THE SUQUAMISH TRIBE AND TRIBAL SOVEREIGNTY
Translates into "people of the D'Suq'Wub (clear salt water)"

D'Suq'Wub is the name of the beach at present Old Man House Park in Suquamish.

Suquamish are speakers of Puget Salish language, now known as Lushootseed.
The Suquamish people have lived in Puget Sound for at least 10,000 years.

Recorded Archaeological sites in Kitsap County, including large shell middens in Port Orchard, Bremerton, and Suquamish are evidence of the Suquamish Tribe’s long occupation of the area.

Old-Man-House is one of at least twelve winter villages in what is now Kitsap County.

Other villages were at Point Bolin (Lemolo), Poulsbo, Silverdale, Chico, Colby, Olalla, Point White (Bainbridge Is.), Lynwood Center (Bainbridge Is.), Port Madison and Battle Point.
1792-Captain George Vancouver Arrives and trades with Suquamish Indians camped at Restoration Point on Bainbridge Island
1832-Fort Nisqually established at present DuPont. Chief Seattle is a frequent customer and trader at the post.
1840-Catholic Missionaries begin to arrive in the area
1850-Oregon Donation Land Claim Act is passed, allowing non-natives to claim up to 640 acres of land in the West. Much of this land is owned by Indians, causing conflict.
Suquamish sign the Point Elliott Treaty on January 22, 1855 at Mukilteo.

Chief Seattle signs for the Suquamish Tribe.

Land title is exchanged with the United States Government for certain reserved treaty rights including fishing rights, shellfish gathering rights, hunting rights, water rights, health care, and education.
The Treaty is also the basis for the Suquamish Tribe’s Government-to-Government Relationship with federal, state and local governments.

- Article 6, Clause 2. United States Constitution: This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.
Throughout our history, despite periods of conflict and shifting national policies in Indian affairs, the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian Tribes has endured…this administration intends to restore tribal governments to their rightful place among the governments of this nation and enable tribal governments.

President Reagan 1983
ASSIMILATION

- 1900 Suquamish children forced to attend Indian Boarding School at Tulalip
- Allotments and Boarding Schools are part of an federal Indian assimilation policy designed to make Indians into “Americans” and solve the “Indian Problem.”
- Indian Language and Culture not allowed in boarding school. Children punished for speaking the Indian language.
- Reservation lands allotted to individual Indians and sold with U.S. government assistance.
-1963 Suquamish Tribe approves Tribal Constitution
  Formalizes election process; 7 member Tribal Council
elected by the General Membership on staggered terms
each March
-1969 Tribal Council hires first tribal employee, Chuck Deam,
as a Community Health Representative. Tribal Government
now employs nearly 125 full-time employees.
1974 Boldt Decision reaffirms Tribal rights to half of harvestable salmon. Tribes recognized as co-managers of salmon resource and salmon habitat.
1998 Tribes and State Negotiate Agreement to allow use of electronic gaming devices
1999 Port Madison Enterprises begins making first significant contributions to the Tribal Council Budget.
2003 Suquamish Clearwater Casino Opens Permanent Facility
  - Facility fully financed by conventional bank loans. No management agreement or silent partners.
The Cities of Bainbridge Island, Poulsbo and Bremerton recognize the government-to-government relationship through MOU agreements. The Suquamish are still working with Kitsap County to formally acknowledge the government-to-government relationship.

Governed by Centennial Accord signed August 4, 1989
SUQUAMISH TRIBE AND RESERVATION DEMOGRAPHICS

- Membership: 978
- Land Base: Original Reservation-7,486 acres;
  Allotment Lands (Individual-Trust) approximately 2,500 acres;
  Tribal Lands (Tribal Trust) approximately 300 acres.
- Remaining reservation lands, approximately 5,000 acres are fee lands (owned by individuals that are not members of the Suquamish Tribe).
- Kitsap County Zoning applies to fee lands.
- Tribal lands are subject to tribal and federal land use requirements.
Thank You...Questions?