quinault, and Quileute were full parties. The state, Hoh, and Puget Sound tribes in the *US v Washington* matter could participate as interested parties. What has developed over the past several years is an interesting if unofficial "partnership" between Makah and the state, as both believe they will benefit from Quileute and Quinault being removed from most of the ocean fishery. Since 2009, the dispute has been waged largely by briefs and responses, submission of expert opinions, rebuttal of these statements by the other sides' experts, and other evidentiary material sent to the court. There have been some interim oral arguments to determine some of the ground rules for proceeding and to establish some interim judgments on what is admis-

Inside This Issue:

- From Council Chambers
- 2015 Graduates
- MTHG Updates
- Jay Squawks
- Invasive Plants
- Quileute Days
- Lyons Recognized
- Quileute Head Start
- Take Back The Night
- Meet the New Employee
- Estate Planning Clinic
- Basketball Camp
- Christian "Jiggs" Penn Scholarship
- July Birthdays

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL SUBMISSIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PRINT IN THE TALKING RAVEN IS THE 3RD FRIDAY OF EVERY MONTH.



A Quileute fisherman harpooning a seal in the early 1900s

From Council Chambers



James Jackson, Cathy Salazar, Naomi Jacobson, Crystal Lyons, Rio Jaime

The 4th of July is upon us, and we want to stress the importance of fireworks and fire safety. Please be safe and have an enjoyable holiday!

Chairwoman Naomi Jacobson: In the season of beautiful, but drier than normal weather, we look forward to the coming holidays. Unfortunately we have had one fire as a result of a campfire on our reinstated tribal lands of Rialto Beach. I would like to thank the volunteer fire crew for their tireless efforts in getting the Rialto fire under control. Please remember to use extreme caution throughout this season whether it be a friendly campfire or family entertainment with fireworks. Have buckets of water or hoses handy for extinguishing any remaining ambers to protect our beautiful resources we are able to enjoy daily.

We are pleased to an-

nounce that our latest audit went well for our Indirect staff.

Secretary Crystal Lyons: The preliminary report from our auditors is that there were no findings for the fiscal year 2014 audit, which to my knowledge has not occurred in a very long time, if ever. Our administrative staff has worked very hard to ensure that we are implementing and following proper policies and procedures in order to guarantee that the tribe is safeguarding all of its assets. It has been an ongoing organizational change that has not been easy, so to thank them for all of their hard work and tireless efforts we surprised them with a small barbeque lunch and made it mandatory that they all join us at the bowling alley for a few hours of bowling and fun. We are extremely grateful for all of our staff who work so hard to

provide services to our tribal members and community and I would like to see us be able to do something like this for all of our hard working staff sometime in the future.

After 20 years of dedication to the Quileute Tribe, Sharon Penn has retired. Sharon first began working at the Tribal School. She was also a YOP Supervisor and retired as the TANF Case Manager. Besides the jobs she held in La Push, she was key in organizing events such as Cherish Our Children, Surfing and Traditions, Quileute Days, youth dances, and much more. The Quileute Tribal Council thanks Sharon for all her years of service to the families and children of the Quileute Tribe. We will miss her and wish her a happy retirement.

With school out, the planning never ends and the Quileute Tribal School Board continues to meet.

Chairwoman Naomi Jacobson: As the QTS liaison, I attend the meetings on a monthly basis. I was very pleased to hear of the great strides our students have made this year in their test scores. The school board continues to have discussions about how to improve communication with the community as well as integrate culture into our tribal school, realizing this is a foundational value the tribal school was built on. The school board recognizes that there needs to be more traditional activities within the daily plans as well as community involvement. They continue to meet with school administration to develop programs for the upcoming

school year. The school board has also made recommendations to include a form for staff to communicate with families about behavioral issues in order to assist in problem solving as a team effort in developing healthy relationships by problem solving with healthy solutions and prevention of reoccurring behaviors. Encourage your children to read, write and retain information this summer. Perhaps journal their daily or weekly adventures or visit the library.

If you haven't had the chance yet, be sure to stop by the Kitla Center Monday-Friday between 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. to see the progress on the community healing totem project and lend a hand.

Treasurer Cathy

Salazar: It's heartwarming to see that more and more tribal members are showing up and pitching in on the carving. This is becoming what it was meant to be—a community project. Quileute artist David Jackson has been working on it diligently for months and teaching others how to carve, and we encourage everyone to go and be a part of this living cultural art project. After all, the totem will be in our community for years to come. Thank you to the New Beginnings program for making this a possibility.

Quileute Days is scheduled for July 17-19. There will be plenty of food, activities, and fun for all ages. Please join us for our annual celebration. We hope you can make it! For the Quileute Days schedule, turn to page 10.

Be safe this 4th of July!

With conditions drier than normal in Clallam County, please be cautious this holiday when lighting fireworks. Here are some tips on fireworks safety:

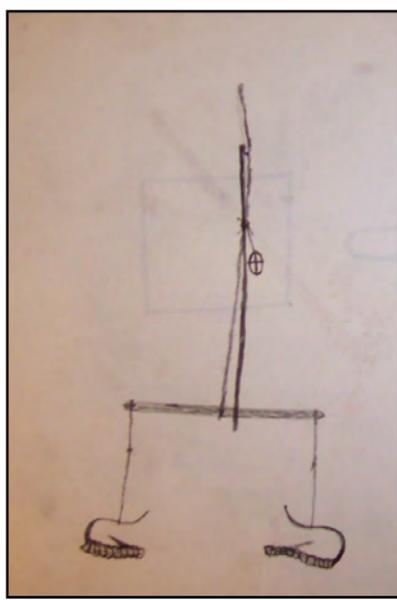
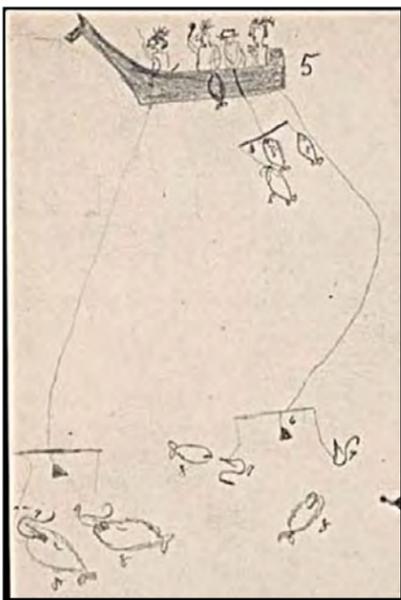
- Only adults should use fireworks.
- Follow federal and state fireworks laws.
- Use fireworks in clear, open areas away from brush, grass, and trees.
- Light fireworks on flat surfaces.
- Have water and/or fire extinguishers ready.
- Once fireworks are lit, keep your distance.
- Have a bucket of water to soak used fireworks in.
- If a firework malfunctions, do not attempt to relight it. Let it sit for 15-20 minutes and then soak it in a bucket of water for another 15-20 minutes.
- Do not experiment! Follow the directions on the packaging!

THANK YOU

Much appreciation goes to the La Push Fire Department, Three Rivers Fire Department, Forks Fire Department and first responders of the Rialto Beach Fire on June 28th. Your quick action and long hours resulted in less destruction!



Quileute and Quinault's treaty rights on trial



Left: A drawing from 1907 of Quileutes fishing for halibut
Right: A drawing of Quileute halibut hooks from 1916

...Continued from Page 1

sible evidence, as one example. The actual trial with presentation of witnesses as well as statements by interested parties (e.g., Hoh, Puget Sound Tribes, and the state of Washington) began in March of 2015.

Quileute was represented by attorneys Lauren King and Jeremy Larson of Foster Pepper LLP and John Tondini of the law firm Byrnes Keller Cromwell. Countless hours were devoted to preparing for such a technical case, which spent 23 days in court. Hundreds of documents were submitted as evidence. The staff of Quileute Natural Resources played an integral role, reviewing and commenting on their documents as well as the Makah and State briefs, providing historical material, and developing the witness lists. In the weeks spent at court, Quileute attorneys brought in expert witnesses in the fields of linguistics, archeology, marine mammal biology, finfish biology, and anthropology. These experts provided evidence that Quileute and Quinault regularly fished 50 miles offshore at and before treaty times. "Treaty times" is roughly 1855, when the negotiations took place for most of the treaties executed between the U.S. government and tribes located in what is now Washington State.

Makah argued that Quileute and Quinault did not fish beyond 5-10 miles offshore at or before treaty time. They also presented expert witnesses and were represented by several attorneys from the Ziontz, Chestnut, Varnell, Berley & Slonim firm.

Critical to this case is how the judge rules on one evidentiary matter in particular: May marine mammals such as whales, sea lions and seals be used to illustrate the scope of our treaty fishing boundaries? As our attorneys and witnesses

explained to the court, unlike the Makah, which had a number of encounters with Europeans before treaty time who preserved accounts of Makah's practices, Quileute in particular remained isolated until after treaty time. It was a major challenge to present information about where we fished and what for in 1855, when no written accounts were made of those activities. A considerable amount of evidence lies in middens, the archeologist's word for trash heaps left after meal preparation and consumption. Dating of middens and examination of their contents helps give a picture of what was harvested and roughly when.

From a legal standpoint, if the treaty does not expressly state "whaling" can it be included in "fishing"? A considerable amount of evidence was presented to show how in the 1850s, it was quite common to refer to whales as fish. The rule for interpretation of treaty language is to determine what tribes commonly understood *at treaty time*. So while whales are not thought of as fish today, what matters is whether tribes—who did not speak English at treaty time—understood their treaty fishing area to include.

Another legal point: in an earlier *U.S. v. Washington* decision, the court ultimately held (decided) that treaty tribes

have the right to fish for *all aquatic animals* in their treaty area, whether or not it was definitive (named somewhere) that they fished for the species in treaty times. Thus, tribes likely understood that all animals in the water were included in their treaty right. The court specifically determined that shellfish—a species that, like marine mammals, are not technically "fish" (as in finfish)—were understood by tribes to be included in their treaty "fishing" right.

In the 09-1 court battle, there was a division among treaty tribes, as to whether to honor the court's earlier decision to include all aquatic animals, or to create a new, contradictory standard that would exclude marine mammals. The judge will have to decide on this point.

Our evidence for significant use of the ocean out at least 50 miles is particularly strong with respect to harvest of marine mammals.

Another issue is whether the *United States v. Washington* case is the right vehicle for deciding what is really a tribal dispute. The case was originally filed as an injunction by the tribes and the United States against the state of Washington, which was obstructing the treaty right to fish. The injunction from 1974 barred the state from that behavior. But this dispute (Subproceeding 09-1) is between Makah, Quileute, and Quinault, over waters completely outside Washington State. Our attorneys argued that this dispute was in reality not a dispute that should be heard in *U.S. v. Washington* or any federal court without Quileute or Quinault's consent. Judge Martinez disagreed, and his ruling that Makah's lawsuit did not require Quileute or Quinault's consent (in other words, waiver of our sovereign immunity) is currently being reviewed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the original Boldt case, we tribes all did consent to waive sovereign immunity so that there could be legal controversy and pleadings filed between the tribes and the state

and orderly presentation of evidence. However, that case only involved the first three miles of ocean (0-3 miles) that lie inside state jurisdiction. For this 09-1 case, involving largely federal waters, we argue we did *not* consent to the lawsuit. This is a complex legal issue and the Ninth Circuit has not yet decided on our arguments. If the Ninth Circuit agrees with our position, however, this entire case would lose its infrastructure and have to be dismissed.

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Quileute crab fishermen in 2012



Instagram

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Congratulations to the 2015 Graduates!

Quileute Tribal School

8th Grade Completion:

Reanna Dixon
Stephanie Ward

Forks High School

Clarissa Black
Page Foster
Dimitri Sampson
Joseph Schmitt
Michael Trainor
Tyler Woodruff

Forks Junior High School

8th Grade Completion:

Andrea Coberly
Jerome Eastman
Jacob Trainor
Chayton Schmitt
Cassandra Perete-Black
Lindsay Williams-Obi

Head Start

Mila Adamire
Allie Jo Black
Jade Blair
Jayden Brown
Aiden Cabe
Sophia Calderon
Patricia Calderon-Weed
Tyson Cherry
Kaidyn Decker
Sophia Deese
Taylor Ferro-Rodden
Daki Fisher
Natasha Fletcher
Cheyene Fryberg
Wynter George
Ernesto Gonzalez-Black
Jacob Hoschar
Dusty Jackson Jr.
Donna Mae Jaime
Kenneth McKenney
Elizabeth Morrison
Pearl Penn
Brenna Riggan
Gabriel Riggan
Georgia Schumack



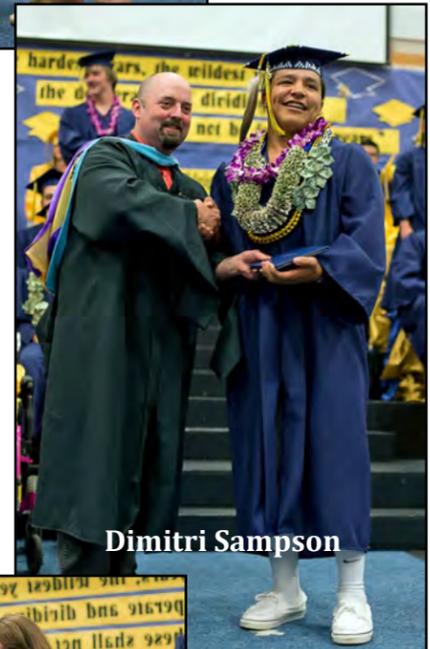
Tyler Woodruff



Clarissa Black



Michael Trainor



Dimitri Sampson



Joseph Schmitt



Page Foster

Photos of FHS graduates
courtesy of Pam Suslick

**THE QUILEUTE
TRIBE IS
PROUD OF EACH
AND EVERY
GRADUATE!
CONGRATS ON
YOUR
ACHIEVEMENTS!**

Move To Higher Ground Updates



During the Health Fair on May 28th, Susan Devine spoke to the public, including tribal school students as pictured above, about the Mover To Higher Ground. Photo by Cheryl Barth

**By Susan Devine
MTHG Project Coordinator**

Lots of activities continue to take place on the MTHG project. Here are some of the highlights from some of the key tasks, as well as who is leading each element of this big effort:

Environmental — Frank Geyer

In order to receive “environmental clearance” for the Higher Ground, there are several different projects that

Frank is leading on behalf of the MTHG team. This includes an update to the Forest Management Plan, stand inventory and timber harvest layout, Cultural Resources study, soil survey, and addressing any endangered species issues. All of these items are on track to be conducted during 2015.

**Outreach and Planning —
Susan Devine**

We continue to reach

out to the community and to key groups to talk about options and issues. The first priority continues to be relocation of the Tribal School. The MTHG team is working closely with the School Board on a variety of issues, including the best location for the new school and other potential future educational facilities, and the size and programming needs for the new school. As part of this, the School Board, School Administration, Council, and MTHG team members are reaching out to other tribes who have recently planned or expanded their schools. We will be talking with representatives from Chief Leschi, Mukleshoot, Suquamish, and Lummi schools to hear valuable input about what they went through with their own school expansion and replace-

ment projects, and what worked well and what did not.

We have received a lot of excellent input regarding the location of the new school, which will be featured prominently on the Higher Ground. We hope to have some early concepts to share very soon. Actual school and site design will not occur until later, but we are in the beginning stages of creating a vision for what the school, athletic facilities, and amenities could look like.

In addition to regular meetings with the School Board, the MTHG team also coordinates with the Planning Board, Housing, and Fish Committee. We are also working regionally to understand what neighboring communities are doing to prepare for and address issues related to tsunami and flooding concerns. As part of this, the MTHG staff and Council representatives will attend a regional tsunami summit in July, which is being hosted by the USDA, and many state and federal agencies will be in attendance to provide information on their programs.

Funding — Susan Devine/Larry Burtness/Jackie Jacobs

We continue to look at many different resources for funding, including the BIA and BIE, state and federal grants and loans, and private sector programs. This remains our biggest challenge and we are working hard to uncover every possible source of money for the planning, design, and construction of the Tribal School as well as other key buildings and facilities.

Ward graduates from University of Wisconsin



Patricia Louise Ward, daughter of the late Reggie Ward Sr. graduated from the University of Wisconsin - Green Bay on May 16, 2015 with a Bachelor of Arts - Interdisciplinary Studies with an emphasis in Environmental Policy.

The Quileute flag will forever be apart of the UWGB Commencements!

UW-Green Bay celebrates the diversity of its student body at commencement, with flags representing the nations of origin designated by this semester’s graduates displayed as part of the opening processional, and will continue to be displayed at every UWGB Commencement. Along with residents of the United States, this May’s class includes citizens of France, Mexico, Nepal, the Russian Federation, and the nation of Trinidad and Tobago. Also displayed will be the flags of sovereign American Indian nations: Menominee, Oneida, Quileute Tribe of Washington State, and Stockbridge-Munsee Mohican.

Volunteers Needed!



Join today! For more information, contact La Push Fire Department Fire Chief Chris Morganroth IV at (360) 780-2069.

Hiba' Kwashkwash [HAY-buh quash-quash]: The Jay Squawks



Jay Powell transforming into kwashkwash, the Blue Jay.

Word of the Week

This is the seventh month of *Word of the Week*, a project to help keep the Quileute language alive in the village. If you learn the four new words this month, each participant in the project will know 26 Quileute words by the time August rolls around. Of course, just *knowing* those words isn't going to have an effect on the vitality of Quileute traditional culture in the tribe's everyday life. The goal of this program is to *know and use* those words.

Emily-the-Editor sends the new Word of the Week around every Monday, reminding the whole village to "be Quileute" by using the words when speaking and writing. If you have questions or need a pep-talk about keeping Quileute alive in Quileute country, talk to Councilor Rio Jaime and James Jaime, the community sponsors of Word of the Week. You can sign up to have Emily-the-editor email you the weekly word each Monday morning.

Words of the Week for July

Week #23) Berry (kítsa, pronounced KAY-tshuh). We'll write it kaytsa.

July 6-11. July is a good month to learn kaytsa as Word of the Week. The old name for July means "Salalberry Days" and salal isn't the only berry available during the month. In July there are also red huckleberries and thimbleberries. So it's a perfect month to learn the word and use kaytsa (KAY-tshuh). "I'm going out to pick some kaytsa to put on my Cheerios." "The kaytsa are really early this year... probably because of the heat." "Here in God's country, we're lucky to have a summer of kaytsa, one kind after the other." When you go out and pick berries for gran-

ny and the elders, you can say, "Here's some kaytsa for you, granny." The Quileute word **kítsa** actually was used in the word for juice (**kítsa-sida**, "berry water"). So you can use kaytsa-kwaya (kwaya, *water*) for juice, too. "Do you want any of this orange kaytsa-kwaya?"

Week #24) Salt or ocean, saltwater (kálí, pronounced kuth-EH). We'll write it kuthay.

July 13-18. The Chinook Jargon word for saltwater is "salt chuck," but Chinook Jargon isn't Quileute. However, if you want to use salt chuck instead of kuthay, you can get a free week on the technicality that the Chinook Jargon word was partly based on an Indian word (chuck is a Nootka word from Vancouver Island that came to be used in Chinook). But I've always liked the Quileute word kuthay. "Pass the kuthay, please." "I can't eat popcorn without kuthay." "This fish needs some kuthay but the peas have too much kuthay." "The kuthay shaker is empty." "Fido went in the waves and then came out and rolled in the sand and he's just sandy kuthay." "I ran all the way to Third Beach and I sweated lots; now I'm covered in kuthay."

Week #25) Silver or coho salmon (ílaḵsi, pronounced EH-luck-see). We'll write it eh-lucksee.

July 20-25. Quileute had words for each of the types of salmon and a general term for all of them: **hadíḵ^wa** (general term for all salmon), **sáts** (king), **yólas** (sockeye), **k^wóśsha** (humpie or pink), **ílaḵsi** (silver or coho), and **yádoḵ^w** (dog or chum). You don't have to learn all those salmon words, except for eh-lucksee, silver. The silvers are really important to the

Quileute Words of the Week

- 1) hokwat (HO-kwaht, *Whiteman*)
- 2) po'ok (PO-oak, *Indian*)
- 3) achit (AH-chit, *chief or boss*)
- 4) tithalatee (tith-AH-lah-tee, *store*)
- 5) hwos (*cold*)
- 6) hach (HAH-ch, *good/well/pretty*)
- 7) basay (bus-SAY, *bad/sick/ugly*)
- 8) haysta (HAY-stuh, *give me*)
- 9) tuckah (tuh-KAH, *hot*)
- 10) alita (AH-lit-tah, *fish or food*)
- 11) kwaya (KWAH-yah, *river or water*)
- 12) teekwal (TEE-kwal, *go home, be at home*)
- 13) akil (AH-kill, *bear*)
- 14) kolhawis (COAL-hah-wis, *school*)
- 15) lawawat (luh-WAH-wah-t, *beach*)
- 16) kadaydo (kuh-DAY-doe, *dog*)
- 17) kwatla (KWAH-t-luh, *whale*)
- 18) hoktsat (HOKE-tsut, *clothes or blanket*)
- 19) chachawis (chah-CHAH-wis, *church*)
- 20) tala (TAH-luh, *dollar or money*)
- 21) cheek (CHEEK, *large, big*)
- 22) hawayishka (huh-WAH-yish-kuh, *deer*)
- 23) kaytsa (KAY-tshuh, *berry*)
- 24) cuthay (kuth-EH, *salt*)
- 25) eh-lucksee (EH-luck-see, *silver or coho salmon*)
- 26) pishpish (PISH-pish, *kitten or cat*)

Quileutes and, uniquely, there are two runs of eh-lucksee up the Quileute rivers every year. So, we are going to learn eh-lucksee as the 25th Word of the Week. When you know it, you will have succeeded in getting halfway to the community goal of having learned and starting to use 50 Quileute words. "Hey, after that rain there's a big brown water and the eh-lucksee are running." "Oh, man, I hope somebody gives us a nice eh-lucksee for supper." "I can just taste eh-lucksee barbecued on a stick." "Save the bones from the first eh-lucksee of the year... every one, so we can put them back in the river as the ancestors used to do." "The ah-chits used to like the tips of humpies because they are so oily and rich, but I'll take eh-lucksee any day." Talking about salmon makes Quileutes sound like you are descended from generations of fishermen. And you ARE!

Week #26) Kitten or cat (píshpish, pronounced PISH-pish.) We'll write it pishpish.

July 27-August 1. We already know the word for dog, kadaydo and for other animals. But the cat word gets used a lot in the village and one should know it. Actually pishpish is the word for a kitten, and the word for small things is often duplicated. **Pó'osh** is the word for a cat, and **píshpish** is the word for kitten. The elders used to use pishpish for lynx, too, but generally not for a cougar. "That pishpish of the neighbors was

yowling all night." "Our kadaydo chased that pishpish up a tree faster than scat." "Have you fed the pishpish?" "Somebody left the car door open and that pishpish got in and, uh, pished on the back seat!" Vickie says, "nobody would say something like THAT!" But the point of the Quileute Words of the Week isn't just to keep the language alive, but to have fun with the old language, too. So, use your imagination to use the words you are learning.

The modern village of La Push

Last month we looked at the awfulness that happened to the Quileute people when the village at the mouth of the river was burned down in 1889. I mentioned that the fire destroyed and ended many aspects of the lifeways of the Old People. The tribe's material culture, all the artifacts of everyday life, many of them generations old, went up in smoke. And traditional Quileute architecture, using hand-split cedar boards in great longhouses was no longer possible because great cedars were becoming hard to find and every family would have been looking for those trees at the same time. So, when the lawyers finally stopped arguing about who owned the village site and the Quileutes were able to start rebuilding their village, they had no alternative but to build Whiteman style square

Continued on Page 7...

Hiba' Kwashkwash [HAY-buh quash-quash]: The Jay Squawks

...Continued from Page 6

frame homes. Furthermore, the Indian agents decided to avoid the usual disordered placement of homes in Indian villages, which without exception featured a string of houses along the beach facing the ocean with other buildings jammed helter-skelter behind those front-line homes. Those villages had paths but no roads, corners, trees, yards or garden spaces.

So, in about 1893, a survey of the reservation was carried out and tentative streets were laid out. People started to build and take up residence along those streets. There were no cars for the next two decades, so the streets were simply wide paths. At first, there was no authority in the village to decide who could build where. When **Hawishafá** (Arthur Howeattle) started to accumulate boards to build on the space that came to be called Lot #7 near the eastern boundary of the reservation, he didn't have to ask anyone for permission. Nobody said, "Well, you can build on that place, but be sure to leave some space between your house and that of **Hóbakit** (California Hobucket) on the east side and **Kixabólap** (Tom Payne the younger) on the west." So the original layout of the village had some big lots and some narrow ones. And some lots weren't very deep because there was swamp right behind the house. Around 1915, the cleared part of

the reservation was full of houses. But, a surveyor was called in around 1930 and made the "map" attached to this article.

None of those early houses are left that I know of. Most were replaced with BIA bungalows and, later, a few two-story homes in the 1930s to '50s. And then there came a few single-wide mobile homes. The north side of the village was treed until about 1925 and then trees were taken down to allow building further north along the river and up the trail that became Thunder Road.

The east side of the village

I'll start with the house sites along the entry road to the lower village, giving a history of each one. There will probably be some additions to and refinements of details among knowledgeable elders, so please let me know if there are differing views/details. Refer to "house sites #1-12" on the map from c1930. I first saw this map at the Sands Point National Archive and then, later, I saw a copy in the village that Deana graciously let me make a hand drawing of. These house sites were larger than the lots finally set up for allocation to tribal members. So, do not be confused that each of the sites on that early map which are mentioned below now often comprise two or even three current lots.

House Site #1) Original

nally built on by Elon Mason (Born 1898; son of **Hawitbi'it**, Captain Mason, born 1864, and his wife **Kalábostab**, born 1866). At first, Oldman Mason (born 1846) and his wife, Elon's mother, **Ṭowáchota** (also born 1846) lived with them in that house at the edge of the reservation. In the 1930's, Harvey Eastman took over the location and built the large house that was there for generations. Harvey and Aubrey Cleveland's houses were the biggest homes back then, and Carl Black and Johnny Jackson's houses were big, too.

Harvey's place was rented long-term by Burt Butts' brother-in-law, Clarence Kiehl. He and Burt's sister, Lillian, had three kids: Bob, Pinky and John. According to tribal folklore, Lillian, while pregnant, was out back and saw a cougar behind the house. This caused her to tense up, and John was born with a deformed hand. Taking advice from Butchie Eastman, Harvey sold the house to Roy and Rosie Black. That early large house site now comprises two current lots.

House Site #2) This was a large site, originally built on by Billy Hebalakop (**Hibálakop**, born 1856). His wife had died and he lived there briefly with his daughter Lena (**Chochbá'it**, born 1883). Billy also had a house on the beach near the Danish Memorial. This site has now been divided into three current lots. The house

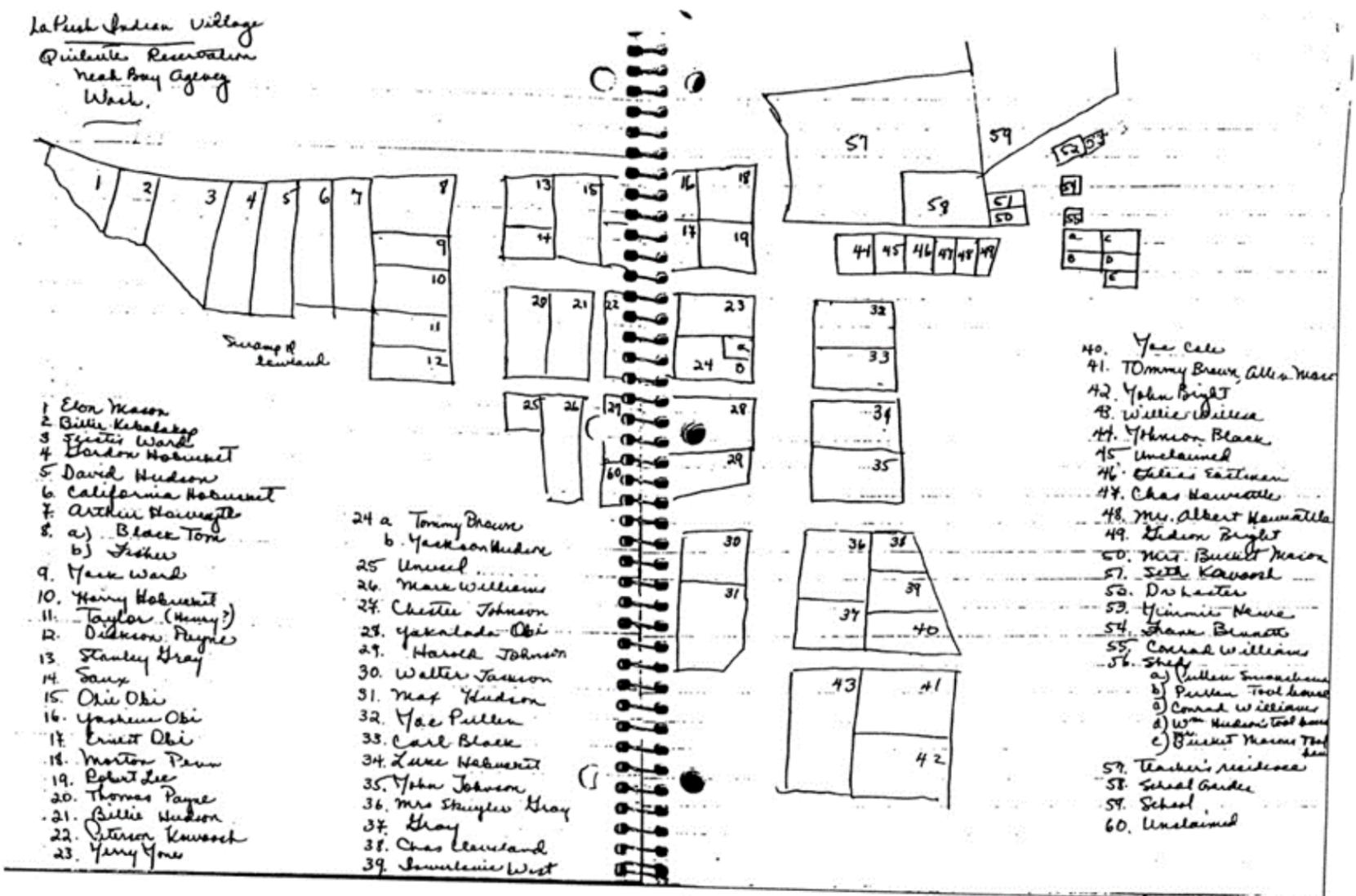
was replaced and passed into the hands of the Tyler Hobucket (**Kódi**, born 1895). His parents, California and Mrs. California (**Hawilatsa**) had their own house on location #6, discussed below.

The east side of this house site had a small bungalow built on it that fishermen rented over a long period. First was Al Zimson, who had a fish dock during the 1940s and early '50s up right where the Surf Resort was later. Then, Cliff and Nora Echols rented the house. Cliff worked in the shake-bolt mill down by Huelson's and Nora worked at the store with Steph and others while Al and Betty Wood were running it. Joe Willessa worked for Zimson. Later, Calvin George lived there for a few years and then, when he got the trailer up at the current site of the Senior Center, the house was torn down.

The middle of that house site (#2 on the map) became a lot that is now Quileute lot #5. A small bungalow located there originally belonged to Billy Hudson (**Dadibá'itok**, born 1881 and his wife Demer). It passed to Harvey James, a Makah, through his wife Jane Hudson. After Harvey died (1970), the house was burned down (controversially) in 1976 as a firefighting exercise for the tribal firemen, and the lot was declared vacant.

The west side of this

Continued on Page 8...



A hand drawn copy of a map of La Push village housing sites as they were laid out around 1930

Hiba' Kwashkwash [HAY-buh quash-quash]: The Jay Squawks

...Continued from Page 7

original building location is current Quileute house site #5. It passed from Billy Hebalakop to Billy Hudson and then to Oldman Theodore Hudson of Lower Hoh River. Sarah Ward lived there briefly. At Theodore's death, it passed to Theodore, Jr., who died in a car wreck near the top of Fairholm in which Johnny James and Charlie Sailto also died (Casey Jones survived). Ultimately the site passed to Pepsi James, who put a small trailer there. And family negotiation resulted in Wally and Pam, who lived there briefly, moving elsewhere.

House Site #3) Originally built on by **Sixtis (Dikó'wa)** and Mary (**Hayalitsa**) Ward, both born in the mid-1850s. This wide house site also was divided into three current Quileute lower reservation building lots (#6, 7 and 8).

The eastern section of this house site was occupied by Donna and James Jaime in the '60s. When their family started growing they bought a lot from Cecil Pullen next to the Assembly church and moved out. Then Sarah Ward, who had lived there with Old Man Woody raising the family in the 1930s, moved back in living there alone until she moved into a single-wide trailer on house site #9. Later, David (DA) Jackson had a little house built there, and when he took on the responsibility of raising some of his wife's family from Oklahoma, it was too small. The family later reclaimed the house.

The middle section of this house site (current Quileute Lot #7) was empty and was passed to the Woodruff girls Shirley and, then, Bertha.

The western section of this house site (current Quileute Lot #8) was passed down within the Ward family, but was sold in 1940 by Eli Ward to Ella Hudson, known as **Káko'táyat** ("Bracelet," which she was usually called, and it was Bracelet who gave Russell Woodruff his Indian name, Atosáyk.) She continued to live in a small cottage at the back of the lot. The current house on the front of that part of original house site #3 was purchased from a relative of Sixtis Ward, Jenny Boone Martin, who was the Quileute wife of Colonel Martin of Taholah.

House Site #4) Originally this site belonged to Gordon Hobucket (**Yókshap**, born 1886) who lived there with his parents Ben Hobucket (**Tayábadok^w**, born 1867) and Clara (**Tok^w**, born 1871, so she was 15 when Gordon was born). This site was divided down the middle to create current Quileu-



Starting to rebuild the village of La Push after the great fire (about 1897)

te Lot #9, a thin strip on the east used as Jim Ward's garden, and Lot #10, which held Grant Eastman's house, which burned down in 1947. The La Push Post Office was established there in a small trailer from the mid-1960s until 1996. Chris Morganroth III was the first Quileute postmaster.

House Site #5) This lot was the site of David Hudson's hotel. The first hotel in La Push, it burned down and was rebuilt with a dining room where the guests were fed family style at one long table. Hudson sold it to Ed Ryan, who ran it as a grocery store. The post office was here after Fred Hart closed his store, located east of where the Resort office is now. The store was later sold as La Push Grocery to Ed Tuttle and then sold again to Fred Eversman (whose wife Minnie was Ed's sister) and then sold yet again to Al Wood. It closed in 1995. The building was torn down in 1997. The store's sign, painted by Indian preacher Rentola of Little Boston (died 1997), who had lived in La Push during the 1960s and was called **Báyak** by the Quileutes. I was told that the sign was saved by Tommy Jackson. The Social Services Building was later built on the site, which is current Quileute Lot #11.

House site #6) This lot, which is current Quileute Lot #13, was originally California Hobucket's homesite. He passed it on to Harry Hobucket, who built an Indian longhouse on the site behind the family house where potlatches and other ceremonies and community affairs were held. Harry published a Quileute history and many stories (1934, "Quillayute Indian Tradition," *Washington Historical Quarterly*, 25:49-59). Tyler Hobucket inherited the longhouse and in the 1950s maintained it as a center for commu-

nity activities. It was described as 50' long. During the afternoons groups of adults and kids might get together and play Pin the Tail on the Donkey and laugh and sing old Indian and Chinook Jargon songs. There used to be a big cast iron pot that would hold 50-60 gallons and was used for boiling seafood out front of the longhouse. Over the years, enterprises such as Ron Black's "HACH" food stand happened there during the summer.

House Site #7) This was originally Arthur Howeatt's homesite. Arthur (**Hawisháfa**, born in 1876) was the nephew of the last Quileute chief (**Hawiyá**, born in 1867.) The property became unoccupied, and Danny Payne moved there in the mid-1960s. Miller Mason briefly used the lot on the basis of a claimed relationship of his wife to the Howeattles.

House site #8) This site is divided into two current Quileute house lots, #14 on the east and #15 on the western side at the corner of the La Push Road and Alder Street.

The east half of this house site belonged originally to **Kíkabálap** ("Black Tom" Payne, born 1866) and his wife Elsie (**Alsítsa**, born 1871). They were the parents of Wilson Payne (called **Halshilók**, **Tákíshka** and other distinguished names). He was born 1889, the year of the great fire. The property passed from Old Man Tom to Wilson and then to Kenneth "Porky" Payne, the son of Wilson's wife Amy. Since Ken's death, the house has stayed in the family.

The west side of this house site, on the corner, was recognized as belonging to **Kaláya** Fisher, a chief of the Lower Hoh. But, the site was

not immediately built on, and it passed to Daniel White (**Tódóbish**, born 1870) and his wife Evalina (**Hochak^wát**, born 1865). He built a large house right on the corner. It passed by inheritance to Hank and Ida Taylor. The house deteriorated and was torn down in the late 1940s. Porky told me that in the 1960s he had "bought the lot from Hank Taylor's family."

Next Month

I'll continue pulling together my notes on the history of the village of La Push. Some sets of articles are harder than others. I have to admit that this series requires so much checking and review of my notes on village history that I will remember these as some of the hardest research and writing of the Kwashkwash Squawks series. But, the things that I get figured out and written down for the Quileutes, you will have forever.

Next month will be **Tsakítsa**, August, "No Berries Month." It will also be the time that Vickie and I will be in La Push for a day or two. So, I hope that I can cross paths with lots of my **K^wo'liyótilo hahák^wo'ti-ti'l**, "Quileute friends." It would be a special treat if we could have a community get-together on the evening of the 27th.

Have a good month!
Let me know if you have any information or corrections on the topics I have covered this month.

—Jay Powell
(jaypowell@hotmail.com)

Interview tips for success

Be prepared. Even though you will not know all the questions that will be asked in the interview, you can anticipate common questions and practice answering them. If needed, have someone do a mock interview with you.

Review the job description and use it to your advantage, showing that your experience and skills match what the position is looking for.

Research the tribe/

company/organization. Visit their website. The more information you know about the workplace, the better prepared you are for questions.

Dress nicely for the interview.

Greet the interviewer(s) with a firm handshake.

When the question arises, **“Why do you want to work here?”** DO NOT say, “Because I need a job” or “Because I need money.” Everybody needs a job

and money. Be ready to answer this common question with something interesting and honest.

Make eye contact throughout the interview.

Be concise with your answers. Do not carry on.

Show you are interested in the job. Answer questions with enthusiasm. Have questions prepared for the end of the interview. Not asking questions can signal a lack of

interest in the position.

When the interview is finished, **thank the interviewer(s)** for their time and consideration.

If you have repeatedly interviewed for positions at the Quileute Tribe, but have not yet been offered a job, ask for feedback from the personnel department. They will give you advice on what you can do differently to improve your chances of being hired.

Invasive Plants to Watch For On the Quileute Reservation: *Help Control & Report*



Canada Thistle



This perennial thistle usually grows in thick patches as it spreads by rhizomatous roots once established in a new area by floating seed. It has a small seed head compared to other thistles and grows 2 to 5 feet tall. Timing is critical control.

These invasive plants are non-native and can out compete our native plants on the Quileute Reservation. Their spread is detrimental to our cultural plants and wildlife habitat. Please help in controlling these when found and report and get control information by calling the phone number of choice below. *Thank you*

Tansy Ragwort



This non-native biennial plant is toxic to livestock and other animals with most poisoning in hay. In the rosette stage (the first year) it has ruffled feathery leaves. During the second year, one or two flowering stems form.

Knotweeds



People think these plants are bamboo, but they are not. The knotweeds are a non-native ornamental that get 4-8 ft. tall, forming stands that out compete native vegetation; degrading wildlife habitat and forming a fire hazard when dry. They spread by roots and seed and have heart-shaped leaves.

Himalayan Blackberry



A persistent invasive species that spreads aggressively and has negative impacts to native plants, wildlife and livestock as well as human use of areas. With evergreen vines, this perennial shrub has stems with stiff spines. Can grow over 13 feet tall.

Scotch Broom



This aggressive 6-12 foot perennial shrub crowds out native plants and young trees through its spreading roots and seeds. Its bright yellow “pea-type” flower and pods are seen blooming along roads and power lines. Seeds are toxic to livestock and horses.

Contacts for Reporting Invasive Weeds and For More Information

Quileute
Frank Geyer
Quileute Department of Natural Resources
(360) 374-2027
frank.geyer@quileutenation.org

Clallam County Weed Board
Cathy Lucero
(360) 417-2442
clucero@co.clallam.wa.us

Jefferson County Weed Board
(360) 379-5610 ext. 205
noxiousweeds@co.jefferson.wa.us

WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
Clallam, Clea Rome
(360) 417-2279
Clea.rome@wsu.edu
Jefferson, Laura Lewis
(360) 379-5610
Laura.lewis@wsu.edu

USDA
Larry D. Skillestad
USDA APHIS PPQ
(509) 353-2950 Office
(509) 590-9900 Cell
Larry.d.skillestad@aphis.usda.gov

Provided by WSU Extension through USDA APHIS PPQ Section 10007 RAIN2 Project Funding
Cooperators: Quileute Tribe, Washington State University, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Jefferson & Clallam Counties, Daniel L. Fagerlie, Project Director, fagerlie@wsu.edu.
Images and text provided by Dan Fagerlie, WA Noxious Weed Control Board.
Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination. Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension office.

QUILEUTE DAYS

JULY 17 - 19, 2015

LA PUSH, WA

FRIDAY July 17th

- 3PM **Opening Ceremonies/Traditional Dancing/ Quileute Days Royalty**
The Point
- 4PM **Adult Co-Ed Softball**
Coast Guard Field
- 7PM **Stick Games**
Akalat Center Tent
- 10PM **Street Dance - DJ Camello**
Main Street

SATURDAY July 18th

- 8AM **Adult Co-Ed Softball**
Coast Guard Field
- 8AM **Stick Games**
Akalat Center Tent
- 10AM **3 On 3 Basketball Tournament**
Akalat Center
- 10AM **Parade Line-Up**
Quileute Natural Resources
- 11AM **Parade Float Judging**
- 12PM **Parade**
Main Street
- 1PM **Salmon Bake**
Main Street
- 1PM **Horseshoes**
Coast Guard Field
- 1PM **Elders Lounge**
Quileute Senior Center
- 2PM **Kids Carnival**
Oceanside Resort Lawn
- 4PM **Scavenger Hunt**
Quileute Tribal Bldg.
- 4PM **Canoe Races**
QNR Riverfront
- 10PM **Fireworks**
First Beach - The Point
- 10PM **Street Dance - DJ Camello**
Main Street

SUNDAY July 19th

- 9AM **Family 5k Fun Run**
Akalat Center
- 9AM **Adult Co-Ed Softball**
Coast Guard Field
- 1PM **Stick Games**
Akalat Center
- 3PM **Canoe Races**
Quileute Natural Resources Riverfront



QUILEUTE DAYS

Lyons recognized for her work at the health center



Dean Seyler and Sandra Lyons

Quileute Health Center's Accounting Manager, Sandra Lyons, has been recognized by the Portland Area Indian Health Service for her work at the Quileute Tribe. Health Center Director Andrew Shogren, nominated her in the category

of "Support in the Delivery of Health Care" for the 2014 year. Out of hundreds of nominees, Sandra was one of 37 that was selected for the award.

"It was an honor and a complete shock," she said. "I

didn't know Andrew had even nominated me until I received an invitation."

At the Portland Area Director's Recognition of Excellence ceremony on June 19th, Portland Area Director Dean Seyler honored his special guests for their contributions to the mission of Indian Health Service by ensuring quality service. Sandra brought her friend and co-worker, Darla Schumack, as her special guest to the awards ceremony.

For her work during 2014, Sandra took the lead in the Quileute Health Center's administration area, which covers reception staff, data entry, billing, and contract health services.

"In the past, everybody at the health center did their own thing," Sandra explained. "There was nothing bringing everyone together, no system in place. Now we're meeting every Monday morning so that administration for the entire health center is on the same

page. We all discuss what's working, what needs changing. It's all about open communication to operate more smoothly in order to provide the best health care possible."

She also added that one of her goals has been to ensure all tribal members are being treated fairly and equally. "I've spent a lot of time researching the IHS rules. And I want to make sure we are not neglecting anybody that is eligible for any type of benefit, even if we have to reach out to them to make sure they are being included. That has been extremely important to me."

Sandra says she cannot take all the credit for the progress made at the health center. "We have great employees that I get to work with. Everyone is professional and we have confidence in each other's skills and abilities. It really takes a team to ensure the health center function efficiently, and that makes my job easier."

Quileute Head Start



We are currently accepting applications for the 2015-2016 school year!

Please, stop by the office or call **(360) 374-2631** for more information. You can also download an application at <http://www.quileutenation.org/head-start-program>

Our program provides:

- Childhood classes four days a week for three to five year old children with a focus on: phonemic awareness, literacy, writing, math, science, nutrition, safety, and social studies.
- Quileute language and culture
- Dental, vision, hearing, and developmental screenings
- Family support services
- Services for children with developmental, physical, emotional, and behavioural challenges.
- Transportation to and from school via bus
- Breakfast, lunch, and snack

Plus, a caring atmosphere of fun, learning, and acceptance!

Quileute Head Start
PO Box 100, 8 By-Yak Loop
La Push, WA 98305



Carving Schedule

Community Healing Totem Project

**Monday — Friday
8:30 a.m. — 3:30 p.m.**

Location: Kitla Center
(Formerly the 110 Business Park)

For more information, contact Quileute artist David Jackson at (360) 640-4515 or New Beginnings Program Manager Liz Sanchez at (360) 374-5110

Job Openings at QTS

The Quileute Tribal School is looking to fill the following positions:

**School bus driver
Maintenance/janitor/custodian
Cook**

All jobs are open until filled. For more information, contact Mark Jacobson at (360) 374-5609 or mark.jacobson@quileutenation.org.

CHILDPROOF YOUR HOME IMPROVEMENTS.

HAVING WORK DONE ON YOUR PLACE? USE A LEAD-SAFE CERTIFIED CONTRACTOR.

The Danger

Lead paint hazards have not gone away. If your home or apartment was built before 1978, unqualified workers could spread lead paint dust. Even doing a small job.

- **Kids:** Lead exposure can cause lower intelligence, behavior problems and learning disabilities.
- **Pregnant women:** Lead paint dust can be harmful to your developing fetus.
- **All adults:** Exposure to lead paint dust can cause nervous system effects, high blood pressure, fertility problems, and even kidney effects.

The Renovate Repair and Painting Rule

The EPA is requiring that contractors be Lead-Safe Certified.

- Contractors include: renovators, electricians, HVAC specialists, plumbers, painters and maintenance staff who disrupt more than six square feet of lead paint.
- This rule also covers schools, day care centers, or any buildings where children gather.



The Solution

Protect your family and loved ones.

- Make sure to hire a contractor who is Lead-Safe Certified. It may cost just a little more but you'll get the job done right.



To find a contractor who is Lead-Safe Certified near you, visit epa.gov/getleadsafe or call 800-424-LEAD.



Quileute Tribe New Beginnings Program to host "Take Back The Night"

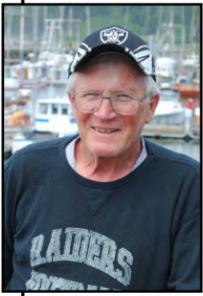
Save the Date:
 Thursday, August 13, 2015
 6 p.m. — 8 p.m.
 Akalat Center
 More information to follow!

New Beginnings Women's Talking Circle



July 9th &
 July 30th
 12 p.m.
 Located at the Tribal Court House
 Lunch provided!

Meet the new employee



My name is **Gene Ewan**, but many call me "Mean Gene"—a nickname that my dear friend Pat Matson had given me years ago. I was hired as the Marina Harbormaster and my job entails collecting moorage and ramp fees, making reservations for fishermen, maintaining the docks, managing two employees, enforcing marina rules, and more. The office hours vary, but we're basically open from

7 a.m. to 4 p.m. My goal as Harbormaster is to bring the marina up to acceptable standards. There is still a lot of work to be done as far as electrical work, installing safety ladders, and constant maintenance because the docks suffer damage every year due to the environment we're in.

I was born in Dillon, MT, raised in Anaconda, MT, and attended college at Montana State University to become a physical therapist. However, for the last 17 years my wife and I have owned an archaeological survey compa-

ny that completes cultural surveys in the gas and oil industry. On top of that, I've also owned a distribution company and was involved in the grocery business for 35 years. For the last 18 years, I have lived in La Push during the winter months from November through April. Once I convinced my wife this was a fun place to spend the winter, we've been coming back year after year.

I've always wanted to work for the tribe. There was nothing I really felt that I could do here until this job

became available. Once I got into it though, I realized that if you've been involved in business and management, and you're aware of cultural diversity and are culturally sensitive, it really helps. The best part has definitely been interacting with everybody in the tribe and all the visitors who come and go. This is one of my favorite places and I enjoy what I do for the community.

ATTENTION Quileute Elders

Are you interested in an Estate Planning Clinic?

Are you interested in having a will? Do you want to know more about American Indian Probate Reform Act (AIPRA), trusts, powers of attorney, and advanced healthcare directives?

Then contact Nellie Ratliff at (360) 374-2245 to express your interest in an Estate Planning Clinic.

If there are enough elders interested in an Estate Planning Clinic, the Quileute Tribe will sponsor another clinic this summer. Last year, many tribal elders benefited from this free service.

Christian "Jiggs" Penn Jr. Scholarship

Deadline to apply: July 15, 2015

One \$500.00 scholarship will be awarded to assist a Native American student attending a university, community college, or vocational college.

Selection Criteria:

- Member of a federally recognized tribe.
- Priority will be given to recent high school graduates.
- Significant achievement in academics, leadership, the arts, or community service.

Required Eligibility:

- Student must be enrolled full-time (12-15 credits).
- Student must graduate from high school with a minimum 2.0 cumulative GPA.

Must submit a brief typewritten personal statement addressing your goals and plans to achieve them. Include your personal statement, your achievements in academics, leadership, the arts, and community service.

If you have any questions, contact Tara Huggins at (360) 473-3138 or Brittney Echeita at (360) 374-4349.

SKY'S THE LIMIT BASKETBALL CAMP



With Kasey and Bracey Ulin

When: August 3-5

Ages 7 - 11: 10 a.m. - 12 p.m.

Ages 12 - 17: 12 p.m. - 2 p.m.

Where: Akalat

Cost: FREE

Youth ages 7-17 are invited to participate in getting coached and instruction from two ex-professional basketball players. There will be three days of games, drills, and fun as we teach the game of basketball and other important life lessons through team sports.



Want to be a

VENDOR

at Quileute Days?

You can find an application at www.quileutenation.org.

For more information about the celebration, visit the Quileute Days Facebook page! Details about the events, such as stick games, royalty, parade, etc. are posted on Facebook.

Questions? Call the events department at (360) 374-5091.

Happy Birthday to Enrolled Quileute Tribal Members

July Birthdays:

Michael Foster	1	Mary Adamire	8	Diane Black	20
Robert Sowers	2	Cassandra Rice-Hoff		Charles Harrison	
Quincy Black		Beau Adamire		Susan Cassidy	21
Kenneth Francis		Deondrey Eastman	10	Jacob Foster	22
James Ramsey	3	Ernesto Gonzalez-Black		Katie Ward	24
Kona Jones		Tahahawat Sablan		Michael Woolard	
Devin Coberly-Black	4	Vincent Reid Jr.	11	Chance Black	
Earline Penn		Carter Reames	12	Breeze Penn	25
Terri Black		John Schumack	13	Thomas Jackson	26
Melissa Charles		Natalie Jackson	14	Cheryl Remington	
Gene Gaddie Jr.		Johnathan Matson		Jessica Smith	27
Amber Davis		Stacy Harrison		Dawn Harrison-Bender	
Rita Williams	5	Matthew Wallerstedt	15	Monica Vazquez	
Julius Tumbaga Jr.	6	Jenny Hoskins		Pedro Fernandez-Ward	
Michael Zollner		Christian Morganroth V		Sylvia Black-Ensastegui	28
Robert Ward Jr.		Malikai Dailey	16	Jeanette Jackson	
Kaden Ward	7	Haily Payne		Charles Sampson	29
Stephanie Johnson		Raymond Wiedemeier		Corey Hatch	
Michael Flores		Dustin Larkin	17	Lloyd Smith	30
Alexis Ward		Nicole Vanderschelden	19	Matthew Blaes	31
Roy Black III		Connie Davis		Julia Ramsey	
Micheal Kingsley	8	James Black			

Gardening at the daycare center



The children had a blast harvesting the radishes from the Quileute community garden beds, which are located at the daycare center. One boy exclaimed, "I'm going to catch a radish!"



***Bá·yaḵ* The Talking Raven welcomes feedback!**

Please feel free to share your opinions or suggestions with:

Emily Foster

(360) 374-7760

talkingraven@quileutenation.org

Let us know what you think. We strive to improve your newsletter!