"...there is a figure of an alligator. His Indian name is Kwil'-th-bite, and this figure represents a pre-historic monster of the alligator family now extinct, which formerly and by tradition roamed about the country here in the Northwest. Its presence here on the totem signifies the antiquity of the Indian race and persistence of their traditions and legends..."

— Harriette Shelton Dover

1792 Snohomish tribes meet explorer Captain George Vancouver, who concludes that they had not met Europeans or Americans before.

1820 Fur trade routes established throughout the Puget Sound region.

1833 Approximate year of a collapse at Camano Head burying a Snohomish village below it, causing a large number of deaths.

1853 The Washington Territory is created as a separate entity from the Oregon Territory with the provision that the United States has the right to regulate Indian land, property, and other rights.

1853 Several Americans build a sawmill and homesteads on Tulalip Bay. After the Treaty of Point Elliott is signed, the U.S. Government paid these settlers for their improvements.

1855 On January 22, Governor Isaac Stevens concludes the Treaty of Point Elliott at Mukilteo, which establishes the Tulalip Reservation.

1855 Hostilities erupt between Native Americans and settlers in the Puget Sound region, but the people in the area around the Tulalip Reservation are not involved.

1857–1863 Father E.C. Chirouse, a French Roman Catholic, establishes a school for boys on the Tulalip Reservation.

1859 Point Elliott Treaty ratified by U.S. Congress, and soon the agreeing tribes begin to settle in the vicinity of Tulalip Bay.

1859–1869 Political appointees serve as Tulalip agents, followed by military officers.

1884 Allotment of Tulalip Reservation begins.

1887 Congress passes the General Allotment Act, also called the Dawes Severalty Act, which allots land on reservations to individual Indians. Remaining reservation lands are then sold. The Tulalip Reservation will be completely allotted to tribal members.

1889 Washington becomes a state.

1891 Seattle and Montana Railway is completed through Marysville. This rail service is the first in the vicinity of the Tulalip Reservation.

1896 Congress objects to federal support of sectarian schools and reduces financial support to the Tulalip Mission School. The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions increases its contributions to the boarding school on the Tulalip Reservation.

1912 First Tulalip Treaty Days celebration is held through the efforts of William Shelton to help preserve traditional songs and dances.

1915 A Tulalip Indian is jailed for hunting on contested reservation land. Superintendent Charles Buchanan writes to Washington State Legislature urging recognition of Indians' treaty rights.

1920 Women gain right to vote.

1924 Indian Citizenship Act passed by Congress, Indians become U.S. citizens and can now vote.

1928 The Problem of Indian Administration, also called the Meriam Report, is presented and is highly critical of U.S. Indian policy and urges reforms. Improvement in Indian welfare follows.

1930 Fish ladders begin being installed on dams.

1934 Indian Reorganization Act is passed by Congress, enabling tribes to organize in local self government and elect leaders.

1935 Tulalip writes a constitution and votes to approve it.

1936 The Secretary of the Interior approves the Tulalip Constitution, and we elect our first Board of Directors.

1968 Puyallup Tribes vs. Department of Game of Washington (U.S. Supreme Court) gives Indians the right to fish steelhead.

1974 U.S. vs. Washington (the Boldt Decision) gives Washington Indian tribes the right to co-manage fishing resources and take 50% of the harvestable fish. Later upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1979.

1978 The American Indian Religious Freedom Act passed, which protects the traditional religious practices of Native Americans.

1979 Harriette Shelton Dover is credited with revitalizing the First Salmon Ceremony, which continues to be held annually.

1983 The Tulalip Tribes became the first in Washington to open an Indian bingo hall.

1985 Pacific Salmon Treaty signed between the United States and Canada.

1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act passed by U.S. Congress.

1992 Tulalip is the first to negotiate a gaming compact with the state government and opens its first casino.

1997 Beginning of Qwuloolt Estuary Restoration Project to restore lost wetlands within the Snohomish River floodplain and return them to the historic natural influences of tides on the estuary system.

1998 First Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Snohomish County to encourage coordination on permitting programs between Snohomish County and the Tulalip Tribes.

1998 Land commercially leased to Boeing is recovered and our leaders began planning the northeastern part of our land that runs along the I-5 corridor.

2001 Quil Ceda Village becomes the first and only Native American federally recognized city.

2001 Quil Ceda Village Retail Center opens.

2001 Tulalip Retrocedes Criminal Jurisdiction from Washington state.

2002 Walmart and The Home Depot open.

2003 Renewable Energy Development on Tribal Lands partnership brings about the operation of a biomass energy plant.

2003 Tulalip Casino opens at its current location.

2004 Second MOU with Snohomish County on government-to-government communication with the Tulalip Tribes.

2007 Tulalip Tribes and U.S. Forest Service sign an agreement to develop an effective partnership in the administration of our ancestral lands in the Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest.

2008 The AAA Four Diamond Tulalip Resort Casino opens offering luxurious accommodations, award-winning dining options, a rejuvenating spa, casino excitement, and world-class shopping.

2009 Tulalip Tribes Administration Building opens.

2009 Bob's Burgers and Brew opens.

2012 Cabela's, retailer of hunting, fishing, boating, camping, shooting, and related outdoor recreation merchandise, opens.

2013 Third MOU with Snohomish County implementing a coordinated long range planning program between Snohomish County and the Tulalip Tribes.

2015 Levee breach and completion of Qwuloolt Restoration Project opening 350 acres of tidal marsh to salmon.

2015 Tulalip Market opens offering craft beer, a drive-through smoke shop and a full service gas station.

2015 Panera Bread opens.

Pre-Contact with Europeans | **Pre-Point Elliott Treaty** | **Maintaining Sovereignty** | **Economic Development, Goverance, Tribal Leadership and Stewardship**

1800 **1850** **1900** **1950** **2000**

Creator created our world. Our oral traditions tell us that we were always here. Each tribe of our ancestors lived in communities united by land, language and culture—connected by waterways and rivers and related by marriages and friendships.

1841 Captain Charles Wilkes is the first American to chart the waters of Puget Sound.

1842 Settlers start to move into the Puget Sound region. U.S. Government starts to sell land and open areas for homesteads without having title to the land.

1848 The Oregon Territory is created with the provision that Indian lands and property cannot be taken without Indian consent.

1860 More than 200 Indians have settled near Father Chirouse and he has 15 pupils. At Tulalip, an agency is established under Washington superintendence and an agent is assigned.

1861 Snohomish County is created.

1875 Congress extends the Homestead Act to Indians willing to abandon their tribal affiliation.

1875 Canning process improves and a large commercial fishery begins to develop.

1902 A new school is built on Tulalip Reservation, called the Tulalip Indian Boarding School.

1916 Destruction of fish habitat begins through logging, dredging, agriculture, industry, and the creation of dams, sewage systems, and housing developments.

1946 Congress creates Indian Claims Commission to settle disputes between Indians and the Federal Government.

1950 Tulalip Agency of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is moved from the Tulalip Reservation to the new Western Agency located in Everett.

1982 The Tulalip Tribes become one of the first reservations in the region to own and operate our own salmon hatchery.

1985 Puget Sound Salmon Management Plan adopted by the Washington Department of Fisheries and the Indian tribes within the Puget Sound region.

1985 Puget Sound Water Quality Authority is created by Governor Booth Gardner, with tribal representatives being appointed to it.

1989 Tulalip helped develop the Centennial Accord, an agreement between tribes and the state of Washington, to recognize the government-to-government process, as well as to develop a working relationship with the governor.

2004 Quil Ceda Creek Casino opens.

2004 Seattle Premium Outlets opens.

2005 Tulalip Amphitheatre opens.

2010 Olive Garden Italian Restaurant opens.

2011 Hibulb Cultural Center and Natural History Preserve opens with the mission to revive, restore, protect, interpret, collect, and enhance the history, traditional cultural values, and spiritual beliefs of the Tulalip Tribes.

2018 Remedy Tulalip store opens.

2020 New Quil Ceda Creek Casino to open.