With a focus on native plants and their traditional uses, it also includes mention of farming crops, as well as the highly invasive Himalayan blackberry, which some Oregon coast Indians called the "white man's berry. Today, many tribal members are reviving ancient arts of basket weaving and woodworking, and many now participate in annual intertribal canoe events.

Brush fences were set as traps to catch elks roaming by. When late summer came they moved up into high county to escape the high heat then during fall they returned to their permanent cedar homes. Any harvested areas were burned down to help new growth the following season. Their living area contained cliffs and open beaches filled with vegetated mountainsides.

While living within their villages most of them were related by either blood or marriage, they tended to be autonomous villages of different tribes. Most the time if they did meet with others it was due to social occasions or to trade with each other. The tribes had distinct social levels based on wealth from shells, scalps, seeds and clam shell disk money. They had a chief who was obligated to use his wealth the benefit the others within the tribe.
This chief was always the wealthiest man and the people within the tribe would bring gifts and food to show their appreciation. They were known as the White Fur trappers and they explored the watershed bringing in small pox along with other diseases sweeping between three to four thousand people. The population was not known before this time but it was estimated. If the problem persists, please try again in a little while. Read preview.

Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, All Languages. More filters. Sort order. OSU Press rated it it was amazing Oct 26, Mjarchitect rated it liked it Jun 28, Cami rated it it was amazing Mar 10, Oana marked it as to-read Jan 14,