

The Indigenous Law Research Unit acknowledges, with respect, the history and legal traditions of the lakwayan peoples on whose lands our office stands, and those of the Songhees, Esquimalt, & WSÁNEĆ peoples, whose relationships with the land

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The authors refer to Coast Salish laws and engage with stories from the named communities/nations. None of the authors, ILRU nor NIŁ TU,O claim any ownership over any of these stories or laws. The art and illustrations in these materials have been reproduced with the express consent of the artists who continue to own and possess the copyright for their individual pieces. Their works should not be reproduced or distributed outside the specific use of these materials as part of the Toolkit, Casebook, Abridged Casebook, or Activity Books.

continue today.

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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS & TRANSPARENCY

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# ACTIVITY 1: FIND SOMEONE WHO...



FIND SOMEONE WHO AGREES WITH EACH SQUARE AND WRITE THEIR NAME IN THE SQUARE. TRY TO GET FIVE IN A ROW AS QUICKLY AS YOU CAN, OR GO FOR A FULL BLACK-OUT!

В		Ν	G	0	
Likes to pick berries	Likes to go fishing	Knows how to say hello in their language	Favourite place is on the water	Knows how to swim	_ _ 
Has done cedar weaving before	Lives with their grandparent(s)	Likes to garden	Has seen orcas in the ocean	Has seen salmon spawning	
Likes to sing	Likes to drum	FREE my name:	Likes to carve	Likes to dance	
Likes to sew	Likes to listen to stories	Likes to tell stories	Likes to read	Takes care of their younger relatives	
Lives with their aunty or uncle	Likes to learn about stars	Likes being in the forest	Likes beading	Likes to draw or paint	



# ACTIVITY 2: LISTENING TO & THINKING ABOUT STORIES

#### FOR THIS ACTIVITY YOU WILL NEED:

- CRAYONS, PENCILS, PENS, OR MARKERS
- SCISSORS
- A STICK OR POPSICLE STICK (OPTIONAL)
- A STICK OF GLUE OR TAPE (OPTIONAL)

1. READ OR LISTEN TO SOMEONE TELLING THE STORY OF COOKSHLA AND HIS SISTER CROW (T'SOU-KE)

2. COLOUR IN THE IMAGES OF CROW (CHAGH-HATGH), COOKSHLA (RAVEN), BULLHEAD, SEAL, BASKET, BABY CROWS, A PLATTER, A ROCK, A POT, AND SEAL BONES (ON THE NEXT FEW PAGES).

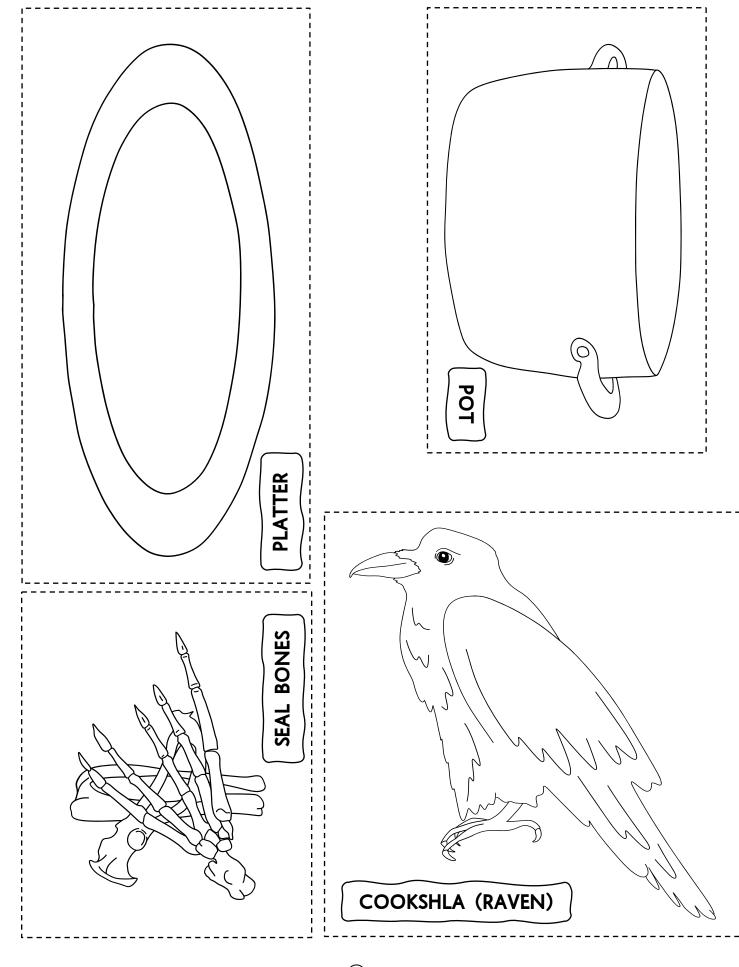
3. CUT OUT THE IMAGES TO USE THEM AS PUPPETS. IF YOU HAVE GLUE AND A STICK OR TAPE AND A STICK, YOU CAN MAKE THEM INTO STICK PUPPETS.

4. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

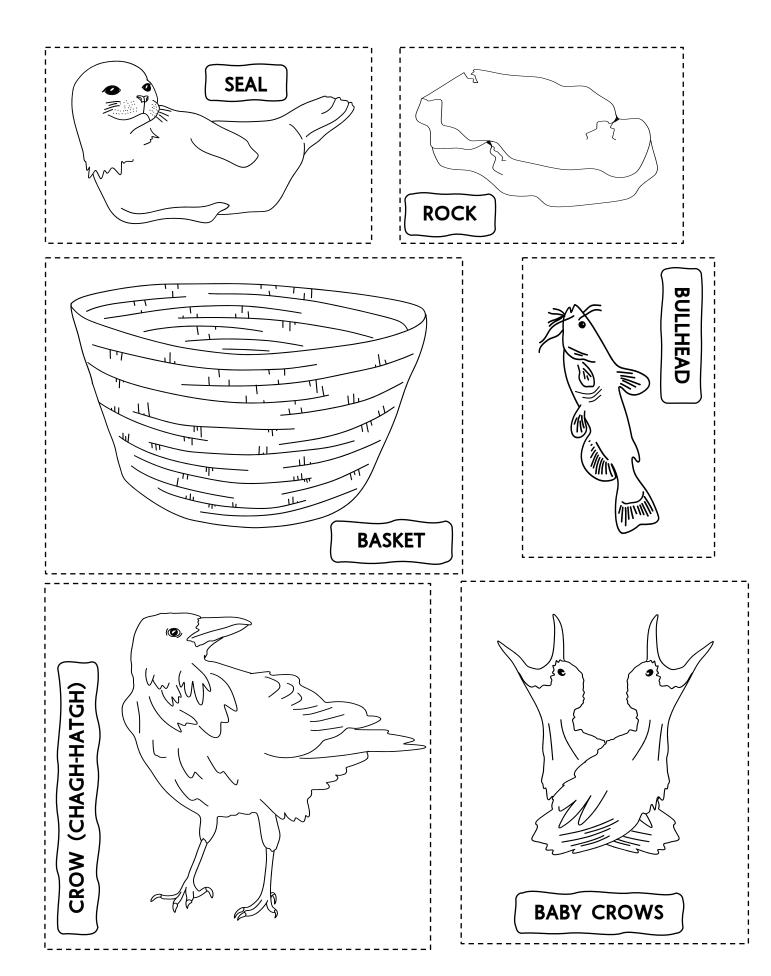
What does this story make you think about?





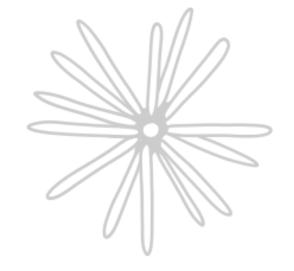
















UNIT

2

BOKEĆEN
COAST SALISH
ESQUIMALT
KLALLAM
Iəkwəŋən
SC'IANEW
SENĆOŦEN
SONGHEES
STAUTW
T'SOU-KE
WSANEĆ
WJOŁEŁP
WSIKEM

C R В Α U Ł Ε Ł 0 Ν W Э Ν S 0 Ν G Н Ε Ε S Ε 0 S n Ŕ Á Ε S W Ε Т Α R L Ķ Υ Ŧ S Т Ε S Ε W Т ŋ R Ν Ć L 0 Т ٧ Ζ X Ν 7 Ε X L Ć Ć U D S C Ε K Ε K Υ Α Ķ S Ε Ε Н Ν Α G Ν I 0 Ŧ M Ŕ Ī I U Υ Ε L Q Ρ S K ı Э S S C 7 ı Т 4 0 0 U Ć C K Ν Ε Ŧ D R S Т U Q Ć L L L K Χ W Н S M Α Α R 0 Á W S K Ε C W Т U S Ε M 7 Ķ S Ε M 0 U Ε X Ε Т Α Т В G I 0 Ν F Ν S Ε

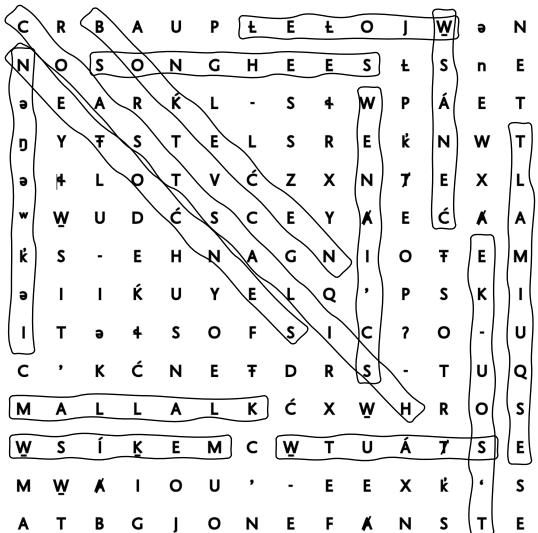
#### WHAT COMMUNITY ARE YOU FROM?

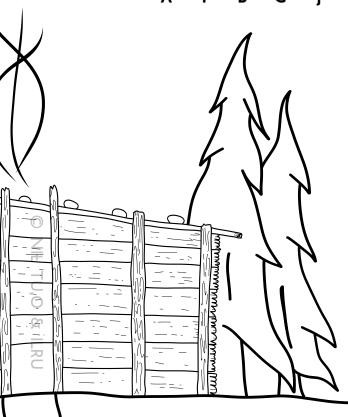
IF YOU ARE NOT FROM ONE OF THE COMMUNITIES LISTED HERE, WHAT COMMUNITY IS CLOSEST TO YOU?

#### GLOSSARY

COAST SALISH	The Coast Salish World is big! It goes through and beyond the Salish Sea and along the lower Fraser River. There are many Coast Salish nations within the Coast Salish world intersecting with three major city areas: Victoria, Vancouver, and Seattle.
ləử <sup>w</sup> əŋən	ləkwəŋən refers to the lands held and lived on by the Songhees and Esquimalt peoples, historically ləkwəŋi?nəŋ-speaking people, for thousands of years. Meaning "the place where the herring fish are smoked," ləkwəŋən peoples occupied territories that cover the bounds of what is known as Greater Victoria and across the Salish Sea, from Albert Head to Cordova Bay and to the San Juan Islands.
ESQUIMALT	The Esquimalt Nation is a small nation on the water of Esquimalt Harbour. Their traditional name is Xwsepsum, also written as Kosapsum. Members of the Esquimalt Nation are part of the ləkwəŋən peoples.
SONGHEES	The Songhees nation is adjacent to Esquimalt and View Royal. Songhees may come from a ləkwəŋi?nəŋ word meaning "people from scattered places." Members of the Songhees Nation are part of the ləkwəŋən peoples.
SC'IANEW (BEECHER BAY)	SC'IANEW (pronounced CHEA-nuh) means "the place of the big fish" in the Klallam language. SC'IANEW First Nation is located on Beecher Bay in East Sooke. SC'IANEW lands include Fraser Island, Lamb Island, Long-neck Island, Twin Island, Village Island, and Whale Island.
KLALLAM	Klallam is a language of SC'IANEW First Nation (BEECHER BAY) in East Sooke.
T'SOU-KE	T'sou-ke means "Stickleback" (an endangered species of fish that can be found at the estuary of the Sooke River) in SENĆOŦEN. The T'sou-ke First Nation territory covers from Beechy Head to the east, Port Renfrew to the west, north to the Koksilah River and south towards the United States, including the Northern Straits and Secretary Island.
WSÁNEĆ	WSÁNEĆ means "the emerging people" in SENĆOŦEN. The WSÁNEĆ Nation includes WJOŁEŁP (TSARTLIP), SŢÁUTW (TSAWOUT), WSÍKEM

	(TSEYCUM), and BOKECEN (PAUQUACHIN). These nations have occupied their villages around the Saanich Peninsula and the Salish Sea continuously for thousands of years.
SENĆOŦEN	SENĆOŦEN is a language spoken by several communities, including those part of the WSÁNEĆ Nation: WJOŁEŁP (TSARTLIP), SŢÁUTW (TSAWOUT), WSÍKEM (TSEYCUM), and BOKEĆEN (PAUQUACHIN).
BOKEĆEN (PAUQUACHIN)	BOKEĆEN (Pauquachin First Nation) means "land of cliffs and bluffs" in SENĆOŦEN. BOKEĆEN is located on the west side of the Saanich Peninsula along the Saanich Inlet.
STÁUTW (TSAWOUT)	SŢÁUTW (Tsawout First Nation) means "houses on top" in SENĆOŦEN. SŢÁUTW is located on the east side of the Saanich Peninsula, north of what is known as Victoria and across from ŁEL, TOS (James Island).
WJOŁEŁP (TSARTLIP)	WJOŁEŁP (Tsartlip First Nation) means "place of the maple leaves" in SENĆOTEN. WJOŁEŁP is located close to what is known now as Brentwood Bay on the western side of the Saanich Peninusula.
WSÍKEM (TSEYCUM)	WSÍKEM (Tseycum First Nation) means "land of clay" in SENĆOŦEN. WSÍKEM is located on the northwest side of the Saanich peninsula, next to what is known as Patricia Bay.





## ACTIVITY 4: WHAT IS LAW?

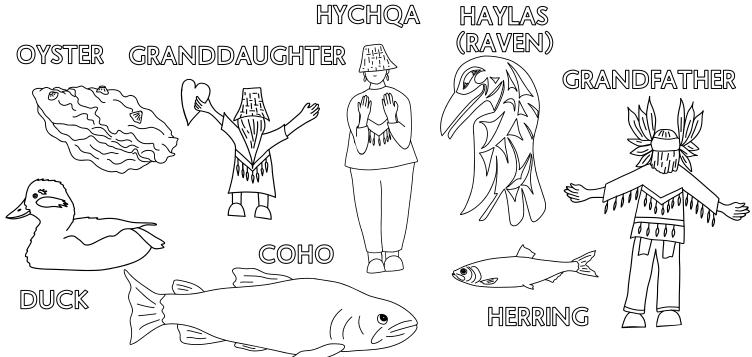
- - 3

UNITS

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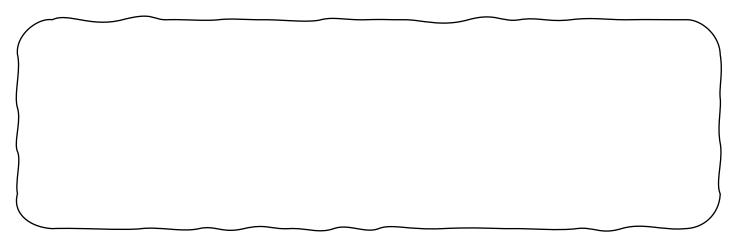
#### 1. READ THE LEGEND OF CAMOSSUNG (ləkwəŋən)

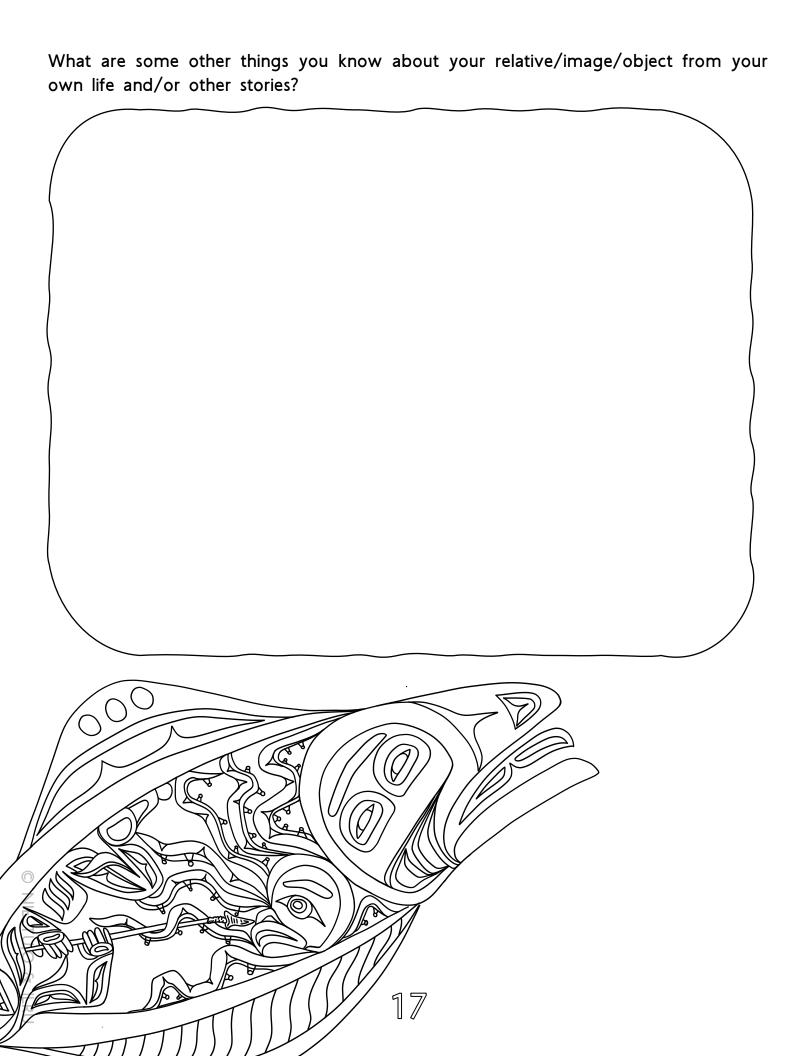
2. PICK ONE (OR ALL!) OF THE FOLLOWING RELATIVES/IMAGES FROM THE STORY



#### 3. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

In the Legend of Camossung, what did this relative/image teach us about how people should take care of each other?





# ACTIVITY 5: HOW DO WE TAKE CARE OF EACHOTHER?



#### 1. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

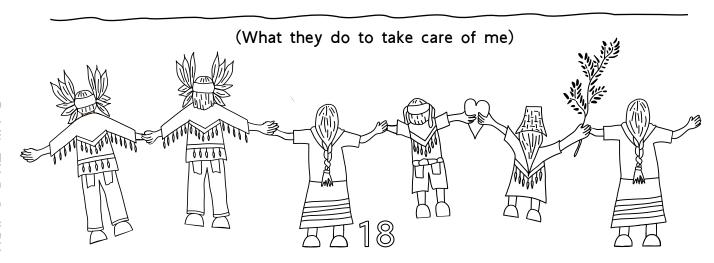
What different kinds of relatives do you have?

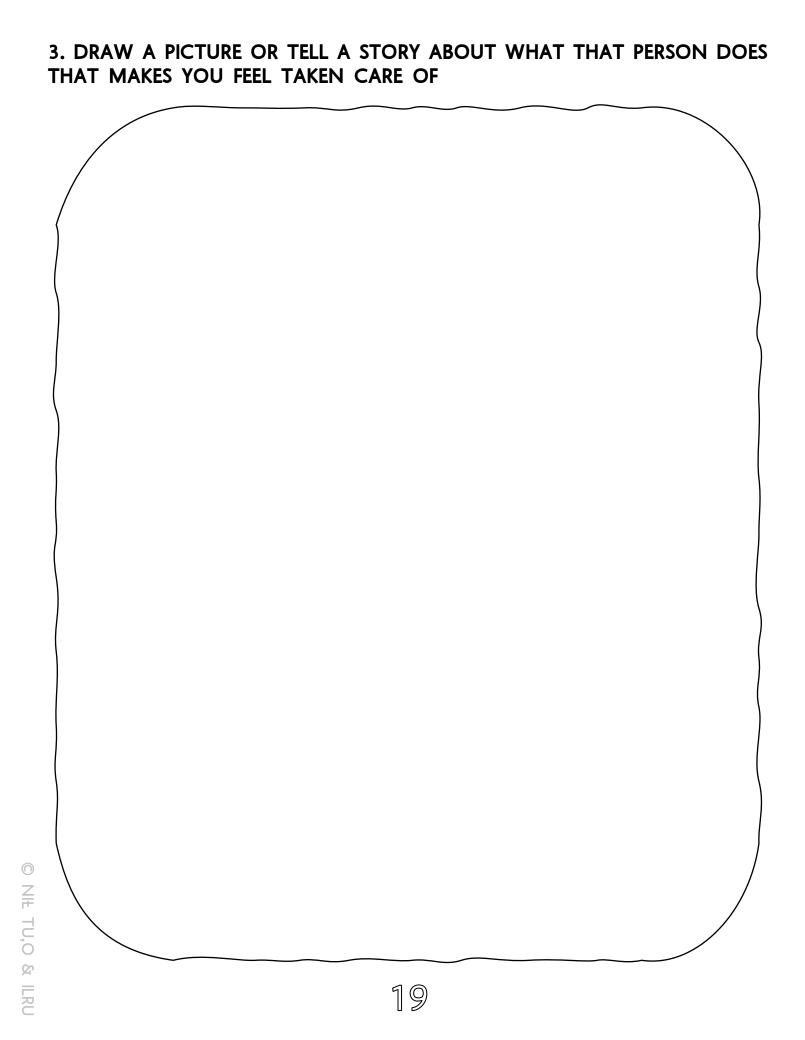
#### 2. REFLECT

How do your relatives take care of you?

(The name of a relative who takes care of me)

takes care of me by





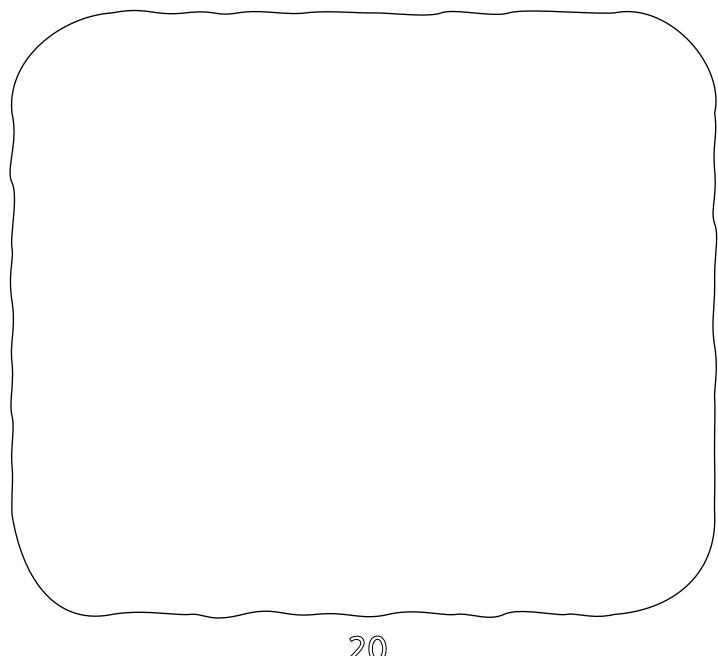
#### 4. REFLECT

How do you take care of your relatives?

I take care of my relatives by

(What do you do to take care of your relatives)

#### 4. DRAW A PICTURE OR TELL A STORY ABOUT WHAT YOU DO TO HELP TAKE CARE OF YOUR RELATIVES



# ACTIVITY 6: THE FIVE Ws OF RULES AND LAWS

#### 1. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

What is a rule or law that you can think of? (Can be from school, in your family, in the big house, in community, ANYWHERE!)
Who taught you about this rule/law?
When and where do you have to follow this rule/law?
If you don't follow the rule/law, who will remind you about the rule/law?
What happens if you break this rule/law?

What should happen if you break this rule/law?
Why do you think this rule/law exists?
Do you think this is a good rule/law? Why or why not?
If you could make one rule or law that everyone had to follow, what would it be?
2. COMPARE YOUR ANSWERS WITH OTHERS IN THE GROUP
Did anyone have the same answers?
Did arryone have the same answers:
If the whole group had to agree on one new rule/law, what would it be?

Do you remember when you were little and used to ask "Why?" over and over again? Maybe you have younger relatives who do that to you! It can be hard to be patient when someone is asking why over and over again. But, it is natural to want to understand why things happen around us and in our lives. Asking "why?" can help us make sense of the world around us.

UNITS

#### 1. READ THE STORY OF XÁLS MAKES RAVEN A BIRD

#### 2. MAKE THE FORTUNE TELLER

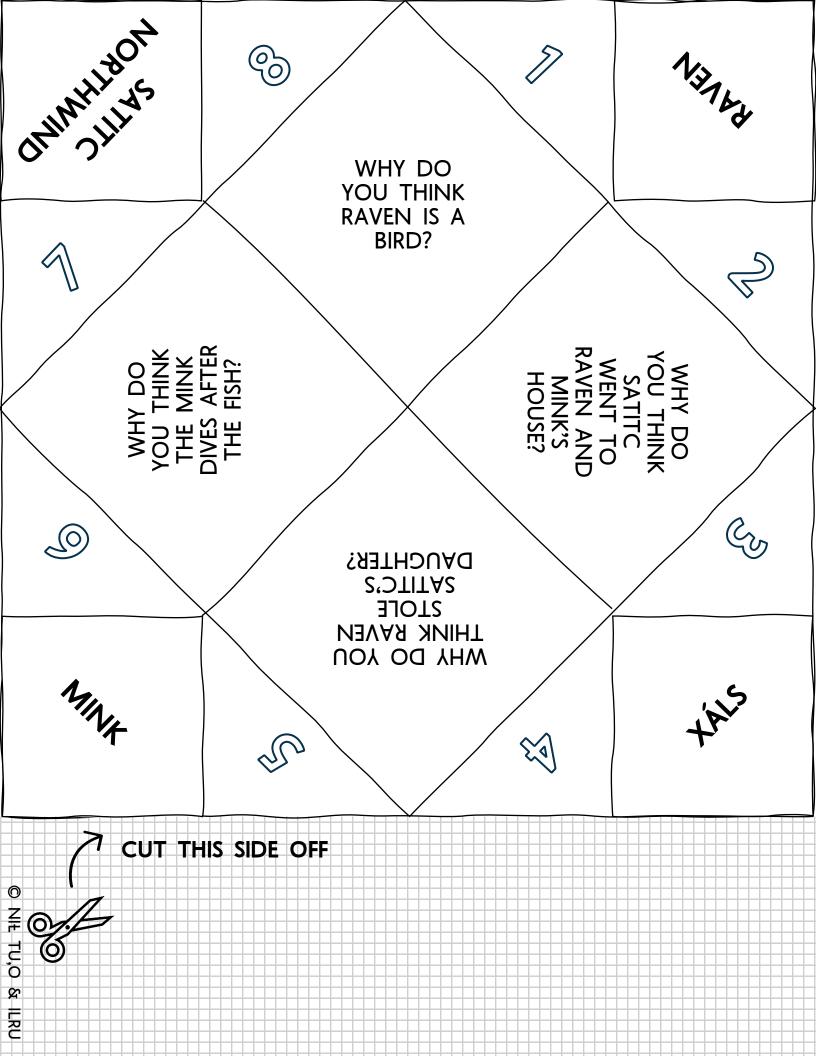
After you read the story XÁLS Makes Raven A Bird, follow these instructions for making the fortune teller on the next page:

- 1. Cut along the dashed lines on the next page
- 2. Then, take the square paper that is left, flip the page over (so that the back side is facing up).
- 3. Fold the four corners of the page into the center of the page so that all four corners meet in the middle.
- 4. Then, flip over the paper.

- 5. Fold the corners in, using the same manner as step three.6. Then, fold the square in half so that the larger flaps are on the outside.7. Slide you fingers under the four flaps that have been created using both your thumbs and pointer fingers.
- 8. Pinch your pointer and thumb fingers together between the flaps of paper and push them towards the fold to fan out the paper.

#### 3. PLAY THE GAME

You will notice that the questions that are revealed are all "Why?" questions. Once you answer the question, ask yourself "Why?" again. Ask "Why?" as many times as you can! The answers to the questions might be from the story, or they might be something you have to think about and make a good guess.







UNITS



#### 1. CONSIDER

Do you have an orange shirt? September 30 is Orange Shirt Day. On that day, all people are asked to wear an orange shirt to remind us about Residential Schools and to help us make sure nothing like that ever happens again. But, we know we must remember that Every Child Matters EVERY DAY.

#### 2. PRACTICE

Here is a way to write Every Child Matters in SENĆOŦEN. Practice writing this out with your favourite coloured markers!

JÁN U, XÁXE TŦE SŢELIŢKEŁ

#### 3. REFLECT

What are some things people can do to show that Every Child Matters? Think of as many things as you can!

# NIŁ TU,O & ILRU

## ACTIVITY 9: POINTS OF WIEW



#### 1. CONSIDER

When you tell a story, you can only tell it from your own point of view. That means there might be many ways to tell a story, depending how many points of view there are and how many people are telling the story.

For example, let's say you and your best friend go on a bike ride adventure one afternoon. When the both of you tell the story to your friends, you might remember different parts of the story. Or, you might remember how it happened differently from each other. Maybe you saw an animal on the bike ride that your friend was scared of, but is your favourite animal—how might your friend describe meeting that animal compared to you? Or maybe you ate a handful of berries that your friend loved but you hated and spit out right away—how would you talk about those berries compared to how your friend talks about them?

In the story of SIÁTEN and SESIÁTEN there are many people involved in the story. What happens if you think about the story from the perspective of the different people?

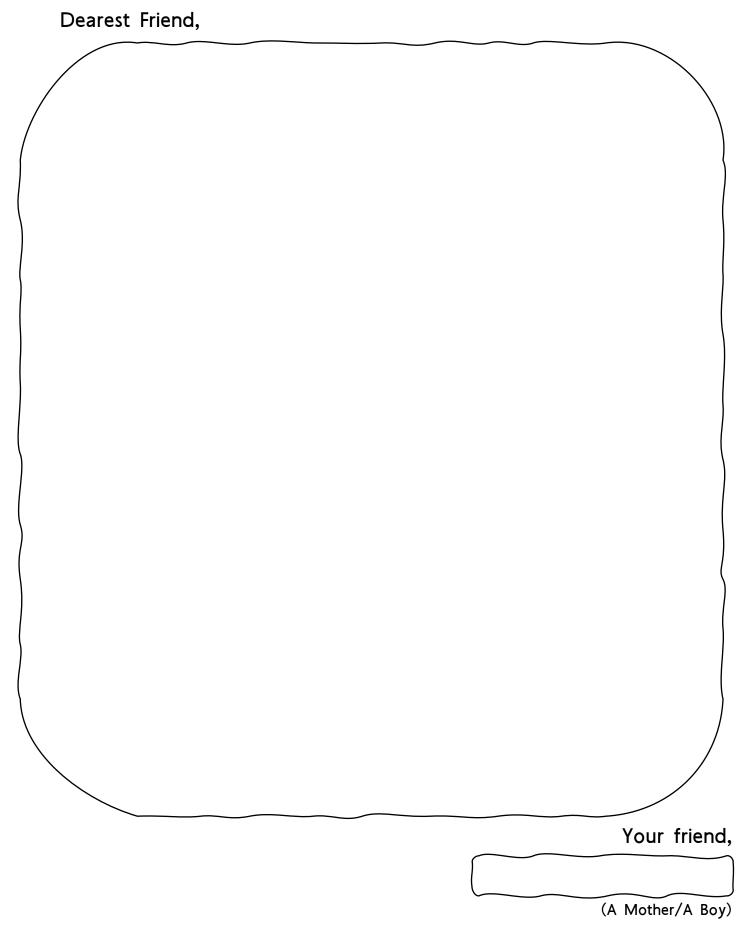
#### 2. READ

Read the story SIÁTEN and SESIÁTEN. Reflect on how the Mother and the/or the Boy might feel and what they might say if they were writing a letter to a friend about what happened. Think about what they might be feeling, thinking, and what they hope will happen next.

#### 3. WRITE OR DRAW

Reflect on how the Mother and the/or the Boy might feel and what they might say if they were writing a letter to a friend about what happened. Think about what they might be feeling, thinking, and what they hope will happen next. You can use the space on the next page to write a letter or draw pictures from the point of view of the mother or the boy.





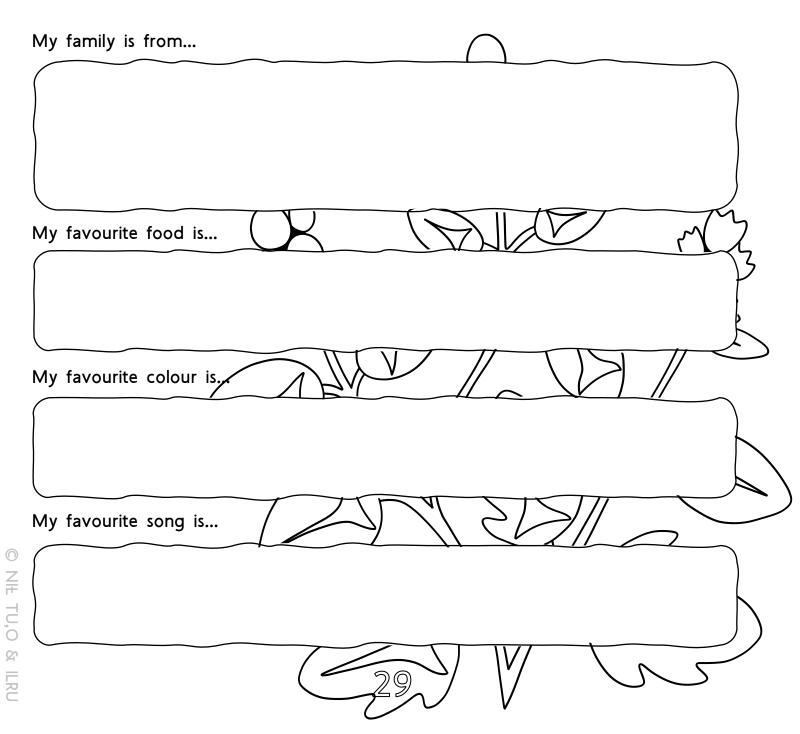
## ACTIVITY 10: WHAT DO YOU SEE WHEN YOU SEE ME?

UNITS

(6)

Sometimes we think we know things about someone just by looking at them. This activity is meant to help us think about how much we can really know about someone without taking the time to get to know them.

## 1. TAKE THE TIME TO THINK ABOUT AND FILL IN THE BLANKS THAT DESCRIBE YOU

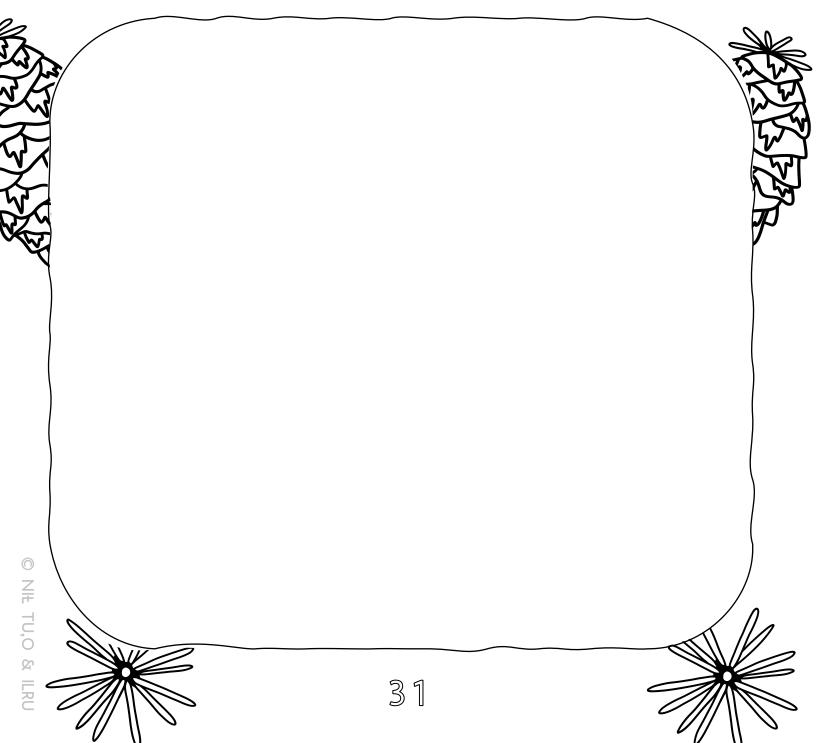


#### 2. REFLECT

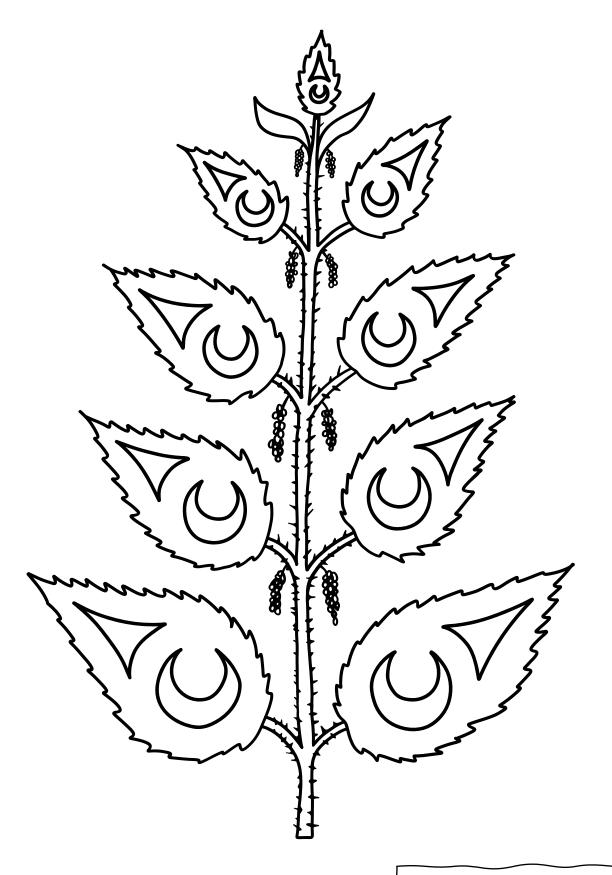
If somebody saw you the way you've drawn or described yourself today, what things might they know about you? Would they be able to tell where you're family is from or your favourite food, colour, song, season or your favourite thing to do on Saturdays?

It's important to remember that there are lots of things we can't know about people unless we take the time to get to know them better!

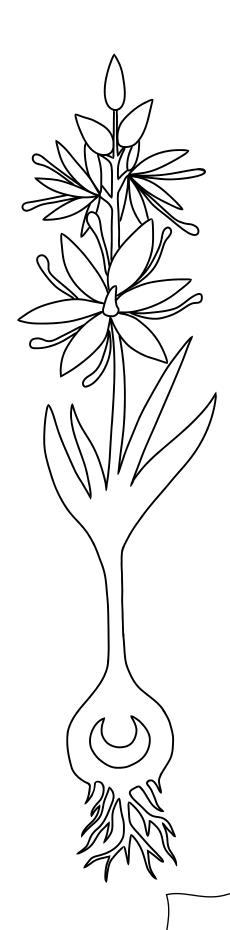
What are some questions you could ask someone to get to know them better? Try to think of 4 things you could ask!



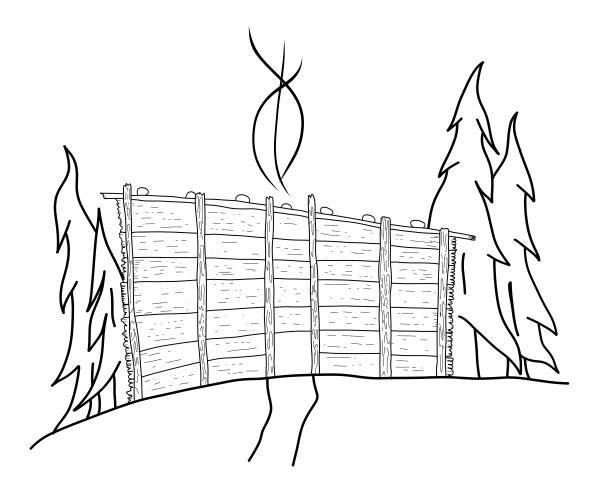
# COLOURING PAGES

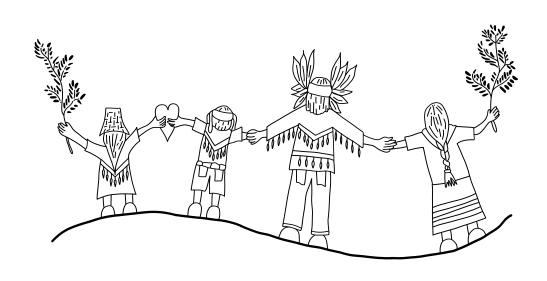


Stinging nettle By: Sarah Jim

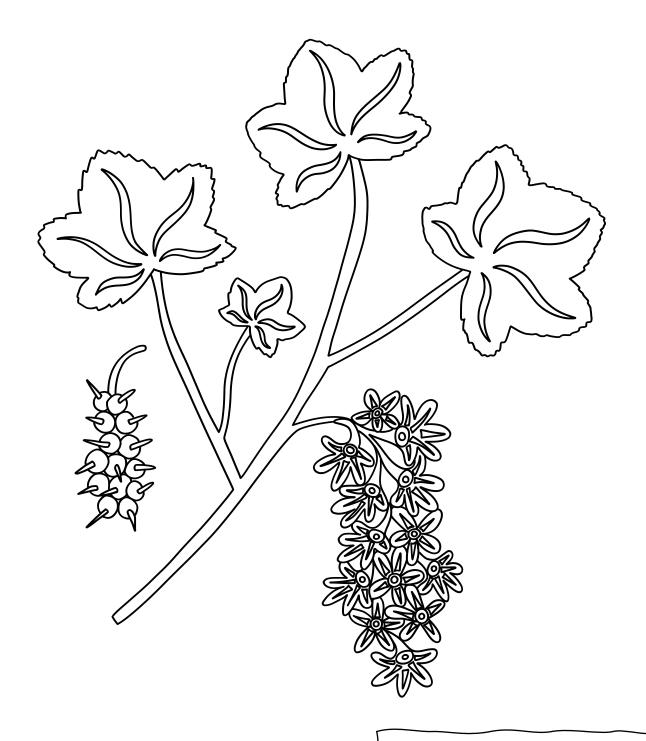


Camas By: Sarah Jim



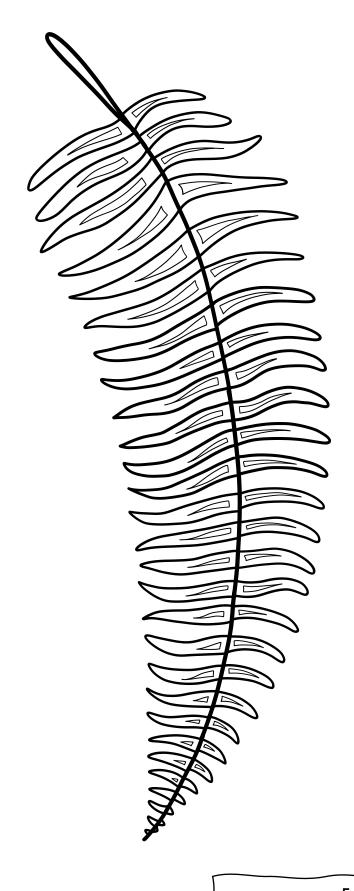


By: Bradley Yuxwelupton Dick

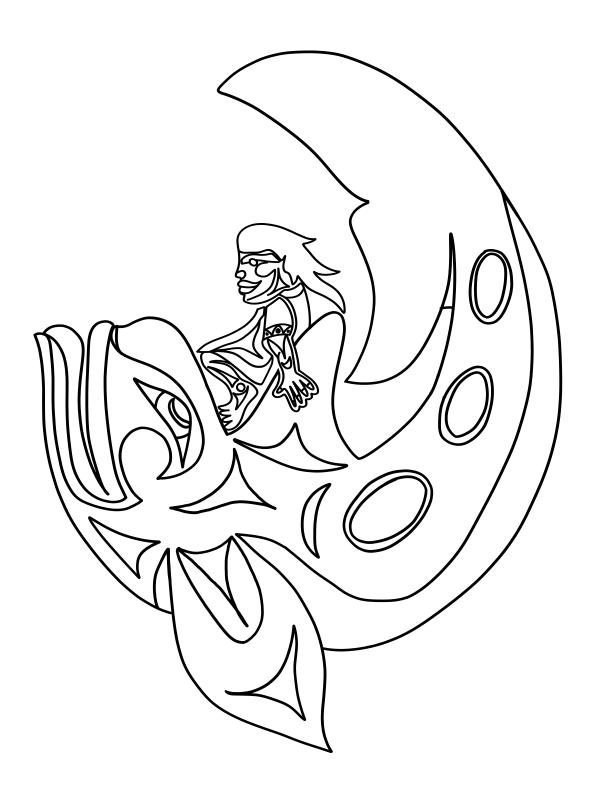


Redflower Currant

By: Sarah Jim



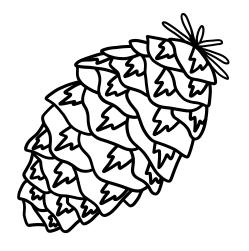
Fern By: Sarah Jim

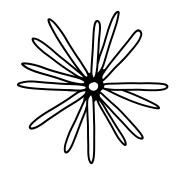


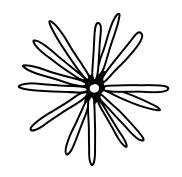
By: Doug LaFortune

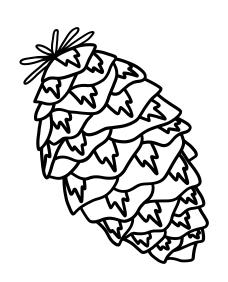


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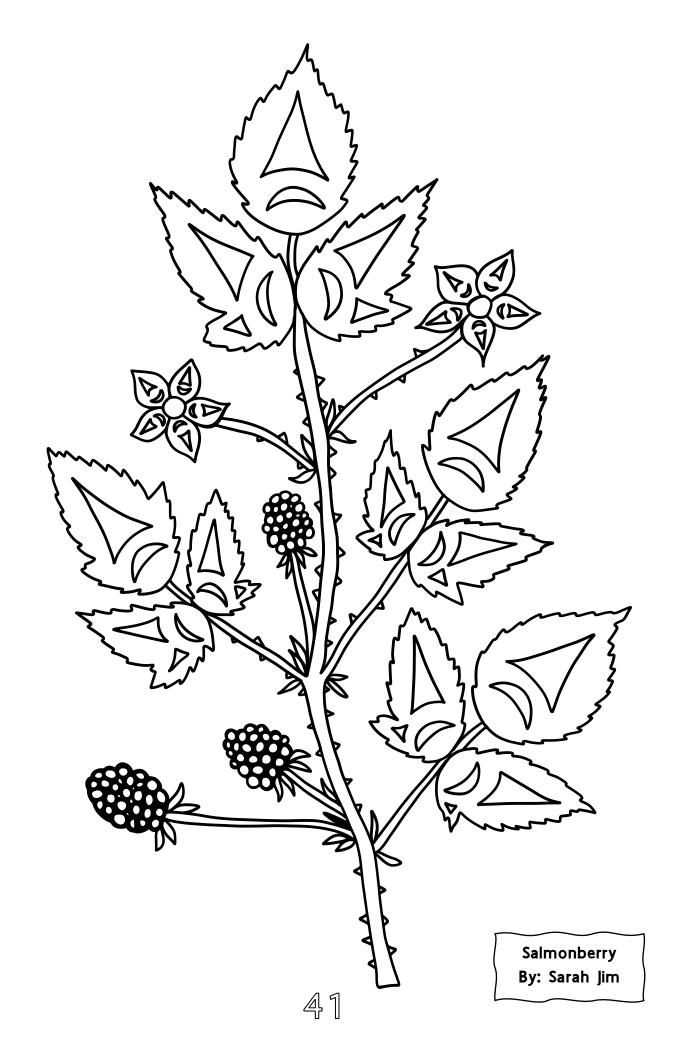


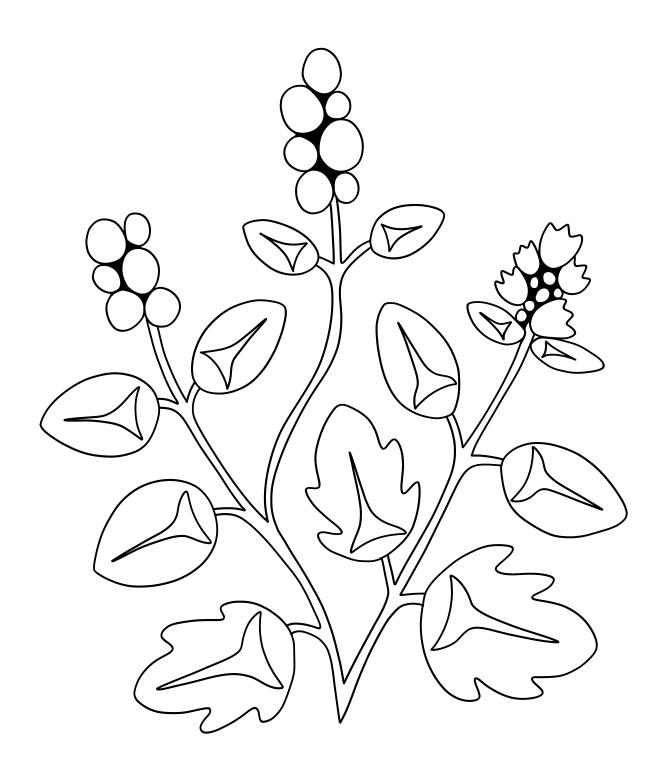






By: Sarah Jim





Snowberry By: Sarah Jim



By: Doug LaFortune



By: Doug LaFortune

