



## Snake River Region & the Associated Religions Holding ties to Salmon

### Annotated Bibliography

Benedict J. Colombi. "Salmon and the Adaptive Capacity of Nimiipuu (Nez Perce) Culture to Cope with Change." *American Indian Quarterly*, vol. 36, no. 1, 2012, pp. 75-97. *JSTOR*, [www.jstor.org/stable/10.5250/amerindiquar.36.1.0075](http://www.jstor.org/stable/10.5250/amerindiquar.36.1.0075). Accessed 3 Aug. 2020.

This case study explores the dynamics between Nez Perce culture and salmon in an ever changing world. As a result of climate change, economic hardships, global systems, and much more; the historic relationship between the Nez Perce and salmon have had to overcome many challenges to continue the legacy between them through many generations.

First Salmon Feast: Salmon Ceremony, First feast. (2015, November 24). Retrieved August 03, 2020, from <https://www.critfc.org/salmon-culture/tribal-salmon-culture/first-salmon-feast/>

This article places focus on the tribes of the Columbia Plateau and their relationship with salmon, specifically noting the First Salmon Feast ceremony etiquette and the tribal myths associated with the salmon. A tribal myth shared by the indigenous people of the Columbia Plateau and Basin explains that the Creator brought people onto earth and they would need much assistance to survive; the Salmon was the first to offer its body as food for the people while water came forth second to offer a home for the Salmon.

Moffett, J. (2016, May 23). Snake River Fall Chinook Recovery, Retrieved August 03, 2020, from <https://www.critfc.org/fish-and-watersheds/fish-and-habitat-restoration/restoration-successes/snake-river-fall-chinook/>

Successful collaboration between the Nez Perce Tribe, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation, and other organizations has resulted in the recurrence and growth of the Snake River fall chinook and redds salmon. This article explores the implementation of tribal hatchery complexes along the river basins to bring the salmon population back from the brink of extinction.

Salmon Culture: Pacific Northwest tribes, Columbia River salmon. (2016, April 07). Retrieved August 03, 2020, from <https://www.critfc.org/salmon-culture/tribal-salmon-culture/>

This article discusses the basic roles of which salmon hold in the cultures of the Pacific Northwest tribes, specifically those along the Columbia Basin. Acting as the main source of sustenance, cultural identity, and the basis of the economy, salmon hold a significant role in the lives of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest.

Trafzer, C.E., & Beach, M.A. (1985). Smohalla, the Washani, and Religion as a Factor in Northwestern Indian History. *American Indian Quarterly*, 9(3), 309. Doi: 10.2307/1183832

This article dwells on the notable religious leader Smohalla of the Washani religion. During the time of white expansion, Smohalla acted as a noble leader for the people residing along the Snake River and Columbian Plateau by carrying on the Washani faith and influencing those around him to do the same. Discussing aspects of the religion, this article explains the deep roots



the indigenous people have with the Earth and how they remained faithful during unprecedented times.

Trafzer, C.E., & Scheuerman, R.D. (1986). *Renegade tribe: The Palouse Indians and the invasion of the inland Pacific Northwest*. Pullman, WA: Washington State University Press.

This book focuses on the indigenous tribes of the Pacific Northwest along the Snake River and Columbia Plateau, specifically referring to the Palouse Tribe who lived along the banks of the Snake River. Placing focus on the expansion of white settlers, this study shows the historical events that led to the largest change in Palouse culture, customs, religion, politics, and economy, in result from their forced relocation onto reservations.

